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ALGERIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU290818 Tirana ATA in English GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 29 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, led by the minister of trade, Mustafa Benamar [name as received] arrived in our country on July 28. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, Head of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli, etc.

On July 28, talks began between the Albanian delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and the Algerian government trade delegation led by the Minister of Trade Mustafa Benamar. During the talks, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the course of the trade exchanges between the two countries and their further development.

In honour of the Algerian delegation the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci gave a dinner on July 28 which passed in a warm atmosphere.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND SFRY RAILROAD INAUGURATION

AU251253 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 24 (ATA) -- These days, it is informed that the construction of the Yugoslav part of the Titograd-Hani i Hotit railway line is over and the technical linkage with the Albanian part of the Hani i Hotit-Shkoder railway line is made.

As is known, the Shkoder-Hani i Hotit railway line was constructed by the end of 1984 and its inauguration was made in Bajza railway station on January 11, 1985. A delegation of the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia, led by the vice chairman of the Federal Committee for Communication and Intercommunication, Andrej Grahor was invited and took part in this ceremony.

Soon, the respective ceremony will be organized by the Yugoslav side as well and an Albanian Government delegation is invited and will take part in it.

DISTRICTS REPORT TO ALIA ON WHEAT HARVEST YIELDS

AU261904 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 23 July publishes on page 1 a 700-word letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, by the Gjirokaster District AWP Committee plenum, in which the committee reports that the wheat production plan has been fulfilled. The average yield on a district basis is 31.7 quintals per hectare. Several sectors and brigades report yields of 1 to 5 quintals per hectare over the plan. The 6-month meat, milk, and vegetable delivery plan has also been fulfilled.

Triana Domestic Service in Albania at 1600 GMT on 26 July broadcasts the text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia by the Elbasan District AWP Committee, which reports that the wheat harvesting and delivery plan has been fulfilled: An average yield of 30.7 quintals per hectare was harvested over a total acreage of 13,551 hectares and yields of 50 to 52 quintals per hectare were harvested in the plain.

AWP PAPER CRITICIZES HARVEST PERFORMANCE

AU281645 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "With Mass Actions and a Militant Spirit, Everybody on His Feet To Complete the Day's Work in Agriculture!"]

[Excerpts] Recently there has been noticeable tardiness in completing daily tasks in agriculture, such as the harvest, threshing, and storage of wheat, care of the corn and other field crops, in the pace of the tobacco and bean harvest, the speed of haymaking and straw-gathering, and the planting of forage crops, etc. There is no valid excuse. Weather conditions are good, there is water, and plenty of electricity. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides have been delivered to the agricultural cooperatives. It is the imperative duty of the district party committees, the base organizations of the party in the agricultural cooperatives and their instruments to increase their controls, their organizational competence, and to further develop the spirit of mass action to realize and surpass all their tasks.

A Bitter and Constant Struggle Against Every Delay in the Completion of Agricultural Work.

[Passage omitted] Up to now the immediate wheat harvest has been 89 percent completed. The slow pace emerges more clearly when we remember that by 21 July the area harvested was more than 8,400 hectares below last year's figure, even though the harvest this year began 7 to 10 days earlier. What are the executive committees and managing organs of the agricultural cooperatives of the districts of Librazhd, Skrapar, Pogradec, Puke, and Tepelene waiting for? Why these delays in threshing wheat in the districts of Diber, Gramsh, Korce, Librazhd, Mat, Permet, and Skrapar? Why do the managers of the agricultural cooperatives of these districts not analyse this tardiness, which has caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat to the economy? Why were the culprits of this tardiness not called to account?

Last year good work was done in the simultaneous planting of spring and summer corn, and planned targets were surpassed. Many districts have pledged themselves to overfulfill corn production, thus ensuring the achievement of planned cereal production. So that this pledge should not remain merely on paper, work here must be intensified. But this cannot be achieved when grass chokes some of our plots (in all districts), when we put off watering the crops and allow the leaves to dry out (Durres, Kruje, Lezhe, etc), when we sit and wait for crop-spraying planes (Sarande, Lushnje), and fail to intervene at once to protect every plant and stalk of corn from pests, when we are content with the reported figures on summer corn sowing and do not pursue this task until every portion of the land is sown, or when we put off our care of the crops, from thinning-out onwards. The Ministry of Agriculture only monitors one indicator in the care of the wheat fields -- watering. Does it not strike the directors of this department forcibly that not even the first watering has been entirely completed in all the fields, and as for the second watering, the figures are merely symbolic? There is no objective reason to justify this delay in the care of the corn. There is ample water, no lack of electricity, and supplies of chemical fertilizer and pesticides are assured.

Shortcomings are found in work organization, effective and preventive control, and in the spread of a knowledge of advanced work experience. And these shortcomings stretch from the Ministry of Agriculture down to the base. On 23 July, out of some 50 persons from this ministry appointed to special work groups for control and assistance at the base, there were in fact only 15 at their task. Five persons were only formally on the list (they had begun their holiday), and some 30 people, as we were told, "had just returned from the fields and were about to set out for them again."

In the tobacco and bean harvests the great mass action of gleaning has begun. Even a cursory survey of this mass action reveals impermissible delays. There is no daily monitoring of the tobacco harvest by the information office of the Ministry of Agriculture, but merely weekly reports. Through lack of information, let us refer to the situation of a few days ago, on 16 July. Why were such delays in the tobacco harvest permitted as in the districts of Durres (28 percent), Fier (31 percent), Gramsh (12 percent), Kruje (10 percent), Lezhe (26 percent) and Skrapar (26 percent), which are so far below the national average tobacco harvest indicators, especially in comparison with the districts of Lushnje and Elbasan (79 and 50 percent). Dried-out leaves are evident even in those districts that are working at a relatively fast pace. To permit such delays means a reduction in both quantity and quality of production, a failure to achieve all the income possible, and a failure to justify the major investments made in this industrial crop.

One can say the same thing about beans. While cooperativists have gathered and threshed the beans in their yards, the bean harvest has only been 21 to 37 percent fulfilled in the agricultural cooperatives of the districts of Vlore, Sarande, Kruje, Durres, and Elbasan, and threshing is still further behind. Could not hard-hitting mass actions be organized in these districts, as has been done in Lushnje?

In some districts, and notably in Diber, Durres, Fier, Kruje, Lezhe, Mat, Kukes, Mirdite, Tepelene, etc., livestock was not well prepared for the winter and there were shortcomings in the provision of fodder. The consequences were felt, and are still being felt, in failures to fulfill the planned output of dairy milk production quota because the cows are not fed properly. This phenomenon, in a year when weather conditions have been favorable for forage crops, testifies clearly to a continuing underestimation of stock-raising in general, and forage crops in particular. Work done in recent days to secure fodder in these districts also shows that no lessons have been learned from these difficulties. In the districts of Diber, Mat, and Mirdite, the tasks of haymaking have only been fulfilled by 38, 38, and 16 percent respectively, while the planting of cabbage for forage purposes has only been completed by 16, 28, and 32 percent respectively. In low-lying and coastal regions, where conditions should enable the entire planned quantity of hay to be gathered, work is slow. Many of these districts (Lushnje, Lezhe, Elbasan, Tirana, Vlore, Shkoder, Kruje, Durres, Berat), despite the vast amounts of grass this year, have fulfilled their tasks by only 25 to 55 percent. What are the managers and of these districts and of the agricultural cooperatives waiting for? When we realized that July is the best month for planting forage cabbages, and when the wheat fields are made available on time, the slow pace on this labor front can only be explained by low mobilization and poor organization. Elbasan and Shkoder have planted 83 and 81 percent of their forage cabbage. Is there any objective reason why Berat, Fier, Kruje, Lezhe, Lushnje, Sarande, Tirana, and Vlore should record figures of 50 to 60 percent? No. Meanwhile, delays in gathering straw are impermissible. Does it not hurt the eyes of managers (and of course, first of all, their feeling of responsibility, and perhaps their pocket) when straw still lies in the fields, or is only moved to the sides of the fields without being properly stocked?

Such examples of backwardness could be cited in market gardening too, in the care of sunflowers and forage crops, etc. Such undesirable phenomena must be stopped at once, and, on every front, every agricultural task must be completed properly and within the allotted time. Now, more than every, mobilization and self-sacrifice is demanded of our agricultural workers. They have never hesitated to mount a general offensive when the situation has demanded it. But managers must match the working people's readiness, militant spirit and self-sacrifice with sophisticated working methods, efficiency in organizing, managing, and controlling work. It is the imperative duty of district party committees, of the base organizations of the party in the agricultural cooperatives, and their instruments, to throw themselves into the offensive with continual mass actions to emerge from this retrograde situation, [paragraph continues]

while increasing the organizing and controlling competence and the vanguard exemplariness of communists, plenum members, elected representatives of every forum, cadres and specialists.

LEADERS MEET VOLUNTEERS IN NORTHEASTERN AREAS

AU261340 [Editoral Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania on 18 July publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 700-word report of meetings that Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, had in the cities of Peshkopi and Burrel, respectively on 16 and 17 July, with cadres and specialists from central departments and institutions who had volunteered some time ago to work for periods of 2 to 3 years in the districts of Diber and Mat responding to a call by the AWP and Ramiz Alia's instructions at the 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum. The report says that the meeting was also attended by local leaders. The cadres informed Lenka Cuko about their work in their repsective sectors to improve economic performance, particularly in the mining sector: "On the basis of the experience gained, ideas were exchanged on the further improvement of the organization and management of work in the chrome mines, in some agricultural cooperatives, particularly at brigade and sector level, in elevating the role of production specialists, and so forth."

According to the report, Lenka Cuko congratulated the cadres on their work in the name of the AWP Central Committee and Ramiz Alia personally, and went on to stress that "the AWP organizations and organs, as well as the state and economic organs, should assist the volunteer cadres and specialists more vigorously," in order to raise production efficiency everywhere.

The same paper publishes on 20 July on page 1 and 2 a 700-word report on a similar meeting with volunteer cadres and specialists in the cities of Bajram Curri and Kukes on 18 and 19 July; the meeting was addressed by Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary.

Tirana Domestic Service in Albania at 1800 GMT on 24 July broadcasts a 4-minute report of a similar meeting of volunteer cadres and specialists in Mirdite and Puke districts, who were addressed by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee and Politburo member.

DAMAGES FROM TURKISH DETENTION OF PLANE ASSESSED

AU251142 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[:On the Damages Suffered by Balkan Airlines" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA) -- According to Mr. Velichko Velichkov, president of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation Economic Organization, the damages suffered by Balkan Airlines as a result of the illegal 90-hour detention of the Bulgarian passenger jet by the Turkish authorities in Istanbul amount to more than 200,000 dollars. "The sum is considerably greater than the one we deposited as a guarantee of 150,000 dollars with the Turkiye Is Bankasi", he said in an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Mr. Velichko Velichkov, who is also first deputy minister of transport, points out that the Bulgarian side preserves the right to bring an action for damages.

"The detention of the passenger jet, the fact that we had to send another plane to pick up the passengers which had to be supplied with everything necessasy for our passengers cost us more than 200,000 dollars", Mr. Velichko Velichkov said.

The moral damage -- the acusation of our airlines company and the detention of the plane when we had observed all norms of international law -- is enormous. We will inform the International Civil Aviation Organization as well as all airlines with which we are working of this act of the Turkish authorities. "(?This) may happen to other airlines too", Mr. Velichko Velichkov stresed.

LIGHT INDUSTRY PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU281521 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 28 (BTA) -- A protocol has been signed here on the further cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the field of the light industy. It provides for the broadening of the direct contacts and for the setting up of joint Bulgaro-Soviet enterprises for ready-made clothes, footwear and knitwear, as well as for the finding of new and unconventional forms for cooperation in the resolution of problems of special interest for the two countries.

There will be established several joint enterprises for sportswear - for training shoes, for knitwear and for clothes made of pure cotton. There will be also built two small joint enterprises - for sports shoes and for suits made of coated cotton fabrics for winter sports clothes. The future Bulgaro-Soviet science and production corporation will produce electronic devices and microprocessors for the light industry.

ALEKSANDROV AWARDED DIMITROV ORDER, USSR HONORS

AU2521856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The State Council has awarded Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov the Georgi Dimitrov Order for active participation in the building of socialism and on the occasion of his 50th birthday. The greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov in this connection points out that he grew up in the beneficial April climate to be one of the eminent figures of the party and the state, and inspired builder of the developed socialist society, and a fervent champion of the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The greetings message conveys wishes to the birthday celebrator for good health and vigor in order that he may continue to fight and work just as selflessly for the good and happiness of the people and for the further socialist upsurge of our dear native land.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov the Red Banner Order for his services to the development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

PLAN TO BOOST CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION DECREED

AU281627 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 July p 1

[Editorial: "Strict Order, Responsibility, and Discipline in Industry for Man"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Council of Ministers adopted a decree on increasing the responsibility of the economic organizations and people's councils for the situation in the domestic market. This document is a continuation and a new confirmation of the BCP's strategic line for further increasing the people's standard of living. It gives concrete form to the task of adopting the new qualitative approach to working out and implementing social policy set by the 13th BCP Congress. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech at the 5 July 1986 meeting organized by the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the Bureau of the Council of Ministers is of fundamental importance for implementing the new approach. Our times and today's requirements pose new goals and tasks. The decree creates many preconditions for bringing about a turning point in the struggle to increase the production of goods and services for the population, in accordance with the constantly growing needs and the means of paying.

Production is the basic realm for cracking the "hard nuts" in the whole range of problems connected with the great tasks of satisfying the market's need for consumer goods, and improving and diversifying services. Goods manufacturing plants and enterprises have been given the right, without any limitations or restrictions, to use their own financial resources and bank credits for constructing, modernizing, reconstructing, and renewing ovens, dairies, shops for services, and other installations for producing, purchasing, and selling goods and services to the population. The construction of these installations must, above all, be done on an economic basis. In order to create objective conditions for increasing the production of goods and services for the population, from the beginning of next year, when production of goods and services does not reach the minimum amount provided by the "Labor Wages" fund of the plants and the enterprises, this fund is to decrease in proportion to the shortfall.

The decree assigns a new role and functions to trade. Together with the economic organizations producting consumer goods and services, the Council of Ministers, the National Agro-Industrial Complex, the Central Cooperative Union, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils have full responsibility for the state and stability of the domestic market. When disturbances arise in the market as a result of weaknesses in the trade organization, then the relevcant trade organization will be held responsible. For this purpose, from the beginning of September, a new system will go into operation for monthly evaluation of the consumer goods and services for the population in the domestic market, in which the degree of to which consumer needs are satisfied will be the main criterion. The decree envisages that sanctions will be imposed when this requirement is not fulfilled: decrease in the actual "Labor Wages" fund of the relevant economic trusts, plants, and enterprises as well as the salaries of leading cadres and specialists in proportion to unsatisfied needs; and deprivation of additional labor compensation for econmic results, and of efficiency awards. [paragraph continues]

In order to stop the unjustifiable efforts of many economic trusts and combines to increase the share of luxuries and delicacies at the expense of consumer goods, the trusts and combines in question will be obliged to transfer their entire profit to the [state] budget income when they have not satisfied the market needs. The executive committees of the okrug people's councils are obliged to conduct a weekly analysis and evaluation of the market situation, and adopt additional measures for the regular supply of the population, improving services, and establishing strict control over the work of the trade system and the public servicing enterprises.

The decree affords greater possibilities to the Central Cooperative Union and the other trade organizations, which will now be able to purchase without any restrictions vegetable and animal products, fruits, live animals, and so on, from the personal and auxiliary farms and unlimited quantities of agricultural production from the agro-industrial complexes. Simultaneously, every producer has been allowed to sell his products on the domestic market.

The decree gives a special place to the prices of goods and services for the population. It is not uncommon that many enterprises and combines, in their striving to obtain more profit for themselves and their collective, and in contradiction with the interests of society, manipulate the prices, set their level arbitrarily, or with the tacit agreement of the responsible organizations. This practice will decisively end. The decree obliges the Committee on Prices at the Council of Ministers before the end of August 1986 to complete the review of all prices of goods, including the prices of goods which have been injustifiably increased during the current year, and bring them into accord with the normatively set prices. The amount obtained from the unjustfiably increased prices is to be added as income to the state budget.

The decree obliges the Committee on Prices, the Trade Ministry, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils to increase control in order to prevent hidden price increases, and substituting consumer goods with luxurious goods and delicacies. The amounts obtained by the economic organizations and citizens by violating the price system and selling goods for speculative prices are to be added to the state budget or confiscated in favor of the state. When the violator is an economic organization, is must pay a fine amounting to 50 percent of the completed production. The materials related to the violation are to be given to the prosecutor's office, and the leaders of the relevant organizations are to be immediately released from their posts.

The entire complex of decisions, incorporated in the decree of the Council of Ministers, create objective conditions for a decisive reconstruction in the great and comprehensive activity related to producing goods and services for the population, for making the market system a more dynamic one, and for much better satisfying the consumer needs.

The tasks which have been posed significantly increase the responsibility of the leading cadres at all levels of the party, trade union, Fatherland Front, and Komsomol organs and organizations. Their contribution can be expectional in organizing production, trade, and the system of services. The role and importance of the territorial economic complexes also grows. The okrug economy and the economy of the conurbation systems must be elevated to a new structural and organizational level. It must assume an ever more decisive place both in the production of goods and services for the population, and in organizing the effective activity of the trade system. The decree obliges the minister of trade to exercise a strict control and prevent the supply of good from the centralized funds, when the relevant okrug has not fulfilled its obligations related to producing these goods according to the system of self-supply. The same rights and obligations are given to the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, vis-a-vis the conurbation systems.

This is not only a sanction, this is also a stimulus. Our country has sufficient production capacities, and cadre and scientific potential. These capacities will grow along the road of reconstruction, modernization, and new construction, and thus the task of better satisfying the consumer needs and of increasing the payment ability of the population will be solved in shorter terms and in a faster pace. The stimuli and sanctions envisaged in the decree of the Council of Ministers are economic levers which will render this process more dynamic and will create objective conditions of implementing the strategic goal posed by the 13th BCP Congress -- for a new qualitative approach toward working out and implementing social policy, and for further increasing the Bulgarian people's standard of living.

ZHAIVKOV RECEIVES NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AU250846 Sofia BTA in English 1728 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov said today that Bulgaria attaches great importance to the promotion of her relations with France.

Receiving the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador of France Mr. Bertrand Guillem de Lataillade, he noted that bilateral relations are continuing their upgrade development. The political contracts between the two countries are active. Bulgaria wishes to promote cooperation in the economic field too, which presupposes making maximum use of the operation contactual basis.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed Bulgaria's devotion to the preservation of peace on the planet. This country will continue to spare no efforts to this end, proceeding from the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty.

On his part the newly appointed ambassador of France stressed that there exist many and lasting similarities between the peoples of the two countries and that regardless of the difference in their political systems the will to live in peace is common as well as the striving to overcome the tension in Europe by means of dialogue and cooperation. He emphasized the readiness of France to broaden the trade, economic and cultural relations with Bulgaria.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH MALTESE MINISTER

AU241531 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- "I am convinced that this fruitful visit will set a very beginning for long-term economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Malta. Our countries have a lot of common interests, such as the struggle for peace and the securing of social progress," Mr Wistin Abela, Malta's deputy prime minister and minister of finance, told a BTA reporter here today.

"We discussed questions of mutual interest, proceeding from the economic capabilities of the two countries. We paid primary attention to cooperation in ship-building, to the establishment of joint ventures in Malta, to joint entry in third countries' markets. We will also expand our trade. Malta supplies Bulgaria mainly with textiles, and imports cement, printed circuits. We would like to get deliveries of fresh fruits and vegetables. Fine cooperation could be realized through the establishment of joint ventures for the manufacturing of data-processing machines, of personal computers, of manual instruments and for carrying out assembly work."

The Maltese guest was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, by Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, and by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade.

In the course of their talks, they surveyed the state of bilateral economic relations and the fulfillment of the existing agreements and contracts, and they mapped out new trends of interaction. [Passage omitted]

Taxation Agreement Signed

AU241518 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance of Bulgaria, and the Hon. Wistin Abela, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Malta, signed today an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation.

According to this agreement, the incomes of physical persons (including those of working citizens and students) and bodies corporate, attained in one of the countries, would not be taxed in both countries. The aim is to encourage cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres and the establishment of joint enterprises.

REPORT ON SYRIAN GRAND MUFTI KUFTARU VISIT

AU251412 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA) -- The visit to Bulgaria of Syria's Grand Mufti Ahmad Kuftaru ended today. He was here at the invitation of the Chief Mufti's office of the Moslems in Bulgaria.

During his stay in Bulgaria, the Syrian guest was briefed on the state of the Moslem faith here. He had meetings and talks with Grand Mufti Miran Topchiev and with other Moslem clergymen in Sofia, Plovdiv and Pazardzhik. He had meetings with the Bulgarian Moslem boards. Grand Mufti Kuftaru visited mosques and took part in religious services.

The Syrian guest was received by the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front Mr Pencho Kubadinski. He visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he held talks with Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations.

Grand Mufti Kuftaru read a lecture in Sofia on Islam and world peace. The lecture was organized by the Institute of International Relations and Socialist Integration with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. It was attended by clergymen, researchers, public figures and ambassadors of Islamic states.

PAPER CONTRASTS APPROACHES TO VERIFICATION

AU281305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 86 p 6

[Ivan Broz article: "On the Initiatives of the Warsaw Pact's Budapest Session; On Disarmament and Verification" -- capitalized passages published in bold face]

[Excerpts] THE BUDAPEST SESSION OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER-STATES UNANIMOUSLY EXPRESSED THE READINESS FOR THE BROADEST POSSIBLE COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATES IN THE INTEREST OF HALTING THE FEVERISH ARMS BUILDUP ON EARTH, AND AVERTING IT IN OUTER SPACE IN THE INTEREST OF DISARMAMENT. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE SHOWING A RELIABLE WAY TO FULFILLING THE IDEAS OF PEACE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AMONG STATES HAVING DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS. ONE OF THEM IS THE APPEAL TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE VERIFICATION IN ALL SPHERES AND IN ALL STAGES OF THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT BY EMPLOYING NATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL MEANS AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL PROCEDURES, ALL THE WAY TO ON-SITE INSPECTION. THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES HAVE CLEARLY INTIMATED THAT THEY ARE FULLY PREPARED TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT ALSO AS REGARDS OTHER VERIFICATION MEASURES. [passage omitted]

The best evidence of the Soviet Union's goodwill and willingness to accede to effective verification measures, including on-site inspections, certainly rests in the fact that the USSR has agreed that seismographs -- operated by Soviet and American scientists -- be installed in the the immediate vicinity of the Soviet nuclear firing range [strelnice] near Semipalatinsk. Thus the USSR has convincingly shown that the observance of a possible agreement banning nuclear weapons tests can be verified. Seismographs are also to be installed in the future in the vicinity of the American nuclear firing range in the Nevada desert. [passage omitted] Although the governments of the two countries do not officially take part in this action, they will receive all data acquired at the two locations. These data will also be published.

BUT THE ISSUE OF EFFECTIVE VERIFICATION IS BY FAR NOT A "PRIVATE" AFFAIR OF THE NUCLEAR SUPERPOWERS ALONE. THE FACT THAT OTHER, NON-NUCLEAR, COUNTRIES CAN POSITIVELY CONTRIBUTE IN THIS SPHERE IS ATTESTED TO BY THE REPEATED OFFERS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF ARGENTINA, MEXICO, SWEDEN, GREECE, TANZANIA, AND INDIA TO HELP VERIFY ANY HALTING OF NUCLEAR TESTS AND ELIMINATE DOUBTS ABOUT OBSERVANCE OR POSSIBLE VIOLATION. Such assistance could be realized by means of adequate on-site verification, as well as other measures on the territories of the superpowers and on the soil fo these six countries. [passage omitted]

THE IMPORTANCE OF AVERTING A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE IS OBVIOUS. BUT ONE MUST ALSO NOT PERMIT THE "CONVENTIONAL GENIES" TO BE RELEASED. ALSO THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS ALONE COULD CAUSE A CATASTROPHE. [passage omitted]

This is the main reason that the socialist countries are systematically striving for concrete, tangible progress also in the area of the reduction of non-nuclear weapons. As it is known, in the Budapest Appeal the Warsaw Pact states propose a gradual reduction within agreed deadlines of the number of armed forces and conventional armaments in such a way as to reduce at the beginning of the 1990's the number of ground forces and tactical offensive air forces of the two alliances by roughly 25 percent compared with current strength. This reduction would constitute more than half a million on each side. The grouping of armed forces facing one another in Europe would thus decrease by more than a million men.

This involves a matter that is politically and militarily very important and for which no parallel exits. The reduction must be carried out gradually within agreed deadlines, military parity being constantly maintained at a lower level without the security of any side being affected. SUCH A COMPLEX OPERATION THEREFORE NECESSARILY REQUIRES RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE VERIFICATION. THE WARSAW PACT STATES PROPOSE THAT, TOGETHER WITH THE MEASURES AIMED AT VERIFYING THE PROCESS OF REDUCTION, ONE BEGIN OBSERVING THE MILITARY ACTIVITY OF THE TROOPS THAT WILL BE LEFT AFTER THE REDUCTION. The two alliances could exchange within an agreed deadline figures on the total number of ground forces and tactical offensive air forces in the reduction zone. That would, in particular, apply to that part of theirs that is subject to reduction, and also the one that will be left over after the reduction. They would also exchange lists of military formations to which the reduction applies. The socialist states go so far as to even propose that the names of these formations be provided, together with their numerical strength, their location, and the number of the basic agreed types of weapons that are being reduced. Information would be provided about the beginning and the conclusion of reduction. [passage omitted]

As can be seen, the Warsaw Pact states approach this so delicate an issue, which verification in the military area unquestionably is, with their eyes open, sincerely, and with an interest in seeing agreements fulfilled. Now it is up to the other side to respond. Until now it has not reacted adequately. Neither in the area of the materialization of its own reduction of troops -- not to mention armament -- nor in relation to verification measures.

FOR EXAMPLE, AT THE VIENNA TALKS ON REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, THE WESTERN COUNTRIES HAD AND CONTINUE TO HAVE EXAGGERATED DEMANDS IN RESPECT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCOMPANYING AND VERIFICATION MEASURES. THAT, FOR EXAMPLE, IS ATTESTED TO BY THE DEMAND FOR 30 ON-SITE INSPECTIONS ANNUALLY DURING THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IS NOT TO BE INCREASED, WHEN PREVIOUSLY THEY WERE SATISFIED WITH 18 SUCH INSPECTIONS. THEY ARE DEMANDING DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT TROOPS, IN THE FORM OF THEIR EXACT NUMBER, STRUCTURE, AND LOCATION ALL THE WAY TO THE LOWEST LEVELS. THEY ASSERT "ENTITLEMENT" TO SOME MEASURES CONCERNING THE ACTIVITY OF TROOPS OUTSIDE A GARRISON, WHICH TRANSCEND THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AGREED REGION OF REDUCTION. IN DOING THIS THEY VIOLATE THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY.

EDITORIAL REPORTS CITES HARVEST, STORAGE PROBLEMS

AU271529 [Editorial Report] CSSR agricultural papers on 22 and 23 July publish three articles devoted to problems related to the current harvest.

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 22 July carries on page 1 a 1,300-word editorial article by Ondrej Vanek, minister of agriculture and food in the Czech SR, entitled: "The Harvest Is Everybody's Concern." After stating that in order to maintain self-sufficiency in cereals, it is necessary this year "to harvest 7.5 million tons," including corn -- which means harvesting an average of 4.5 tons per hectare on this year's acreage -- Vanek points out that according to the estimates worked out by the Czech Statistics Office, this year's per hectare yields of basic cereals will be 55,000 tons less than envisaged, that is, 0.05 tons per hectare less than planned. To stress the effect of this underfulfillment, Vanek recalls that in the first year of the 7th 5-Year Plan the cereals harvest was 1.3 million tons less than planned, so that the goal of harvesting 36 million tons of cereals in the 7th 5-Year Plan as a whole was underfulfilled by 80,000 tons. This spring, Vanek goes on to say, it was necessary to plow under a considerable acreage of winter crops; and despite extensive supplementary sowing of spring crops, the acreage to be harvested this year is smaller than originally planned and does not allow the utilization of alternative harvesting technologies. However, he adds, the crops are developing quicker than in recent years and promise to ripen well.

Vanek then states that the republic has at its disposal 452 harvester thresher machines more than last year, and that 1,253 of the total 13,540 harvesting combines are new. "However," he continues, "we are considerably worried about the grain storage, because the grain reserves in the storage facilities of the Agricultural Supplies and Procurement enterprise are higher than they used to be in the preceding years." We have instructed all agricultural enterprises to use every suitable roofed facility for storing grain, Vanek says, and nonagricultural ministries, too, have already offered storage facilities for about 300,000 tons of grain; nevertheless storage space is still lacking for almost 560,000 tons, particularly in the Central, East, West and North Bohemian regions. Storage space for 1,560,000 tons of wheat for food and 500,000 tons of malted barley, as well as for other grain for food, has been prepared.

Vanek concludes by calling for various kinds of pledges and competitions; for measures to prevent the danger of fire; for caution to prevent losses; and for coordinated help on the part of citizens.

On the same day the paper carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by Engineer H. Hanzlova in the "Our Commentary" column, entitled: "To Decide in Time." She begins by saying that "even despite the literally record cereal harvest during the last 2 years, it has been rather difficult to procure the entire needed amount of food grain in the required quality. This will be no easy matter this year, also, as indicated by the acreage and current state of cereals, particularly winter cereals. In fact, the possibilities for selecting crops with prerequisites corresponding to the valid quality norms are considerably limited, partly because this spring one had to plow under substantially larger acreages of winter cereal in the Czech SR than one usually reckons with. Moreover, 58,000 hectares of thin winter wheat had to be additionally sown with spring barley or other spring crops. Thus the current situation in the fields makes it necessary for the flour mills and bakeries to buy more than two-thirds of this year's total wheat production, whereas usually about 40 percent of the cereal crops is sufficient for this purpose."

The author then points out that "insistence on the traditional norm of 750 grams as the weight of 1,000 grains would, under this year's conditions, be an almost insurmountable obstacle to fulfilling 100 percent the planned procurement of 1,563,000 tons of wheat for food." She suggests that one should "adjust," that is, lower the norm from the very beginning of procurement, and permit the procurement of wheat weighing less than prescribed per grain, since this will have to happen anyway later; last year this happened after a 1-month delay, the author concludes.

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 23 July carries on pages 1 and 2 an approximately 850-word article by Engineer Miroslav Belansky, director general of the Slovak Agricultural Supplies and Procurement enterprise, entitled: "Harvest 1986 Sets Up New Demands." He states that this year the enterprise has to procure 1.202 million tons of grain crops for the state fund, and more than 1.4 million tons for the fodder fund; the storage facilities available for this purpose include hangards, silos, and other facilities for 2.038 million tons of grain, as well as temporary facilities for 80,000 tons. If need be, Belansky says, one will also use free concrete sites [volne betonove skladky] for more than 40,000 tons of grain. Although the facilities in Slovakia can now store more than 83,000 tons of grain more than last year, this is not sufficient for the entire planned grain procurement amount, he says; that is why the storage space of several organizations of the agricultural complex (beer breweries and malt plants enterprise; Palma enterprise; flour mills and pasta production enterprise) will also have to be used.

PITRA CHAIRS MEETING OF AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS

AU251753 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jul 86 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Statewide Meeting of Secretaries of Regional CPCZ Committees"]

[Text] Prague -- A statewide consultative meeting of secretaries of regional CPCZ committees in charge of party work in agriculture was held in Prague on Wednesday [23 July]. It was chaired by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The meeting was also attended by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Rudolf Vanco, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; the ministers of agriculture and food of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics; and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives.

The meeting discussed the course to be taken by party agencies and organizations in the agricultural-food industry complex in ensuring the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan of National Economic Development and on the state executive plan for 1987. The necessity was stressed in this connection of consistently breaking down the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and of the 1987 plan into specific measures in the economic production units and enterprises of the agricultural-food industry complex. The stage of itemizing the 5-year plan must be used to deal, in particular, with the weak spots. The economic plan must be comprehensive, mutually interlinked, and consistently ensure the congress line everywhere.

The meeting dealt, furthermore, with current problems of the party's political work in agriculture and the food industry in ensuring the tasks of the 1986 state plan.

As was stated, in spite of generally good results of the agricultural-food industry complex in the first half of the year, agricultural enterprises must embark on a more exacting line of effective intensification, a line that must be aimed at cutting costs and eliminating losses. Intra-enterprise management must be substantially improved by introducing effective economic accountability [khozraschet] and improving the methods of organizing labor and remuneration. More active use must be made of intra-enterprise economic tools to further strengthen labor and technological discipline. Food industry enterprises, too, must more effectively mobilize untapped internal potentials in the interest of successfully coping with the demanding qualitative indicators of the financial plan, raising quality, and expanding the range of products.

In the discussion, the secretaries of regional party committees reported on the work of party agencies and organizations in ensuring a high quality of the harvest, the results of which will lhave a decisive influence on the fulfillment of the tasks of the first years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the same time it was noted that good conditions have been established in terms of supplies of materials and technology for minimizing harvest losses through dedicated and top quality work, ensuring an economical operation of technology, and adhering to qualitative requirements.

BILAK, JANAK TOUR WEST SLOVAK REGION 25 JUL

LD252131 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was on a working visit of the West Slovak region today. He was accompanied by Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

At the Livestock Production Research Institute, the Director of the Institute, Academician Jan Plesnik, informed him about the role and the latest achievements of this important research institute. Comrade Vasil Bilak praised the economic results of the institute and the high profitability of the funds invested in livestock production.

At the Unified Agricultural Cooperative Svornost in Neverice, Comrade Vasil Bilak was informed on the present course of the harvest, which is continuing under difficult conditions just as in the other districts of the region. In a conversation with combine drivers he interested himself in the organization of labor and forms of remuneration.

In the afternoon, Comrade Vasil Bilak visited the farm of the permanent agriculture exhibition Agrokomplex with its center in Calovo in the Dunajska Streda district. In a conversation with management workers he emphasized the fact that agricultural workers are finding ways of obtaining the largest possible yield from the soil, even during unfavorable climatic conditions, by means of well-thought-out agricultural technical processes.

JAKES VISITS ZDAR DISTRICT, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD242036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Zdar nad Sazavou district today, met officials of the district CPCZ Committee and senior economic staff of important enterprises to discuss their experience in implementing the tasks of the state plan in the first half-year. He paid tribute to the results achieved, and concentrated their attention on the need to step up activity and initiative in speeding up technical progress and modernizing technology, to overcome liberalist [liberalisticky] tendencies and subjective thinking. At the Zdar Engineering Works and Foundry, Comrade Milos Jakes expressed interest primarily in scientific and technological developments in the field of rolling equipment and welding machinery, which this enterprise produces in the framework of cooperation and specialization with the countries of the CEMA.

In the afternoon he met district agricultural officials, and was briefed on the harvest preparations and progress on the winter barley harvest, which has already begun in low-lying areas of Zdar district.

GDR PROTESTS EXPLOSIVE ATTACK ON BORDER

LD281315 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jul (ADN) -- A provocative and serious attack using explosives against the GDR state border, was carried out in the early hours of 28 July 1986 near the Friedrichstrasse-Zimmerstrasse border crossing point in the center borough of the GDR capital. Considerable material damage resulted and the life and health of GDR citizens were endangered in an irresponsible manner.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protested to the Senat of Berlin (West) over this serious act of violence, and demanded that the culprits be called to account and ensure that in the future everything will be done to stop such provocations.

For all the consequences that may result from such serious provocations, the Senat of Berlin (West) bears sole responsibility.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO POLES ON ANNIVERSARY

AU271713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Sed Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, addressed the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, and to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades:

On the 42d anniversary of the Rebirth of Poland we convey to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, to the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and to the fraternal Polish people most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the Sed Central Committee, State Council, and Council of Ministers, and of the GDR people.

The proclamation of the July manifesto on 22 July 1944 in connection with the heroic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's fascism ushered in a new era in the history of the Polish state. Led by the PZPR, the workers class created a socialist Poland which, in firm alliance with the other Warsaw Pact member-states, is waging a resolute struggle for peace and international security.

On the basis of the trustful collaboration between the Marxist-Leninist parties, the traditional friendly relations between the GDR and PPR are developing in an increasingly multifaceted manner for the benefit of the two peoples. The purposeful implementation of the agreements made at the highest level on 16 December of last year, including the long-term program for developing cooperation in the field of science, technology, and production for the period up to 2000, will even more distinclty shape the achieved new quality of operation in all fields. The decisions of the 11th SED Congress and of the 10th PZPR Congress have imparted new strong incentives to the further fashioning of relations as a contribution to strengthening socialism in the two countries and to consolidating the position of the socialist community of states in the worldwide struggle for averting the danger of war and for a turn toward improvement in international relations.

On your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and all Polish communists and working people, from the bottom of our hearts, much success in implementing the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress and for the benefit of People's Poland.

Please accept our best wishes for good health, creative vigor, and well-being.

(Signed) Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

HONECKER GREETS NICARAGUA ON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

AU221629 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 - 20 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed the following telegram to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and president of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Distinguished Comrade Daniel Ortega:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council and GDR people, I convey to you, to the FSLN national leadership and to the Nicaraguan people fraternal greetings and congratulations on the seventh anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution of 19 July 1979.

Far-reaching democratic changes have taken place in the life of the Nicaraguan people and FSLN leadership in the past seven years. We feel most deeply linked with the resolute and self-sacrificing struggle which the FSLN, in alliance with all the country's patriotic forces, is waging to defend these achievements. Filled with respect we watch how Sandino's heirs are using all their strength to preserve the independence and sovereignty of their country. They thus give evidence of the capability of a people to take their fate into their own hands and to consistently advance on the road of fashioning the social system chosen by themselves.

Distinguished Comrade Ortega, rest assured that, as in the past, we shall continue to support, with all the necessary emphasis, all Nicaraguan initiatives aimed at a peacefule and mutually acceptable settlement of the conflict in Central America. Active solidarity with the Nicaraguan people occupies a firm place in the thoughts and actions of GDR citizens and this will place in the thoughts and actions of GDR citizens and this will also be so in the future.

I wish you, distinguished Comrade Daniel Ortega, new successes in the process of carrying on the national - democratic renewal of your country and in defending the gains of the Sandinist popular revolution as well as good health and creative vigor in your personal life.

[signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR state Coucil.

WEST BERLINER SENTENCED FOR 'TRANSIT ABUSE'

AU251311 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 21 July 1986 the Berlin City Court sentenced 30-year old (West) Berlin resident Lutz Zimmermann to 5 years imprisonment for crimes under section 105 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement. Zimmerman who had been repeatedly convicted of serious crimes earlier, participated in subversive crimes against the GDR, organized in a gang-like manner, in order to obtain money through criminial acts. As a recruited agent of the Schmiedebach criminal association Zimmermann, at the behest of the gang leader, intensively abused the generous regulations for entering and visiting the GDR capital. The Mercedes 280 with license plates No M - HZ 5251, used for the crimes, was impounded.

COMMENTARY ON SHIPBUILDING, INTERNATIONAL TRADE

DW271902 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday Economic Review]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The GDR shipyards work tofull capacity. This year, 65 high-seas ships will be launched at the 4 biggest shipyards on the Baltic coast, Rostock, Warnemuenda, Wismar, and Stralsund. Owing to division of labor in CEMA, our shipyards are fully booked for many year, the Stralsund shipbuilders this year went to supply 32 ships to the fishing fleet, highly modern ships, equipped with key technologies. In the first half year, the Stralsund shipyard's production increased 7 percent as compared to the previous year [Passage omitted]

Dear listeners, the Leipzig fall fair is forthcoming. Some 6,000 exhibitors from all continents are expected. One thing can be said already today, at the forthcoming fair, the progress will become evident that GDR industry has made since the last fair in the utilization of key technologies. The exhibits of 2,800 GDR combines and enterprises will show significant technological developments, the higher efficiency of our machines, and the GDR industry's higher competitiveness.

Our balance of trade with the socialist as well as non-socialist countries was positive in the first half year. Those results must be highly assessed. They were not easily achieved, Dear listeners, the tough struggle on the international market has intensified, and we have had to react to a number of tendencies of the world market, which have been disadvantageous for us. Our success in foreign trade has only been possible by the GDR industry's grown efficiency. Those aspects should always be taken into account.

Dear listeners, in international trade relations, the relations between CEMA and the West European EC states are of no small importance. In the past CEMA has repeatedly made offers to the EC to establish such relations in the interests of foreign trade and generally as a confidence building measure in the international arena. So far, there has been no response by the EC. Now, on Thursday, an official spokesman in Brusels has announced that negotiations between CEMA and the EC could begin in September. We welcome that step.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND URGES CHEMICAL WEAPON-FREE ZONE

LD241425 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0248 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN) -- The comprehensive disarmament program of the socialist states "has, on the one hand, not remained without resistance from those who represent other views, but, on the other hand -- and this is the decisive thing -- has increased the number of those in the world seeking joint solutions in order to reach stable peace and durable security," states an article in today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. This also applies to the proposals on the establishment of a chemical weapons-free zone as worked out by the SED and SPD.

It is emphasized in the public domain "that thus, in reality, an 'entry' could be found, not only for the elimination of chemical weapons in Central Europe, but also for more far-reaching regional agreements on other types of weaponry -- put briefly, for defusing the powder keg, which is Central Europe." The paper then deals with the views and arguments of opponents of the proposal.

The largest proportion of all chemical weapons systems stored in the FRG have a range of less than 50 kilometers. "If they were withdrawn from the area close to the border, and reliable guarantees were given at the same time against their return, then, in reality, they could not again be used. This would be of benefit for all European states and would, simultaneously, bring the unequal security of the region at the dividing line between the alliance systems into line with the better security situation in the other parts of Europe," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

"An 'all-or-nothing' view does not help us to advance toward disarmament; it means that what is possible is thus prevented." It is stated in Bonn "that the chemical weapons stored in the FRG are to be withdrawn by 1992 and no new chemical weapons may be stored there again without the approval of the FRG government." This would be a welcome step." The conclusion of an agreement in international law which would include other states in such a chemical-weapons free zone and, at the same time, contain guarantees for the reliable existence of and respect for this zone, covering several countries, would merely fit in with these declared intentions." In conclusion it says "there are no sensible arguments against the proposal of a chemical weapons-free zone. It would be all the more logical for the three states involved [GDR, FRG, CSSR] to speedily conduct negotiations on this very important matter."

NEW HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSMITTERS IN OPERATION

AU271703 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 21 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Dr Hans Juergen Hammer, deputy minister of posts and telecommunications: "Radio Above 100 Megahertz: GDR Develops Hitherto Unexploited Frequency Range: Reception Conditions Improve"]

[Text] Like other European countries, the GDR is now building very high frequency radio transmitters operating between 100 and 104 MHZ. Since November 1985, GDR radio programs have been transmitted over new frequencies in this range from Inselsberg, Brocken, Dequede in Osterburg Kreis, Schwerin, Sonneberg, and Karl-Marx-Stadt.

To date a frequency spectrum of 87.5 to 100 MHZ was customary. Fifty-six very high frequency transmitters are, as before, enabling GDR citizens to receive within this range the programs of the Voice of the GDR, Berlin Radio, Radui GDR I, and Radio GDR II. Good quality monophonic reception of these main national programs is ensured throughout the entire GDR territory. On the basis of technical-physical propagation conditions, stereophonic transmissions are now reaching some 75 percent of the citizens. Since the traditionally used frequency range from 87.5 to 100 MHZ does not permit the operation of more transmitters, no further expansion of stereophonic reception can be achieved this way. Other countries possessing transmitter networks for monophonic reception that cover the entire area are also in a similar position.

Hence this problem can only be solved by further developing the very high frequency transmitter system in a new frequency range.

A prerequisite for this was an agreement between the European and African states united in Radio Region I, in order to jointly use the frequency range between 100 and 108 MHZ, released by the international telecommunications associations for very high frequency radio reception in 1979.

The GDR Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the radio and television technical central office of the German postal service have worked out scientific-technical principles which were made known internationally and were accepted by the International Telecommunications Association as a basis for planning. The GDR position was accepted at the international conference in Geneva. In the agreement which becomes effective on 1 July 1987, 82 very high frequency transmitters in the 87.5 - 100 MHZ range and 77 very high frequency transmitters in the 100 - 108 MHZ range have been envisaged for the GDR.

Already in the past few years staff workers of the radio service of the German postal service had created the first few prerequisites for all this by commissioning the very high frequency transmitters in the 100 to 104 MHZ range ahead of schedule.

As a result of these measures, reception conditions have improved this March, particularly in the GDR's southern and western Bezirke, for the "Youth Radio DT 64" program. At the same time, the transmission times of the regional programs of Rostock, Schwerin, and Weimar were considerably extended. While most effectively using the available material and financial funds, the fifth very high frequency transmitter chain for the "Youth Radio DT 64" program will be developed to ensure that its transmissions can be monophonically received throughout the entire Republic.

WAGE INCREASE, STAGNANT PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

AU281414 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by "B.K.": "Is Criticism on Wage Regulations Justified? -- The Catch-22 of Wage Increases"]

[Excerpts] The modernization of wage regulations in 1985 was intended to ensure the closest possible connection between the standard of management and the income of enterprises. Hopes have not been fulfilled. As we know, on a national economic level wages increased faster than planned -- 8.7 percent -- while output fell significantly below the stipulated level. [passage omitted]

Last year 40 percent of non-agricultural firms operated under the regulation system of open wage limits, 20 percent used the regulation system of limited wage increments, and 40 percent opted for the central system of wage regulations. This year those belonging to the group following the system of open wage limits increased to 54.4 percent and those using the system of limited wage increments dropped below 10 percent. All this means that three quarters of the businesses within competition [verseny] applied the open wage limits regulation which assumes a good taxable capacity, that is, a significantly profitable enterprise.

The regulation of open wage limits is especially favorable for those enterprises where wage costs are low, that is, where there is a higher profit per forint. [passage omitted]

This form of regulation clearly boosts performance, since 30-50 percent of savings due to lower costs for material and energy and 80-90 percent of savings due to cutback in personnel can be paid out in wages. It is not the wage regulation system's fault that hardly any initiatives have been taken to reach significant savings in materials and energy or to reduce personnel. How is it possible then, that the enterprises included in this category managed to increase wages by an average 11 percent.

Well, the explanation is simple, albeit only seemingly. The reason is that the enterprises in the open wage limits system reached an average 15.4 percent profit growth and thus could implement high wage increases. The question is: Where does profit come from if output did not grow or did so only slightly? Could this be a "Catch-22," of is it economic hocus-pocus? How can profit increase while national income and production do not grow? And this is the point where one has to get out of the channel of wage regulations, because wage regulations are not responsible for the ways of profitmaking...

In other words, our economic problems do not and did not result from higher wage costs than those planned, but from the contradictory situation of wages and performance. Profit increases can explain wage increases but profit growth cannot be explained by low performance. One thing is sure: The real output value of profits dropped. In the case of certain enterprises, profits resulted from subsidies and unjustified price increases, as this multifaceted phenomenon was explained by Laszlo Popper, department head at the State Office for Wages and Labor. [passage omitted]

The conclusion is that in order to enforce higher performance, the element of increment [novekmenytipusu element] in the regulation system cannot as yet be abolished but rather, temporarily, made even stronger....

REPORT ON 28 JULY MEETING OF GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM

LD282151 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 28: The Government Presidium today adopted a draft executive order by the Council of Ministers on government orders and operational programmes.

The draft provides for adjusting the variety and quantity of products covered by the government orders and operational programmes to most urgent social and economic needs in 1986. The long-term character of a considerable portion of the orders guarantees both stabilization of the socially necessary production and terms of its accomplishment.

According to the executive order, 58 commodities and services should be excluded from obligatory purchases and sales via agents which means a considerable progress considering the situation so far. The draft also considerably reduces the list of centrally distributed consumer goods. This includes elimination of central distribution of marketables produced by socialized small-scale firms.

As regards government orders covering investments, the executive order includes a principle according to which the scope of the orders should not exceed that of the previous year. The number of operational programmes has been limited to two: supplies for the food industry and health protection. Also the central distribution of building machines and means of transport will be cancelled as of next year.

The Government Presidium also adopted a draft ordinance of the Council of Ministers on amortization allowances in state-run enterprises. The draft envisages stable allowances in amortization payments to the state budget up to 1990. The scope of the allowances corresponds to the programme of structural changes in the economy.

The Government Presidium determined that the existence of conditions which make it possible to introduce the above mentioned legal acts reflects favourable trends in the economy and the beginning of the second stage of implementation of the economic reform.

The Presidium also reviewed the realization of the executive order of the Council of Ministers on research in polar regions in the years 1981-1985 to find out that main goals of the polar research, despite difficulties and limitations, had been attained. The level and scope of the accomplished research both in the arctic and antarctic regions provide grounds for Poland's participation in future decisions of scientific, economic and structural-legal character with regard to those regions.

The biological and oceanological studies on the biomass have also found full appreciation among Poland's partners -- members of the Antarctic Treaty.

The oceanological research of polar regions and its results add to realization of the plans of Poland's policy in the field of international relations and in its internal policy in accordance with the document "The Maritime Policy of the Polish People's Republic."

The Government Presidium adopted a draft executive order of the Council of Ministers on polar research in the years 1986-1990.

LEADERS ADDRESS OPZZ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD282050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The trade unions should exert a more effective influence on state socio-economic policy, not by way of talks with the authorities, but by inspiring better work: This remark from a report by Alfred Miodowcz, delivered today at a meeting of the OPZZ Executive Committee, best defines the current direction of activity of the trade union movement, after the 10th Party Congress. The trade unions believe the most urgent matter is the rapid completion of work on the laws of factory, social, and housing funds, on the organization and financing of social insurance, and on collective work agreements. The vital need for legislation defining the prospective level of old-age and disability pensions and the final elimination of the old portfolio was also pointed out.

Trade unionists are fully aware that a fundamental condition for effectively defending the interests of working people is to speed up the country's socio-economic development. This can be achieved by good work and clever management. Hence, trade union support for the review of organizational structures and job certification; Marian Wozniak, who took part in the discussions, spoke about this at greater length. He chairs a party-government commission for reviewing and modernizing organizational structures of the economy and state.

GUS CHAIRMAN ON 6-MONTH ECONOMIC REPORT

LD282247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] A press conference was held today in the Central Office of Statistics [GUS]. Marek Kassa reports:

GUS Chairman Weislaw Sadowski, who presented a report on the socio-economic situation in the first half of this year, said at the press conference:

[Begin Sadowski recording] A speeding up of the increase in industrial production compared with the first half of last year, has been demonstrated. There was not only a speeding up of the growth of industrial production compared with the first half of last year but it was achieved at a faster tempo. It is necessary to note that, in general, the situation in agriculture is shaping satisfactorily. Most crops are at the level of last year, and we are seeing an increase in the number of pigs and a strong increase in the procurement of animals for slaughter. I also note a slowing down in the fall of employment in industry, with a fairly significant increase in labor productivity of 5 and 2/10 percent. [end recording]

Unfortunately, the GUS chairman did not have too much of such positive information. Speaking about investments, he said that delays in the implementation of investment continue. It is also a concern that expenditure on construction work rose faster than on the purchase of machines and equipment.

In the first half of the year, both exports and imports were higher than in the first half-year of 1985. Turnover with the socialist countries rose especially. Unfortunately, exports to the dollar zone fell. Our foreign indebtedness at present is about 6 million rubles and $31.3 billion.

In most families, real incomes were maintained at the level of last year of increased insignificantly. In the first half of this year, the increase in the money income of the population was significant and was not balanced by market supplies. The average wage in the socialized economy was about 22,700 zloties. The natural growth in the population decreased.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AMNESTY LAW

775 Prisoners Released

LD282118 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 28: More and more people are leaving penal establishments under the Sejm act on special procedure on perpetrators of certain offences.

775 persons were discharged today and the number of those freed by July 28 inclusive, or during less than a week, totals 3,165, including 537 women.

Over that time the law in question was applied to 26 people who had been charged with offences against the state or public order, or who had reported to organs of prosecution to reveal their criminal activities.

Skora Interviewed on Amnesty

AU281051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 86 p 5

[Interview given by Tadeusz Skora, first deputy minister of justice, to PAP reporter Tomasz Arleth: "The Law Is Providing A chance" -- date and place not given; First paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] Many things indicate that the first persons to be freed under the law on special proceedings toward the perpetrators of some offenses will leave penitentiaries already on Wednesday, 23 July, the day the law enters into force. The prosecutors and courts will decide on this. Tadeusz Skora, first deputy minister of justice, has informed a PAP journalist about some of the practical consequences of the law.

[Arleth] Why is it that the number of people due to take advantage of the law can merely be estimated?

[Skora] I will reply by means of a concrete example. Let us say that a court has received an indictment. If it finds the accused guilty, it may decree either imprisonment or a fine. It depends on the court which of these two punishments are to be applied and to what degree. For example, the law remits prison sentences of up to 1 year. If the court foresees such a sentence only, then it should dismiss the case. And we do not know today in how many cases the courts will act this way. However, as far as perpetrators who have already been sentenced and imprisoned are concerned, the law may be applied to about 20,000 of these. Almost 15,000 of them will be released the moment the law goes into effect. The remainder will be released after they have served a prison sentence that has been commuted by the law or after they have undergone subsidiary punishment for not paying a fine. We do not know how many of them will decide to pay the fine in the end.

[Arleth] Prisoners should be released from penitentiaries by 15 September this year. Is that much time really necessary in order to reach decisions on 20,000 people?

[Skora] The courts and, as far as I know, the prosecutors, are organizationally prepared to undertake such decisions more quickly. However, the law stipulates that a court must be convinced that the released person will not commit another crime and that he will heed the legal order. The court must assess his conduct since the crime and during his imprisonment. It must reach the conclusion that even though the entire sentence has not been served, its goal of rehabilitation and education has been reached.

[Arleth] How will the courts interpret the requirement of "active participation in the life of the country"?

[Skora] Despite the flexibility of this rule, the point is to observe a certain minimum level of civic responsibility, respect the legal order of a socialist state, and undertake asocially useful work or education. Nevertheless, the chances created by the law open the road to active participation in public life.

[Arleth] Will all those able to take advantage of the law who have been accused of activity against the state or legal public order be required to make a statement that they will not return to crime?

[Skora] Although the legislators have not made such a statement an absolute condition necessary for the law to be applied, a refusal to sigh such a statement would nevertheless place a question mark over the good will of the person concerned. I believe that in the case of such a refusal, the court would have no basis for assuming that the perpetrator will abide by the law.

[Arleth] Will decisions not to apply the law be subject to review?

[Skora] A suspected, accused, or sentenced person may appeal against a refusal to apply the law to him according to the general principles of the penal code. In addition, the implementation of the law will be subject to complete official supervision. In accordance with Article 17 of the law, the justice minister and prosecutor general have already issued the appropriate regulations designed to implement the law effectively, apply it uniformly, establish priorities for release from penitentiaries, and so on.

[Arleth] The law foresees total remission of sentence in some cases and conditional, early release from sentence in others. What are the consequences of this?

[Skora] A remission of sentence frees the person from it, but does not mean that the sentence slips from memory and is automatically erased. Similarly, in the case of early release, the prison tribunal will consider whether the person involved is fulfilling the duties imposed on him.

Regardless of this, however, the legislators have established a period of probation -- up to the end of next year. If by then a person taking advantage of the law commites a new crime similar to the one for which he was previously imprisoned, criminal proceedings will begin anew and any remission or release from sentence revoked.

[Arleth] May persons released from penitentiaries expect help from the Justice Ministry?

[Skora] All released persons may take advantage of rehabilitational aid. This will involve employment offers, accommodation, study, material or financial benefits, and help in arriving home or at one's place of work. Those in need will be able to resume earlier treatment in social health services premises. There will be no shortage of resources for such help.

There are many opinions that this type of law should cover many more people. However, I would like to stress that its extent has been dictated by the current level of crime. The legislators have taken the extent and results of earlier humanitarian decisions into consideration. Every release from penitentiary will be assessed individually, for it should provide a guarantee that the released person will not violate the legal order and will avail himself of the chance to return to normal life.

COMPARISON OF WOZNIAK SPEECH AT 2D PLENUM

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 25 July on pages 4 and 5 carries the 3,700-word text of M. Wozniak's speech at the 24 July Second Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw. The TRYBUNA LUDU report has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 25 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages G 8-G 14, revealing the following variations:

Page G 9, paragraph seven, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: in all areas, by the (clearing queried words)

Page G 9, paragraph eight, last line to first line, paragraph nine reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: of established reserves.

Before action is taken to accomplish the aforementined aims, it is necessary to devise a comprehensive concept to cover the base, the superstructure, and all levels of organization. This concept must clearly define priorities, including, for example, the priority examination of the so-called supra-enterprise organizational structures in the individual sectors of the economy, of the areas of excessive employment, of the proportions of employment among individual groups of workers, and of the superfluous structures. The liquidation of red tape excesses should also be given priority.

Addressing this task, the party is convinced that every process of reform calls for political measures to overcome the old habits, conservatism, and resistance of organizational structures. The experience of party work during the implementation of the economic reforms has confirmed this view.

The congress report (supplying additional passage)

Page G 9, paragraph ten, penultimate line to Page G 10, paragraph three, first line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:

The main aim of the review carried out by the central and supreme bodies of state administration should be to complete the reform of the center, that is, to adjust its functions to the reformed system of the economy's functioning and to determine the role and organization of the ministries as implementators of government policy in the individual sectors and branches of the national economy. This part of the review should be carried out mainly in the form of studies and should be completed with the adoption of the law on the Council of Ministers.

The review of the economy's organizational structures, including supra-enterprise structures, should seek to improve in the best possible way the organizational solutions in this regard, depending on the technological and economic qualities of the individual branches of the economy. This should be done on the basis of real criteria of cost effectiveness analysis. We can define the formula for activities in this regard as the verification of the functions of the units under analysis. This verification should result in a differentiation of the organizational structures so that these structures help to promote joint development policy, the concentration of resources to finance costly research, the coordination of investments, and so on in some branches of the economy and flexible activities and market competition among enterprises in other such branches.

The activity taken (rewording and supplying additional passage)

Page G 10, paragraph three, line five reads iun TRYBUNA LUDU: and so forth. We expect that in this connection theses will be published to provide the necessary extensive arguments. Next, on the basis of the results of the review and public discussion a list of preferred organizational changes in the individual branches of the economy as well as of institutional mechanisms to stimulate the changes would be published. This list would also include proposed amendments to the laws.

The review of the employment structures within enterprises and institutions should help to improve the organization and norms of work, the exploitation of machines and manpower, the rationalization of employment, and the deployment of personnel from managers, shops, and brigades through individual jobs. In this connection we should seek to spread the brigade system of work. The main instrument (supplying additional passage)

Page G 10, paragraph four, line three and four read in TRYBUNA LUDU: certification into the practical operation of enterprises. (clearing queried word)

Page G 11, paragraph four, lines ten and eleven read in TRYBUNA LUDU: of the review will bring about the need (clearing queried words)

Page G 12, last paragraph, lines five and six read in TRYBUNA LUDU: transformations and the feasibility of their introduction (clearing queried words)

Page G 13, first paragraph, lines four and five read in TRYBUNA LUDU: The reconstruction of the bodies responsibile for work norms should be coordinated (supply indistinct words)

Page G 14, paragraph two, last line to first line, paragraph three reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: of youth organizations.

In line with the congress resolution, all the party organizations and cells have the particular duty of inspiring, organizing, and supervising review activities. The militant commitment of party forces toward these activities is the necessary condition for making this review a nationwide task that will be successfully accomplished.

While presenting this (supplying additional passage)

LEGNICA VOIVODSHIP ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD281916 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee has taken place in Legnica. It was devoted mainly to preparations for the party's electoral and report-back campaign, as well as to organizational matters. The session was attended by Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Wladyslaw Honkisz, head of the cadre policy department of the Central Committee [passage omitted]

The plenum also dealt with organizational matters. THe resignation of Jerzy Wilk from the post of first secretary of the Voivodship Committee in Legnica was accepted, in connection with the fact that the 10th Congress entrusted to him the function of deputy chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission. Henryk Nowak, an active party and economic functionary who had been director of the Jawor sugar refinery in Legnica voivodship for 15 years, was unanimously elected in his place. He was recommended by the party Central Committee Politburo.

Jozef Baryla, on behalf of First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, expressed cordial gratitude to Jerzy Wilk for his dedicated and effective work for the party and the region, as well as congratulations on taking over his new appointment.

WLODZIMIERZ MOKRZYSZCAK VIEWS PARTY RENEWAL

AU251251 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Issue No 6 Signed to Press 12 Jun 86 pp 18-27

[Article by PZPR Politburo Member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak: "The PZPR Is a Party of Socialist Renewal"]

[Excerpts] Crucial changes have taken place in the life of the party and the country in the 5 years since the Ninth Party Congress.

The momentous quality of this congress and of the postcongress period primarily consisted in the fact that, guided by Marxism-Leninism, the party admitted its errors, learned the lessons of the class struggle at home and abroad, and drew up a program for socialist renewal.

Half way between the congresses, the National Conference of Delegates declared that "the Central Committee continues its work in line with the Ninth Congress resolutions and the spirit of socialist renewal and the consolidation of socialism in Poland. The party is successfully heading the implementation of the great tasks o overcoming the crisis and promoting socialist development."

It is necessary to view the enormous party tasks and strategy from the angle of people's expectations and of our conditions, which continue to be difficult. The party has made consistent efforts to overcome these difficulties -- the crisis has been stopped and the stablization of the national economy and the normalization of people's lives are continuing. An objective look at the results of party work makes obvious the great historical importance of the party's and country's achievements since the Ninth Congress.

These achievements are important because:

-- In the face of threats to socialism and to the existence of the state we have been able to ensure social peace so that socialist renewal can continue;

-- Despite a slump in living standards and the familar hardships of daily life, we have secured the basic material conditions for the existence of people and we have made all the necessary efforts to implement the economic reform, while realizing the 3-year plan;

-- We continue the radical changes in social life, to strengthen and improve the state, to expand socialist democracy, and to consistently promote national agreement;

-- The party continues to gain in strength, to regenerate itself, to increase the effectiveness of its activities, and to play better and better its role vis-a-vis the workers class, society, and the state. [passage omitted on party's precongress activities]

One of the most frequent demands submitted during the congress campaign concerned the tightening of the political, ideological, professional, and moral requirements placed on party members. This means that party members want decisive improvements in party ranks. Many observations indicate that party members have come to realize that their activities are primarily instrumental in promoting the party's authority among the people. That is why they continued to propose that party organizations consistently evaluate the attitudes and conduct of their members and offer them their help in conducting militant sociopolitical and occupational activities.

This shows that the programs for party work should take into greater account the general and particular conditions for promoting the militancy of party ranks. In a way, these programs should act as incentives for doing the following:

-- To demonstrate by daily social activities that people know, accept, and consistently continue to implement the party's ideas and programs;
-- To boost the awareness of party members that they are really able to influence the reality surrounding them and that their work produces real results;
-- To ensure that party membership provides opportunities for intellectual development, for the acquisition of extensive information, and for comprehending phenomena and the present economic and sociopolitical processes.

The conditions of party work and the current tasks dictated by the political and economic situations make it necessary for party organizations and members to boost their sociopolitical militancy. The militancy of the basic party echelons determines the quality of the party's leading and guiding role. At the Ninth Congress we rejected the methods of pushing people around and issuing commands. The statute adopted at that congress states that the basic method used by the party in discharging its leading role is to exert its influence on the work of government and administrative bodies and social organizations through party members. This means that the party's political position among the people is determined by the activities, knowledge, and skills of party members.

The processes that are taking place within the party continue to bring it closer and closer to statutory ideals. The primary feature of these processes is the fact that the party continues to strengthen its worker character in the ideological, programmatic, political, and organizational areas. [passage omitted on precongress plenums]

Far-reaching permanent changes have taken place in the party's inner life since the Ninth Congress. The Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat, the problem commissions, and party control bodies work for all the people to see. They have work schedules, draw up an implementation program for each resolution, and see that this implementation takes place. Members of the central authorities discuss draft plenum documents with their own party organizations and receive regular reports on activities of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the problem commissions. The mass media also add to the openness of the work of the party's highest authorities by extensively reporting on the activities of various party echelons. We have set up mechanisms to guarantee the correct implementation of statutory obligations and to ensure the consolidation of the Leninist principles of democratic centralism in party life. These mechanisms include democratic election principles that increase the influence of party members and organizations on the composition of party authorities and control bodies; the Politburo resolution of May 1984 on consultations within the party so that party members can have a say on political programs and decisions; the ninth plenum instruction on registering various proposals and on supervising their implementation to guarantee the correct handling of proposals submitted by party members, organizations, and cells; and the party organizations' power to dispose of a part of party membership fees. [passage omitted on improved style of party work]

The 10th PZPR Congress will open on 29 June and will be an important event in the life of the party and all our people.

The 10th Congress will evaluate party activities since the Ninth Congress, will report on the implementation of the Ninth Congress resolutions, and will map out a program for the country's further socioeconomic development. This program will be based on the evaluation of the country's current sociopolitical and economic situation, of the effectiveness of party activities and the speed of positive changes in the party, and of the needs and expectations of our people.

The 10th Congress will map out the lines of the country's development in the next 5 years and after, and will lay down tasks to match our aspirations and potential. It will be a congress of the future, and this is why its political and social significance is so enormous.

POLISH DELEGATE ADRESSES UN ECONOMIC SESSION

LD242346 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 24 -- Assessing the results of the just ended summer session of the U.N. Economics and Social Council ECOSOC, head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Eugeniusz Nowortyta has told PAP Geneva correspondent Edward Dylawerski that because of the stand taken by Western states no progress was reached in discussing economic problems.

Both developing and socialist states criticized the non-conservative doctrine of development -- launched by the West and mainly by the U.S. -- which recommends a free play of market forces and the leading role to be played by the private capital as the basic panacea for the shortcomings the world economy.

In their addresses, members of the Polish delegation pointed to directions of socio-economic development mapped out in resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress. They also talked about Poland's foreign policy and attitude towards international cooperation, including this in economy.

They also elaborated on initiatives presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly and his proposals to create an international research centre for debt and development and a question of free transfer of technology in the preservation of the natural environment.

The initiatives were received with interest and became a part of the U.N. effort to seek solutions to the most important problems of the contemporary world.

The council also adopted, by a firm majority, a resolution -- forwarded by Poland -- on building confidence in international economic relations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEBANESE PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

AU281811 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/7/1986 -- On July 28 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Sami Marun, special envoy of President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon. The call occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Amin al-Jumayyil.

On the occasion of the call the Lebanese guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon. During the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's principled, constructive stance on a global, negotiated settlement of the Middle East issues, and in the context, he laid stress on the need for everything to be done for the observance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and to provide peace in that country.

During the talk the guest expressed the high appreciation nurtured by the president of the Republic of Lebanon for the actions and initiatives of Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu aim at solving the problems in the Middle East and in Lebanon, at implementing the Lebanese people's aspirations after peace and freedom.

MEDIA ON 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF 'CEAUSESCU ERA'

AU281653 [Editorial Report] Romanian media, in particular the press, have given extensive coverage to the 21st anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, held 19-24 July 1965, and the 21st anniversary of Nicolae Ceausescu's election to the post of RCP secretary general, on 24 July 1965. Beginning with 6 July, the Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian have carried two or more articles a day as part of a series on these anniversaries; as 19 July drew nearer, the papers have been allotting more and more space to reports on Romania's socioeconomic successes, and in this connection, to Ceausescu's "great role and contribution", eventually devoting 3-5 pages of each issue to such topics during the 19-24 July 1986 period.

Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA on 19 July, the date of the 21st anniversary of the opening of the Ninth RCP Congress, each devote six and five pages respectively to this event; both papers carry several pictures of Ceausescu, sometimes accompanied by his wife Elena, as well as poems and many short articles, which proclaim the "great achievements" of the Romanian people in many fields of activity during the "Ceausescu Era".

Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA on 24 July, the day of the 21st anniversary of Ceausescu's election at the head of the party, each devote five pages to this anniversary. They carry a large number of photographs, and photographs of paintings, of Ceausescu alone or with his wife among the people, delivering speeches, and at other events in the past; poems devoted to the "founder of the golden era"; and a large number of articles on the anniversary, some headlines of which are printed in red all extolling Ceausescu's "great merits." Articles such as "Historic Option of the Party and People" in SCINTEIA and "Ardent Homage to the Nation's Hero" in ROMANIA LIBERA, which effusively praise Ceausescu's brilliant qualities as revolutionary military, patriot, and political leader," prove that the Ceausescu personality cult, which has been running at peak level for many years, shows no signs of abating.

In addition to the above press coverage, the weekly Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No. 30 of 24 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word editorial entitled: "Broad Opening Toward the World, Great International Prestige". The article highly extolls Beausescu's international activities in the past 21 years.

The Romanian electronic media have also carried items on the anniversary. Bucharest AGERPRES in English has been carrying for the past 3 weeks an average of two items a day on various facets of RCP domestic and foreign policy on the eve of the Ninth Congress anniversary. On 19 July it carried an 800-word article entitled "Twenty-One Years Since the Ninth RCP Congress," which stresses the socioeconomic progress registered in Romania since the Ninth RCP Congress, which "paved the way for a wide-scope process of bold rethinking of the theory and practice of building the new socialist system" thanks to the "election at the head of the party of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, fearless revolutionary militant and brilliant country leader." On 24 July, AGERPRES carried the 24 July SCINTEIA editorial "Historic Option of the Party and People" as well as two other items devoted to this anniversary.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian on 19 and 24 July led several of its main news casts with reports noting the two anniversaries.

RIVER ENERGY-GENERATING POTENTIAL REVIEWED

AU261327 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/7/1986 -- In the first semester, the water power stations in the Lotru-Olt Rivers system have supplied the economy with thirty four million kwh above plan provisions, and an additional output of 36.8 mw was supplied to the national electric power grid. Water management works on the River Olt (and its tributary, the Lotru River) make up a mainstay of Romanian power engineering. Sixteen water power plants are now in operation along those waterways, with a combined installed power of 1,199 mw; in an average rainfall year, their electric power output stands at 3,036 million kwh.

Building operations on the site of the first hydroelectric plants of the string started twenty years ago. After four years three water power stations were commissioned on the River Lotru. The main river, the Olt, came next. Between 1970 and 1982 hydroelectric plants were built on a length of 120 km along the rive, at Govora, Daesti, Riureni, Sabeni, Ionesti, Strejesti, Zavideni, Dragasani, Aricesti, Slatina, Calimanesti, Turnu. However, the energy-giving potential of Romania's longest inland waterway, the Olt, has not been fully tapped as yet. Downstream of Slatina, towards the Danube, another five water power plants are built now, with seven more being under construction upstream, in the section between Fagaras and Gura Lotrului.

Almost all Romania's major inland waterways have been harnessed for power generation purposes: the Olt, Siret, Arges, Mures, Somes, Jiu, Crisul Repede, on which a total of sixty-five hydroelectric plants were built, with another fifty-nine under construction at present.

By the end of the ongoing five-year period spanning 1986-1990 Romania's installed power in hydroelectric plants will stand at 6,528 mw, which will produce, in an average rainfall year, 18.2 thousand million kwh. Therefore, hydroelectricity will account for 18 per cent of the country's total electric power output.

MIKULIC ARRIVES IN INDIA FOR DISCUSSIONS

Talks Open

LD281719 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Delhi, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Official talks between Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and FEC President Branko Mikulic opened in Delhi this evening. The first official meeting between the two statesmen is being held in camera, thus providing an opportunity for a significant top-level political incentive to be given to the efforts to promote bilateral political relations, which over the last 25 years have always been conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. In the course of the preparations for the meeting, the two countries expressed readiness to raise bilateral friendly cooperation to the level which existed at the time of the two greatest personalities in the history of India and Yugoslavia, that is, at the time of President Tito and Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi and Nehru. [as received]

As FEC President Branko Mikulic stated today, the talks in Delhi will contribute to the comprehensive, long-term development of friendly cooperation. The Indian press cited a number of factors which indicate that the talks in Delhi will prepare foundations for joint appearances in international forums prompted by the fact that the two countries share either identical or very close views on almost all world issues. The press here describes these actions as future concerted efforts on the part of India and Yugoslavia and compares them with the two countries' activities in the early sixties, when Tito and Nehru, together with Al-Nasir, laid the foundations for the Nonaligned Movement.

This evening Mikulic and Gandhi will also discuss all the possible obstacles which could slow down the dynamic development of economic, scientific, technological, cultural, information and other forms of cooperation. According to the official views voiced before the meeting, the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries and the constant desire by the two countries' leaders to continue and enhance cooperation are conducive to the forthcoming significant improvement in their relations. It was also stated that the objective interests of the two countries are identical and that India and Yugoslavia, as the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, and owing to the effect of evolving international developments, must maintain close links.

The meeting between the FEC president and the Indian prime minister will be followed by talks between the two countries' delegations about individual forms of cooperation. The delegations will also consider the complex political and economic situation in the world on the eve of the eighth summit of the nonaligned in Harare which, among other things, will mark the end of the 25-year period in the history of the movement.

In an interview with PTI, Branko Mikulic said that the movement had to fight "technological colonization" with the same force it opposed colonialism in the early sixties. This subject will feature prominently in the talks between the two premiers and between the Yugoslav and Indian delegations.

Gandhi Hosts Dinner

LD282135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1829 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Delhi, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council. During the dinner the two prime ministers exchanged toasts.

Rajiv Gandhi's toast:

"India and Yugoslavia share concern over the permanent state of global tension and the dangers of the nuclear arms race. At the coming summit in Harare they will therefore call upon the nonaligned countries to undertake an effective action toward strengthening security and stability in the world." These are the words Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi used in his toast at the dinner in honor of FEC President Branko Mikulic, to make a direct announcement about the outcome of his talks with Mikulic. There has as yet been no statement about the talks.

Stressing the importance of the Nonaligned Movement in today's world divided by the rivalry between the East and West blocs, by the developed countries' attempts to impose on developing countries unilateral solutions to economic problems, Prime Minister Gandhi called on the nonaligned countries to intensify their collective reliance on their own resources in order to safeguard against external pressures.

Rajiv Gandhi also noted that there has been no substantial change in the problems affecting the world over the past 25 years, that is, since the time when the idea of nonalignment first emerged and when Tito, Al-Nasir, and Nehru laid the foundations of the movement of nonaligned countries. According to Rajiv Gandhi, the two blocs continue with their rivalries just as they did 25 years ago. The notorious concept of safeguarding peace through the balance of fear has been raised to an even higher level, while the threat of nuclear weapons has escalated into space. Gandhi stressed that precisely because of the bloc-supported idea about preserving peace through the balance of fear, the importance of the Nonaligned Movement is greater today than ever before in view of the fact that it is the largest movement in the entire history of mankind.

Rajiv Gandhi noted that it was Al-Nasir, Tito, and Nehru who in 1961 in Belgrade called upon the nuclear powers and the whole world to end all nuclear tests, but mankind has yet to see this move made.

Referring to the world economic crisis, Gandhi said that the developing countries suffered most from the fall in the price of raw materials and through paying high interest rates on their loans. He added that in some cases the interest repayment is several times that of the loans granted by the developed to developing countries. He therefore urged the developing and nonaligned countries to create conditions for collective reliance on their own resources, and said:

"We must learn to help each other more than before, to share the know-how, the experiences, and our mineral and other resources. South-South cooperation and the trade between nonaligned countries must be priority task."

"I do not feel I am in a foreign country here, since I am coming along a paved and reliable path. This is the path of friendship, consideration and understanding; the path of a shared vision of the great men of our peoples, Nehru and Tito," said Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, responding to the toast by the Indian prime minister.

Branko Mikulic stressed that Yugoslavia and India have been closely communicating for 3 decades and enjoy friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation to which a great contribution was made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

"During all this time, deeply in our awareness there has been the knowledge that we are peoples close to each other," Mikulic said comparing the long and difficult struggle of the Indian people led by Mahatma Gandhi against colonial slavery with "trials which, in their own conditions, the Yugoslav peoples had undergone" under the leadership of Tito.

The FEC president then said that from similar visions, a close vision of a new and more just world has grown, which had then led to the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement.

"Everything that has linked us since the founding on this long shared journey," Mikulic went on, still remains as an objecitve which we share, as a feeling of duty to carry on in the same spirit.

Branko Mikulic then stressed that he wished to see his visit to India, a country he is visiting for the first time, precisely in these future projections.

In particular, he stressed that talks with the Indian prime minister have been very successful and added that Yugoslavia and India have achieved a great deal in bilateral cooperation, but that "with mutual efforts they could achieve considerably more." According to him, Indian achievements using modern technology and science, its industrial and enormous human potential and everything that Yugoslavia has achieved so far, really offer new and wide bases for improving economic cooperation.

"We have a realistic basis on which new ideas and new forms can be built, to mutual interest and according to the measure of our real possibilities and needs," the FEC president said.

"Cooperation between India and Yugoslavia is one of the ways to get our of the vicious circle of danger and it is becoming a prerequisite of existence in the conditions ruling in the world dominated by new forms of exploitation, assaults on independence, competition and confrontations between blocs, the arms race, and because the world is increasingly sharply divided into the developed and the developing," Branko Mikulic said.

In view of all this, Branko Mikulic said, it is of vital interest for both the nonaligned countries, and the countries under the blocs umbrella, to leave this vicioos circle and to see the dialogue between great powers and the disarmament process resumed. Mikulic said that in this context Yugoslavia appreciated the appeal for nuclear disarmament by the six leaders, the appeal signed by, among others, Indira Gandhi. Mikulic said that this appeal is a natural continuation of the action which the nonaligned have conducted since their first conference in Belgrade.

Mukulic went on to say that the differences between the rich and poor countries are becoming increasingly dramatic, that the prices of raw materials have fallen to their lowest level since the war, that debts have become an intolerable burden for many countries, and that the protectionist measures on the part of the developed countries is increasingly limiting "the already small development prospects of the undeveloped."

He accused the developed countries of remaining indifferent to all constructive proposals made by the developing countries and said that a small circle of the industrialized countries is imposing unilateral solutions instead of accepting a dialogue.

"Economic relations are being increasingly used as an instrument of political pressures," Branko Mikulic said, emphasizing that it is vitally important for the developing world to face and respond to these challenges, for their own good and for the benefit of the entire world. In this way it will strengthen its solidarity, unity, and activity within the Group of 77, in the United Nations and in other international forums.

The FEC president also spoke about the serious difficulties confronting Yugoslavia which share the destiny of all developing countries.

"Yugoslavia is committed to a wider and more comprehensive cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries. It will work toward economically more productive South-South relations," Mikulic said and underlined that by relying on their own resources and through mutual cooperation, these countries will resolve their own economic problems much easier, will eliminate the external pressures, and will consolidate their own position in the world. Mikulic expressed a belief that the eighth summit in Harare will also devote due attention to his orientation and that it will provide fresh stimulus to cooperation among the developing countries.

In reference to India's role within the Nonaligned Movement, the FEC president said, addressing Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi: "There is not doubt that under India's chairmanship and through your personal contribution, the Movement of Nonalignment has become even stronger and more aware of its own strength and potentials in the circumstances forced on it by the present international development."

Bilateral Trade Discussed

LD282223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Delhi 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Instead of the planned 1-hour talks, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, met for 2 full hours and agreed to meet again tomorrow behind closed doors to continue with the exchange of views about the nonaligned countries' future activities, the summit in Harare, and bilateral cooperation.

Today's talks were open in the true sense of the word and both prime ministers expressed desire for mutual understanding.

The two prime ministers stated that there had been a halt in the "negative trends" in bilateral economic cooperation and trade. It is estimated that the trade exchange in both directions will soon reach, and the two countries will try to see that it exceeds, the sum of $200 million. It was said that trade in the first 6 months of 1986, together with the business deals already concluded will make it possible for goods to be exchanged in both directions to the value of the planned $100 million and even to reach the sum of $140 million. The value of overall trade last year amounted to $72 million, and the year before $35 million.

In this part of the talks particular attention was focused on the action the two countries should take to eliminate all the obstacles to not only increased trade but also to wider economic and industrial cooperation. It was agreed in this context that a greater use should be made of tariff concessions, provided for by the tripartite agreement concluded by Yugoslavia, India, and Egypt over 20 years ago.

In the part of the talks devoted to international issues the two prime ministers established great identity and a closeness of views about the nonaligned countries' priority actions and activities. Of course, most attention was centered on the preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned in Harare and cooperation between India and Yugoslavia in these preparations.

Tomorrow's talks between Gandhi and Mikulic will provide guidelines for the aides to continue discussing, within the delegations and departments, some specific issues of bilateral cooperation and to try to resolve them.

Talks With Vice President

LD291051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- Indian Vice President Ramaswami Venkataraman and FEC President Branko Mikulic today assessed that Yugoslav-Indian economic cooperation is lagging behind the political relations between the two countries. In today's talks, they concluded that economic relations are not improving rapidly enough because of the general economic crisis in the world, but also because of the insufficient knowledge of the economic capabilities and scientific and technological achievements of the other side.

The Indian vice president and the FEC president agreed that the foreign debts burden is threatening to cause the collapse of the economies of individual overindebted countries, which are primarily developing countries, and is causing serious damage to the whole world economic system. They also agreed that the developing countries and the nonaligned countries must organize themselves better, engage in reciprocal cooperation, and help each other by exploiting their own wealth and experience.

In a long conversation, the Indian president [as received] stressed that his recent visit to Yugoslavia had helped him to better understand the Yugoslav system and comprehend Yugoslav economic difficulties.

FEC President Branko Mikulic this morning laid a wreath at Rajghat, the place where the cremated remains of Mahatma Gandhi, the creator of the modern and free India, lie. Branko Mikulic also visited the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Museum, in which the portrait of President Tito occupies one of the most honored positions. Mikulic noted in the visitors book that the memorial museum "leaves an impressive impression of the struggle of the peoples of this friendly country for freedom and independence and of the Nehru's prominent role in this celebrated struggle." Mikulic then visited the Indira Gahdhi Memorial Museum. In front of the monument marking the spot where the assassins struck on 30 October 1984, he paid his respects to the woman who, for the longest time, was prime minister of India.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS ALGERIAN LEADER, DISCUSSES SUMMIT

LD251917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Smail Hamdani, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry and member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of Algeria [titles as received].

Dizdarevic and Hamdani discussed bilateral relations and preparations by Yugoslavia and Algeria for the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

BELGRADE LC CITY COMMITTEE LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD281727 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0749 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Boris Yeltsin, the first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, a delegation of the city committee of the Belgrade LC organization, led by its chairman Dragisa Pavlovic, left today on a 4-day official visit to Moscow.

CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS STOPPED

AU281304 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1013 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Gustav Chalupa report from Belgrade]

[Text] The Belgrade government has stopped the construction of additional nuclear power plants and has started to work out a new energy supply plan. With this official announcement Belgrade is reacting to the mounting resistance against nuclear power which -- after the nuclear disaster at the Soviet Chernobyl plant -- has acquired a dimension in Yugoslavia that cannot simply be ignored. The Mikulic government, which is faced with urgent economic problems, want to defuse a dangerous powder keg of public opinion by means of this statement on nuclear power.

As is known, Belgrade planned the construction of four nuclear power plants. One nuclear power plant, made in the United States, has been in operation for some years in Krsko. At the beginning of June an opinion poll conducted by a Belgrade research institute showed that 76 percent of those polled condemned nuclear power as dangeous and, when asked a pertinent question, stated that nuclear power should be used only when all other energy sources are totally exploited.

Prime Minister Mikulic has drawn the consequences from this and ordered the responsible ministries to prepare a detailed list of all available energy sources and reserves by the end of September. Yugoslavia is lucky enough to have hundreds of millions of tons of coal and still unused hydroelectric power. This fact was referred to by some thousands of nuclear power opponents who had gathered in Belgrade's student center and formed a Yugoslav umbrella organization of the numerous, quite active environmentalist groups.

Public opinion in Yugoslavia was also roused by reports launched in the press about secret contacts between Bonn and Belgrade concerning the final storage of nuclear waste in Yugoslavia. This happened only a short time after the Slovene regional government had refrained -- under pressure from Austrian opponents of nuclear power -- from storing nuclear waste near Slovenjgradec. As a result of protest rallies in Croatia, 110 Croatian villages passed a resolution in which they opposed the construction of nuclear facilities and the storage of nuclear waste on their territories. The rallies escalated to an unexpected degree and found a widespread echo among young people in particular.

At the congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth in Belgrade opponents of nuclear power pinned badges saying "Nuclear Power -- No Thank You!" on to the lapels of the party's highest representatives who attended the congress.

In the meantime, it has become clear that the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, with its terrible consequences for Yugoslavia too, saved the Belgrade government from signing an agreement on the construction of at least one nuclear power plant by the Soviet Union. The agreement was ready for signing and had to be cancelled at the last moment by former head of government Milka Planinc. Yugoslavia which, as an associated member of CEMA also participates in planning and equipping nuclear power plants, was obligated to place the order for construction of the planned nuclear power plant at Prevlaka near Croatia's capital Zagreb with the Soviets in return for subcontracted products. As is known, industrial companies from Zagreb and Sarajevo had also delivered equipment for the Chernobyl plant in the USSR. Yugoslavia's only operating nuclear power plant at Krsko on the border between Slovenia and Croatia was constructed by the Americans. In spite of strict security measures the government does not seem to be happy with it, all the more so as over the past few days it has become known that the storage facilities for nuclear waste are full and cautious questions concerning final storage in other Yugoslav republics have met with unexpected opposition.

There is hardly anyone capable of laughing at the strange situation whereby a country at first even offered the use of storage facilities for nuclear waste to other countries producing power with nuclear facilities now does not know what to do with its own waste.

LJUBICIC ADDRESSES RASKA POLITICAL AKTIV

AU281804 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 86 p 6

[T. Milic Report]

[Excerpts] Raska, 18 Jul -- On the second day of his visit to Kopaonik, Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his associates visited tourist resorts which are being built on this mountain, opened the asbestos mine at Korlace, and held talks with the Raska Commune Political Aktiv. [passage omitted]

As far as Kosovo is concerned, Ljubicic was emphatic: "In the interest of all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo we must not let this situation smolder forever. If this was permitted this could threaten our security considering complex political situations in Europe and the world.

"We want a resolute struggle which would halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, secure the return of a large number of emigrated citizens, and create many jobs. Currently a number of working groups are examining numerous cases of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate and we hope that the circumstances in the province will change with the help from Serbia and the whole of Yugoslavia," said Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, at the end of his talk with the Raska political aktiv.

HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REPORTED IN KOSOVO

AU281807 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Crotian 8 Jul 86 p 4

[D. Sverko Report]

[Excerpts] When will the economy of Kosovo get on the right track? This is the question to which even the best-informed businessmen cannot give a precise answer. [passage omitted]

Unemployment

One of the biggest economic and social problems of Kosovo is unemployment. The number of people without a job has risen to 120,720. At the end of 1985 there were 546 unemployed people per each 1,000 employed (in the rest of the country there were 162). It is estimated that the number of unemployed will increase 2.5 times by 1990, despite the better-planned investment structure because the rate of population growth is not expected to decrease. [passage omitted]

Agreements

Between 1981 and 1985, 115 self-managing agreements between associated labor organizations from all over the country and Kosovo worth 134.7 billion dinars were signed. This should create jobs for 22,300 unemployed people. By 1985, 31 projects were completed and 5,800 people employed and it is expected that the remainder of the total of 64 approved projects will be completed during this and the next year. [passage omitted.]

KOSOVO PUPIL RECEIVES PRISON SENTENCE

AU241754 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Pristina circuit court presided by [name indistinct] sentenced today Fatmir Shahini, pupil in the fourth from of the Urosevac Economic School, to 6 years imprisonment for hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism. It was established during investigations that the accused, Fatmir Shahini, carried out a criminal act, namely, association for purposes of hostile activity. In March 1985, he joined the hostile organization of the Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo, and [words indistinct]. The main intention of this hostile group was the creation of a Republic of Kosovo, an intention whose content is by now well known.

ALBANIAN DELEGATION TO ATTEND RAILROAD OPENING

AU291004 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] An Albanian Government delegation will attend the ceremony which our country will organize to mark the completion of the Yugoslav part of the railroad which links the two countries, reports ATA, the Albanian news agency. The railroad between Titograd and Hani I Hotit is 24.7 km long and is the only Albanian rail link with the world.

BRIEF

KOSOVO DEBT -- Pristina, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to a statement from today's session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province, debts of the Kosovo economy totalled $1.024 billion dollars at the end of last year, of which 72 percent was the capital and the remainder the interest. The biggest part of the debt, $985 million dollars, is to the convertible currency area, and most of the debt is concentrated in the composite work organizations the Kosovo Electricity Industry, Trepca mines, and Feronikel. A total of $110,200,000 was repaid last year. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT Jul 86 LD]

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ZHIVKOV AWARDS LEADERS, SPEAKS 29 JULY

AU291520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] On 29 July at the Boyana Residence "Georgi Dimitrov" Orders were awarded to Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Chudomir Aleksandrov, and the Gold Star of Hero of Socialist Labor to Kiril Zarev, with which they have been decorated for their active participation in the construction of socialism, and on the occasion of their birthdays.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially greeted the three honored persons and wished them health, energy, and new successes in their responsible work. Stressing their merits for implementing the Leninist April policy of the party related to the country's socio-economic development, he dwelled on the complex tasks solved at the present stage by our society, and on the roads of their complete implementation.

Ognyan Doynov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev were greeted by the attending members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretaries, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and BCP Central Committee Department heads.

The awarded persons expressed gratitude for their high distinctions and assured the party and state leadership that also in future they will dedicate all their forces and knowledge to the progress of our socialist homeland.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH URUGUAY SIGNED 24 JULY

AU241243 Sofia BTA in English 1134 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- Mr Petru Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr Enrique Iglesias, foreign minister of Uruguay, whose official visit to Bulgaria ended today, signed an agreement on economic and techno-scientific cooperation. It envisages a diversification and increase of the trade exchange, an exchange of licenses and designs, and visits of delegations. Special attention is paid to the broadening of the ties in the fields of agriculture, the food, chemical and pharmaceutical industries. The two countries are expected to establish joint companies. Bulgaria will also help Uruguay in the facilitation of its transport links with the Middle East.

Mr Enrique Iglesias had talks today with Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria.

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV REMARKS ON ASIA, SUMMIT

LD290941 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 29 Jul 86

["Commentary on Monday's Address of CPSU General Secretary, by Jan Stejskal" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Moscow July 29 (CTK) -- The plan presented by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on Monday is an extensive program of peaceful cooperation among countries of the Asian Continent and the Pacific, based on a realistic assessment of the possibilities and needs of this part of the world.

Soviet approach to the development of the situation in Asia proceeds from the historical interests of the nations of this continent which, unlike neighbouring Europe, still waits for its detente. Past attempts at an independent Asian peace policy were blocked by the existence of regional military groupings and the launching of armed conflicts, of which the U.S. aggression in Korea and Indochina was an extraordinarily cynical example.

Though the stockpiling of weapons, and especially nuclear weapons, has not reached the dimensions of Europe in Asia, this densely populated region has become a dangerous hotbed of military tension. For instance, the United States has 400 war bases and other military installations in ten Asian countries. Almost 140,000 U.S. troops are stationed in East Asia alone, the second largest concentration of U.S. forces outside U.S. territory after Europe. The Armed Forces of countries like South Korea, Taiwan or Pakistan are stronger in number than the British Army.

The need for constructive political and economic cooperation of Asian states outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev is very urgent in these circumstances.

The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with all Asian countries to achieve this aim and has just provided another proof of its flexible and constructive Asian policy. The planned return home of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan officially announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, and his statement that the Soviet Union and Mongolia are discussing the withdrawal of a considerable part of Soviet forces from Mongolia document the Soviet interest in political normalization of the situation in Southwest Asia and in the improvement of relations with its Asian neighbours, primarily China.

The Soviet Union realizes China's importance for the peaceful future of Asia and is prepared to discuss further steps to create an atmosphere of good neighbourliness between the two countries. The USSR confirmed this line by new proposals for cooperation between the two states in peaceful space research and in border areas.

The political program being proposed by the Soviet Union to Asian states means implementing the ideas of a comprehensive system of international security on the Asian Continent.

This is unthinkable without the participation of all countries of Asia and the Pacific, including the United States. Soviet-U.S. relations, for the further development of which the exchange of letters between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan may be very important, influence to a considerable extent the political climate in the Pacific where the two states are neighbours.

What applies to the next Soviet-U.S. summit also applies to the further development of these relations: Political talks cannot be an end in itself, cannot be held parallell with the growth of the arms race. The purpose of the Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue cannot be just drawing a time-table of trips between Moscow and Washington, but practical steps towards normalization of mutual relations. Efforts by both sides to limit military arsenals must be the axis of this normalization.

BILAK RECEIVES CPSU'S RAZUMOVSKIY IN PRAGUE

LD291634 Prague CTK in English 1245 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 29 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here today Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Georgiy Razumovskiy, who ends his visit to Czechoslovakia.

They informed one another about the experience of the two fraternal parties from the implementation of the conclusions of the 17 Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress, and exchanged views on some questions of further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

TV INTERVIEW OF STATE PLANNING OFFICIAL VERTELAR

LD291526 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1630 GMT on 26 July in its "Television Newsreel's Press Conference" program carries a 40-minute interview with Vaclav Vertelar, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission. He is questioned by a panel of journalists from the main Czechoslovak media.

Asked about the main targets of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the state operational plan for 1987 -- which was approved at the beginning of July but details of which have not yet been published -- and how they pursue the intentions set by the 17th Congress, he confirmed that the Eighth 5-Year Plan was drawn up and approved in line with the conclusions reached by the 17th Congress. All the main targets set by the 17th Congress are included in the plan and "in a number of targets the upper limits of the range were set; that is where the targets were set within a certain range, and in the majority of aggregate indicators of economic growth, a marked acceleration in the growth rate is anticipated against the Seventh 5-Year Plan." Thus for instance, produced national income grew by 11.5 percent during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The Main Economic Guidelines set by the 17th Congress set out to increase national income by between 18 and 19 percent and the approved plan envisages a 19 percent increase. In fact, the plan is even more demanding to fulfill because working Saturdays will be phased out during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, resulting in 5 fewer working days in 1990 than 1985. Thus, if we take this into account, national income should in fact grow by 21 percent.

When asked about the planning method employed, vertelar pointed to the difference that under the previous practice under when the 5-year plan was not approved until the 2d year of the 5-year plan and the bill at the end of the 2d year of the 5-year plan, but now its approval follows up closely on the guidelines set by the party congress. The function of the directive for annual plans in the future will be fulfilled by setting targets for every year of the 5-year plan. Thus, for instance, the plan for 1987 is already being compared with the reality of 1985. For example; The most aggregate indicator, national income growth, has been set at 3.5 percent. The same growth rate is also envisaged for the following year.

Although the growth rate achieved in reality can be different, smaller or greater, the target set for 1987 will remain the same because it is envisaged that national income is to be higher in 1987 by 7.2 percent against 1985 and thus the target will remain firm against the starting base. This will mean that those who will not fulfill the plan in 1986 will have to make a greater effort the following year, while if they exceed it they will have a greater scope in the following year and can assume greater commitments. All this, by giving firm targets, is designed to ensure greater stability in planning. Although these targets are firmly set, they could be altered if circumstances warrant; but this alteration will be governed by strict rules to be announced in the autumn.

Asked to assess the economic results for the first half of the current year Vertelar said that "It was the continuation of trends, above all the positive ones but also of some negative ones of the past years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. "In some respects, more is being achieved, but while the volume indicators are being fulfilled and the growth rate is on the whole in keeping with the plan, the qualitative plan indicators are not being met entirely. This does mean that we are working worse. The targets are twice as demanding and regrettably, the quality of work and attitudes are not as yet on a corresponding level. It is therefore necessary to carry out a profound analysis both of the causes of shortcomings and the positive trends in order to fulfill this year's targets and to prepare the ground for next year. To illustrate the kind of shortcomings he was talking about, he quoted figures for material input. If, for instance, the input of raw, industrial, and auxilliary materials was reduced on average by 1.1 percent during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while in 1985 it was because since all those great resources for reducing it were exhausted -- the figure was around 0.6 percent -- this year's target is a 1.2 percent reduction, which is not that much more in comparison with the average achieved during the Seventh 5-year Plan but is nonetheless almost double against last year. Presently this target is being met at only 0.7 percent, which represents a shortfall of kcs 3.5 billion. If it continues to the end of the year, the figure will double and will be reflected in reduced resources and reduced ability to meet other requirements, including wages and such.

Elaborating on the subject, he said that uneveness in plan fulfillment continues. More than 20 percent, and in some indicators 25 percent, of plants are not fulfilling plans. Out of 18 government-monitored construction projects, which were to have been commissioned during the first half of the plan only 14 have been commissioned. A reassessment of attitudes is what is required. As consumers, we are very critical about the quality of goods and of shortcomings, yet everyone of us is in some way involved, be it as a direct producer, designer, or in management. So, each shortcoming has its own origin, but nobody wants to own up. Although he did not want to generalize, it was obvious that no one has done so much that there is no room for improvement.

Asked whether the failure to fulfill qualitative indicators during the past 6 months was evidence that the economic mechanism does not meet the requirements set by the plan, Vertear said that "We are not satisfied with the functioning of the economic mechanism. Measures are being prepared to improve it, which will be prepared comprehensively for the Ninth 5-Year Plan." But, economic mechanism and systems of management are not alone economic tools. There are other important aspects, such as the improvement of decisionmaking processes. In addition, the present regulations and system of management provide greater scope for improvement. The problem lies in the need to apply them with far greater discipline and consistency. It is also necessary to create conditions for the greater participation of people. To illustrate this, he said that the problem of remuneration in accordance with merit was a long-standing one. One could not, however, say that the present regulations do not make it possible to achieve better quality, but the problem is that "Concrete conflicts are not tackled."

One must face up to the problem and "Not be afraid when someone works and contributes twice as much and well to have more or less twice as great a remuneration, and on the other side when someone returns one-half of what is an average, then not to be afraid to give him half of that average." It is thus necessary to improve the system, but even if we invent another system, without its consistent application, without the courage to face up to concrete conflicts, things will not improve. Vertelar was asked that in view of the fact that one-fifth of all enterprises have failed to fulfill the plan so far, would their requests to "soften" the targets be granted? He said that when really objective difficulties prevail, it will be possible to take an account of them, otherwise not. After all, nowhere is it said that every plant must fulfill the plan by 100 percent at a minimum at any cost. Sometimes fulfilling exacting targets, such as in the production of new products and technologies, for instance by 98 percent, can be far more demanding and have greater merits than fulfilling output by 105 percent, which then stays in warehouses because no one is interested in it.

Asked whether the State Planning Commission is satisfied with the structural changes in the Czechoslovak economy, Vertelar said that "Even if the results achieved were better, we cannot regard it as sufficient." Some achievements however have been made for instance in agriculture, where the crop and livestock production growth has been in essense harmonized kand Czechoslovakia has in essense eliminated grain imports from capitalist states. Large-scale structural industrial changes are hampered by the high energy and raw material intensiveness of production, but progress is being made such as in reducing the proportion of metallurgical output in the industrial output as a whole, making the metallurgical industry more effective, and reducing the output and consumption of low quality brown coal. Lower timber output is envisaged, too. Structural changes are taking place in the manufacturing sector with electrical engineering -- in particular the electronic industry -- enjoying the fastest growth rate, more than double in comparison with the rest. In the chemical industry, the emphasis is on changing its structure in favor of low-tonnage, specialty products. One must say that the speed and intensity of this process is not as desirable as it should be, one reason being that all the necessary innovative scientific and technological tasks have not been resolved in time.

To secure the retooling and modernization of industry, the structure of capital investment is being changed radically. The proportion of investment going into modernization and retooling is to be increased radically. While the volume of investment is to rise in the Eighth 5-Year Plan by 11 percent against the Seventh 5-Year Plan, then on the contrary, construction work is to be reduced by approximately 6 percent. The import of machinery from the socialist countries for capital investment purposes is to rise by 45 percent and imports of machinery and equipment from the capitalist countries is to double. Around three-quarters of machinery and equipment comes from domestic production, hence the need for the engineering sector to change and direct its output in line with the needs of modernization and retooling, and to ensure that the machines possess markedly better parametres. One must, however, bear in mind that investment is a long-term process and that changes will inevitably be gradual and continual reassessment of both the current and existing needs will be necessary.

Talking about the problem of the customer-suppliers ties relationship, Vertelar said that requirements and their structure are changing and suppliers react to them either too late or not at all, and that causes problems. Insufficient downward revision of existing norms of consumption is something else that results in bottlenecks.

Asked about the development of direct ties between individual enterprises within the CEMA framework, he said this is a new quality in economic cooperation and socialist economic integration. This is because tackling the tasks of scientific and technological development as the basis of intensification cannot be done by any socialist country such as ours, in isolation.

COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR FIRST HALF-YEAR

LD292027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Commentary by journalist Jana Havligerova]

[Text] The development of the national economy and fulfillment of the state plan in the first half-year provides a number of important points to consider. Undoubtedly, there are many positive aspects, for example the growth of labor productivity in industry and construction, the increasing volume of completed investment work and supplies, and so on. What is less pleasing, however, is the basic essential fact that the national income is growing more slowly than presented in the plan. One of the many reasons for this is that one-fifth of enterprises have not even fulfilled their growth production plan, and the plants that are fulfilling their plan pay inadequate attention to qualitative indicators. The net adjusted output plan has not been fulfilled by more than 19 percent of enterprises, with the shortfall amounting to kcs 2.5 billion. This is even higher than in the first half of last year, when exceptional weather conditions were partly to blame. In addition, the desirable reduction in material costs has not been achieved, and there is still room for improvement in consumption of fuel, energy, and production materials. Similarly, overall foreign trade results show a slight increase, but there is no improvement in the effectiveness of our exports.

The common denominator of all these shortcomings is, without doubt, inadequate practical application of the latest findings of science and technology. This is reflected, in particular, in the low rate of innovation in enterprises, resulting in a substantial proportion of goods whose quality and technical standard fail to match the increasing demands on both foreign and domestic markets. Proof of this is, for example, the high stocks of both materials and unsold finished manufactures.

Our failure to make prompt use of the opportunities for practical application of scientific and technological advances also links in with excessive consumption of materials and energy in production, and a slow rate of implementing structural economic changes. Overall, it can be said that if we are to fulfill this year's planned tasks successfully, we have a real job on our hands. We must pay much more attention to improving the quality of goods and raising their technical and economic standard. The structure of asset formation must be adapted more effectively to the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets. This means, above all, boosting trends which promote efficient economic development, and ensuring that management and organizational work, as well as the efforts and initiative of the working people, are channeled toward fulfilling the planned tasks, primarily in terms of quality, because this is the only way of achieving a further rise in national income. The reason why we are striving toward this end is quite simple: the standard of living of every one of us -- and not only in terms of the quantity of consumer goods, but also in terms of public services consumption, health care, education, and other services -- is closely bound up with the state of the national economy.

BRIEFS

CC CANDIDATE MEMBER DIES -- Professor Vaclav Svec, rector of Palacky University in Olomouc, bearer of the Order of Labor, the state award for merit in building socialism, and the National Prize of the CSSR, has died suddenly at the age of 64. Comrade Svec held a number of academic and public posts, and was CPCZ Central Committee candidate member from 1981-1986 and a member of the CPCZ Central Committee's Youth Commission. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jul 86 LD]

ADN ATTACKS FRG 'CAMPAIGN' ON ASYLUM-SEEKERS

LD291530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jul (ADN) -- Certain politicians in the FRG have kindled large-scale and unbridled malicious campaign against the GDR on the question of asylum-seekers, in order to divert attention from problems of which the solution is purely and solely up to them. Instead of seeing to it that normal relations are developed between the two German states, in accordance with the system of treaties concluded, they give precedence to confrontation. It is difficult to believe in coincidences or personal irritations on the part of politicians.

As far as the problem of the so-called asylum-seekers is concerned, it must first be noted that the fate of people is being abused here -- a method which the GDR abhors most deeply. The GDR, as an important transit country in Europe, allows transit through its sovereign territory in accordance with the principles of the Barcelona Convention of 20 April 1921.

It is thus acting in accordance with the principles of international law and the agrements and treaties which have been concluded, which include the transit agreement of 1971. Nobody will succeed in persuading the GDR to abandon these principles and, say, to give up the freedom of transit. Arrangements which have been agreed in traffic between states are included here. Thus, the GDR since 1 February 1986 has been applying, at the request of the FRG Government, a ruling for the transit of nationals of a number of countries through the GDR to the FRG which is also valid in transit with other European countries.

Affairs are different in the case of West Berlin, which is under occupation rule, is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it. The question of the persons seeking asylum in West Berlin is not the responsibility of the GDR. Entry into West Berlin is exclusively the affair of those who have to take the decisions there, for familiar reasons. Besides, it ought to be sufficiently well-known to the politicians in the FRG that the largest proportion of those who seek asylum in the FRG do not enter via the GDR at all. They come via other routes, which do not touch the GDR.

Those who want to impute dishonest intentions to Interflug with their propaganda must be told, as is well known in the world, that Interflug adheres strictly to the rules of international transport. Besides, let it be stressed once more that the GDR, for political and humanitarian reasons, refuses to promote the persecution of foreigners, to which they are exposed in the FRG.

Those who are stirring up slanders against the GDR and possibly believe that they can gain publicity for themselves in the political summer lull, or conduct an election campaign at the expense of the GDR, have miscalculated. Every attempt to blackmail the GDR is doomed from the beginning. Anybody who, nevertheless, takes part in it ought never to forget that rabble-rousing and provocations cannot be reconciled with good-neighborliness. A businesslike atmosphere in relations between the two German states is, as is known, not only in the interests of the GDR. It is to be hoped that this is understood in responsible circles.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

AU281327 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the National Uprising we convey to you, the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, as well as the entire Cuban people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, as well as of the GDR people.

The storming of the Moncada Barracks on 26 July 1953 became the historic signal of the first victorious socialist revolution on the American continent.

Under the tested leadership of their Communist Party, the Cuban people continue the struggle to safeguard the achievements of socialism and to further develop them. The GDR noted the positive results presented at the Third PCC Congress with pleasure and satisfaction.

Side by side with you, dear Cuban comrades, and as a firm element of the community of socialist states, we wage the struggle for the survival of mankind against the confrontation and intensive armament policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism. We jointly work to implement the comprehensive program submitted by the Soviet Union for liberating the world from all nuclear and mass destruction means as well as to significantly reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments.

Our fraternal relations are developing fruitfully and universally on the firm foundation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. As expressively noted at the 11th SED Congress, for us it has been and is a matter of honor and confidence to expand and deepen the truly internationalist relations with the first socialist country of America.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, creative vigor and health and the communists and working people of the fraternal Cuban people great successes in strengthening socialism.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

LD251721 Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 25 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar sent a telegram of greetings to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of Cuba's national holiday.

The telegram runs:

On the day of the National Uprising, the 33rd anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Barracks, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Council of Ministers, and the working people we send our comradely greetings and best wishes to you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, to the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, to the Council of Ministers and to the Cuban people. Our people follow with sincere recognition the successful work of the people of Cuba to build their country. We highly value and support the internationalist foreign policy aspirations and initiatives of the Republic of Cuba, aimed at our common cause, the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of international security. We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism will continue to grow stronger to the benefit of the causes of socialism, progress and peace. On the occasion of your national holiday we wish you and the people of friendly Cuba further success in implementing the objectives resolved at the Third Congress of the party, in their responsible activity for the advancement of their country.

INDUSTRY MINISTER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD292007 Budapest MTI in English 1919 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI) -- Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, returned from Moscow on Tuesday.

In the Soviet capital Laszlo Kapolyi held talks with Anatoliy Lukashov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Nikolay Panichev, minister of the machine tool making industry; Vladislav Kolesnikov, minister of the electronic industry; Nikolay Lukonin, minister of the nuclear power industry; Oleg Anfinov, minister of the electric engineering industry; Vladimir Kudinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; and Academician Konstantin Frolov, deputy president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; on topical issues of Hungarian-Soviet industrial cooperation, the possibilities of joint technical development, and the foundation of joint ventures. Laszlo Kapolyi met Ivan Silaev and Lev Voronin, deputy chairmen of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

URBAN DISCUSSES U.S. RELATIONS, AMNESTY LAW

LD291753 Warsaw PAP in English 1350 GMT 29 Jul 86

[By Jerzy Redlich and Jarowlaw Szychlinski]

[Text] Warsaw, July 29: The main issues touched upon by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban at his weekly news conference today were following: Western mass media destort the sense of the law on special procedures towards perpetrators of some offences, the Kuklinski affair, GUS (Chief Statistical Office) communique and whether there are still records of radiation effects after the breakdown of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Western mass media distort the sense of the law

Opening the conference, Urban made the following statement:

"A portion of Western commentaries on the Sejm (parliament) law on special procedures towards perpetrators of some offences is flagrantly untrue, while claiming that releases are allegedly dependent on the signing of the so-called loyalty oaths. These are lies. The law does not demand either denunciations or collaboration with the militia from anyone. The authorities are not anxious to collaborate in any way with people taking such stances."

"Such texts are written with the intention to ruse in the Western public opinion the feeling of aversion to our policy of national agreement. At the same time the columnists from the same papers continue to call on the Polish authorities for agreement and humanitarian gestures. Misinformation has been engaged in the service of political hypocrisy.

"The Polish authorities expect those imprisoned who may benefit from the humanitarian Sejm law only to authenticate that they are not going to resume activities contrary to the law. We only expect assurances about the will to respect the legal order of our country. This is particularly demanded from those who have violated this legal order many times and significantly.

"Where is such a state in the world that forgives those who announce in advance that they are going to violate the law? Some of the people imprisoned for offences against the state and the public order made use of Western press to give assurances of their determination to break the law. The prosecutors and judges who decide about individual cases must have the conviction that the humanitarian decision will not threaten either the respect for the law or the wish of a majority of citizens to live in peace."

"The Western press indulges in personal speculations and mentions different names of prisoners, claiming that they will not be released. From what I know about the course of examinations made by prosecutor's offices and courts in particular cases, the releases of some people from prisons will go rather farther than the Western journalists forecase. The prosecutor's office has the grounds to assume that some of the main favorites of the Western press will tend not to break the legal order.

"I also came across deplorations in the Western press why not all of those described by that press as political prisoners are freed? The answer is simple.

"We want to be a country without that kind of prisoners, we want to close the period of sharp political divisions, we aim at a further progress in the national agreement, but, at the same time, we also aim at making it possible for the general public to live in a peaceful country and one not shaken by unrest, in a country where law is respected. The concept of the Sejm law aims at both these targets at the same time. Greater magnanimity could have been understood as an encouragement to breaking the law.

"The release of all those who committed serious offences against the state and legal order in the long run would not serve the disappearance of this category of prisoners and detainees from the life of Poland at all.

"There is still another reason why the Sejm, as I suppose, carefully weighed the decisions of its humanitarian law. The Polish public opinion is not homogeneous at all as regards its attitude towards showing mercy both to offenders who committed punishable acts against the state and legal order and to common offenders.

"Some communities and social groups see such acts as amnesty and their likes as a threat to security and peace. Democratic relations require that this should be also taken into account. The Western press frequently uses and abuses the notion of human rights. The human right to enjoy personal security and peaceful existence is one of the significant human rights to which we, in tune with society's will, attach great importance. It is a duty of the state authorities. Owing to the fact that we recognize it in a proper way, Polish citizens are threatened with common crimes 4 to 8 times less than the citizens in the majority of Western countries."

"I am surprised to notice that the Western press can hardly see the extent of the humanitarian act towards criminal prisoners. The Western press was once full of cutting remarks on the toughened punishments in Poland and more simple and faster ways of administering them for some offences and petty offences. It was being written that ours were the authorities which loved repressive measures. Those legal regulations, criticized in the West, significantly contributed to decreasing crime. The present broad humanitarian act points out that repression is not our favourable way of acting and, whenever possible, Poland's authorities tend towards humanitarianism. The very toughening of some repressive measures created conditions for the Sejm's present generous decision."

Kuklinski's Affair

Another statement made by the government press spokesman concerned the Kuklinski affair:

"I follow with interest publications in the American press concerning the affair of former Colonel Kuklinski. The issue was taken some time ago by Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak in his interview printed by the POLITYKA weekly. I also spoke about it. I do not understand some reactions by the American press and officials.

"The U.S. authorities do not deny that Polish traitor Kuklinski brought to the U.S. concrete and detailed plans concerning the introduction of martial law. It is claimed there that they were useless for the U.S. Administration as Kuklinski did not know the date of the introduction of martial law. It is true that he did not know it. He only knew that if it were to happen it would have been prior to mid-December. But the U.S. authorities have not explained why they failed to make these detailed plans available to the public to warn their political friends."

"I am stressing it that we have no grudge against the Americans that they had not organized a press conference for Kuklinski before December 13, 1981. On the contrary, we are very grateful to the U.S. Administration for this discretion. It made it possible, when such necessity occurred, to apply that indispensable measure of saving Poland which the introduction of martial law was. But, gratitude is one thing and astonishment another.

"For, if after December 13, 1981, the U.S. authorities organized a big television show mottoed 'Let Poland Be Poland' during which a bucket of slops was poured out on the Polish authorities for the introduction of martial law, if political boycott and restrictions were applied, which in their principal part last until today, then, I do not understand why, before the introduction of martial law, the U.S. Administration had not tripped Poland up, while giving help to their political allies among Solidarnosc leaders.

"The U.S. is a superpower and every country which has relations with it, whether bad or good ones, wants to understand the policy of that country, know its logic or at least presume that it exists at all. This desire to understand stems from the aspiration of the Polish Government to improve relations with all the Western countries, including the American superpower.

"Such an improvement is not only a bilateral weal. In the present, divided world, bilateral relations between Western countries and socialist states constitute a significant contribution to East-West relations in general, and thus they are a factor co-creating peaceful security for mankind. An improvement of relations is conducive to detente. This was stressed by the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions.

"Poland is interested in detente. On behalf of Poland's Government, I state that we are against the selective treatment extended by the U.S. towards relations with the socialist countries. The Kuklinski affair is one of the examples illustrating the truth that the American, so-called selective approach to socialist countries is based on very fragile grounds and pretexts.

"We shall not lack good will in favour of improving relations."

On GUS Communique

Next, the spokesman was answering newsmen's questions. Some of them referred to the communique issued by the Chief Statistical Office GUS on Poland's economic performance in the first half of 1986.

Commenting on the weak performance of the housing construction, the spokesman said it was a continuation of troubles in this field, their causes stemming from shortages of cement (including insufficient coal supplies to cement plants), staff shortages in the housing industry and its poor organization.

Urban voiced a hope that the new management of the Building Ministry would undertake firm steps aimed at a radical improvement in the construction of flats already in this quinquennium.

Answering a question about another shortcoming of the Polish economy, that is exceeding the planned increase of the populations' incomes, the spokesman said that the government's moves would be aimed at preventing the disproportions between the increase of pays and the growth of production and labour productivity from aggravating.

Tests Do Not Show Dangerous Radioactivity

In reply to questions about tests on the level of radioactivity in food in Poland (particularly fish and venison) after the breakdown at the nuclear power station in Chernobyl, the spokesman said that the measurements made do not indicate an increased level of radioactivity in food products. The consumption of those products, including fish and venison, do not pose any threat to human health.

Expansion of the Basis of National Agreement

Several questions concerned the concept formulated by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 10th PUWP Congress to create a social advisory body at the Council of State. Urban explained that the concept had not taken a concrete shape so far, but, in general, the thing is to create a platform for activity for those people who, even if not operating within the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON, respect constitutional assumptions and the legal order and want to show social activity within this framework. The advisory body of this kind would expand the basis of national agreement, whereas the concept to form it has no immediate relation to the law on special procedures towards perpetrators of some offences, perhaps only that the law creates an atmosphere conducive to agreement.

Customs Duty and Sleeping Bags

Asked about the Polish relief action for the homeless in the U.S., particularly in connection with the high customs duty which the U.S. Administration intends to impose on gifts from Poland, Urban said that the shipment of gifts meets obstacles. The flight of the plane carrying these gifts has been postponed twice because the American charity organization which is to distribute them cannot pay the high customs duty. Urban called the demanded payments on political customs duty posing a barrier for the help extended to those who need it in the U.S. charity aid from the U.S. extended to Polish citizens does not meet any customs barriers on the part of the Polish authorities, he said.

Personnel Changes

Answering the question concerning changes at the post of the president of the Polish Radio and Television Committee, urban said that the change should be viewed as an ordinary practice of cadres rotation which does not mean any change in the programmatic line of the radio and television. Miroslaw Wojciechowski is passing to diplomatic work and his nomination will be announced in a proper time, Urban said.

Asked to confirm or deny rumours of his alleged resignation from the post of the Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban said: "I do not know anything about it, I do not intend to quit this job".

REPORT ON 29 JULY MEETING OF PZPR POLITBURO

LD291919 Warsaw PAP in English 1823 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 29: THE PUWP CC Political Bureau met today to review motions stemming from the decisions of the 10th Congress and concerning the growth of productivity in agriculture and particularly land use. The bureau acknowledged the information on intensifying green-house production and acquainted itself with the state of preparations for this year's harvest and the course of the hitherto rape and corn harvest.

The Political Bureau assessed the economic situation in the first half of the year marked by positive upward trends in production and labour productivity on the one hand, and, on the other, by adverse phenomena in foreign trade and the building industry as well as those stemming from population's growing money incomes exceeding production and labour productivity increases.

While realizing the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress, the Political Bureau adopted information on actions aimed at the development of industrial design and the concept to revive the Council of Industrial Design.

The debates of the Political Bureau were attended by first secretaries of five voivodship committees who presented the performance of their voivodships in the fields under discussion and their experiences and motions concerning party work in the wake of the 10th Congress.

ZSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 29 JULY

LD292201 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 29: The UPP [United Peasant Party] CC Presidium today acquainted itself with Poland's socio-economic situation in the first half of this year. The Presidium praised the implementation of this year's tasks in agriculture and industry.

All UPP circles and bodies were put under an obligation to undertake -- jointly with the PUWP -- all possible actions conductive to efficient harvest this year.

The meeting assessed the implementation of the 9th UPP Congress resolutions. The presidium said that a practical implementation of the resolutions, including the principles of the joing farming policy mapped out by the 11th Plenum of PUWP CC and UPP CC, brings concrete effects in the form of increased farm production, improved market supply and the nation's diet, and stimulates soci-political and production activeness.

The Prsidium acquainted itself with the course of the session and decisions of the Central Commission for Cooperation between the PUWP, UPP, and DP. It stressed the necessity for the entire party to combine efforts in creating a socio-political climate of commitment and active work in order to realize the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions.

Comprehensive participation of UPP members in implementing the programme of Poland's soci-economic development mapped out by the 10th Congress and consistency in realizing the 9th Congress resolutions will be the plane of tightening partner-like, allied cooperation between the PUWP and UPP, serving increased co-responsibility for the development of rural districts and agriculture as well as consolidating the socialist state.

The Presidium discussed directions and principles of UPP's participation in the attestation of workstands and comprehensive review of organizational structures in the economy and state. UPP bodies have been obliged to join the proceedings of commissions and teams carrying out the attestation.

The UPP CC Presidium came out in favour of introducing appropriate changes in the economic-financial system of the farming and foody industry, cooperative sector included, in order to ensure satisfying profitability, which in turn should become the main source of finances for the maintenance and development of the industry's processing capacity.

793 RELEASED 29 JULY UNDER AMNESTY LAW

LD292001 Warsaw PAP in English 1925 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 29: 793 people, among them 56 women, left penal establishments today under the law on special procedure on perpetrators of certain offenses.

A total of 3,958 people, among them 593 women, have been freed under the act so far, having their sentences remitted or eased, PAP was told at the Penal Institutions Main Board.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW KOSZALIN VOIVODA REPORTED

AU281034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 86 p 4

[Excerpt] -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Zdzislaw Mazurkiewicz from the post of voivoda of Koszalin in connection with the latter's need to resume duties as an officer in the Polish Army at the disposal of the minister of national defense.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed great recognition and sincere thanks to Colonel Z. Mazurkiewicz for his work at this post, which he held for several years.

After obtaining the opinion of the Voivodship People's Council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Jacek Czajka voivoda of Koszalin.

Jacek Czajka was born in Krakow in 1934 to an intelligentsia family. He studied at the Gdansk Polytechnic and holds a degree in mechanical engineering. [passage omitted]

KULTURA COMMENTS ON CRITICISM OF YOUNG WRITERS

AU281028 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 9 Jul 86 p 16

[Maciej Chrzanowski article: "Severely, Without Names"]

[Text] Kazimierz Kozniewski does not like young writers and has often shown it. This makes him a Jan Sniadecki [1756-1830, philosopher] of our times and of the years of our crisis.

In Issue 23 of ODRODZENIE Kozniewski disclosed the truth about our young prose writers, who, although unmasked, have not stopped writing. That is why Kozniewski renewed his assault in Issue 25 of POLITYKA under a promising title of "Frustration and Helplessness Are in Fashion -- Polish Writers." The article faithfully reproduced the judgments and interpretations of the ODRODZENIE article. If no one responds to the POLITYKA article, Kozniewski will publish a third version of it, and that is why I want to respond out of a sense of a social duty.

The POLITYKA article is a special libel. Kozniewski raises the alarm, brands without mercy, and does not shrink from the most serious imputations. Nevertheless, in principle no one may feel hurt because Kozniewski mentions only two names in his article: Eustachy Rylski, whose creative work the author of the libel praises, values, and recommends as model work, and Tadeusz Siejak, the only named hero of negative writing. Kozniewski does not name other black characters of his article, except that he calls them young and middle-aged authors. He view their creative work in this way:

"It appears that Polish writers -- let us call these literary people writers for the sake of peace -- have demonstratively turned away from their readers and have dedicated themselves to exclusively linguistic, stylistic, and compositional experiments to prove that they are more interested in the originality of their art of using words than in achieving rapport with readers. At the same time, these very same writers shun like the plague those subjects that are most important for readers -- the basic moral, social, ideological, and political issues. Yes, political issues! Instead they continue to fathom the psychology of the people on the fringe of society and to analyze the frustration of individuals.

"Stylistic experiments, excursions into various social, psychological, and individual fringes of personality, and the love of analyzing the authors' own frustration in creative work and in life are together responsible for the fact that their literature, which aspires to the honor of excellence and becomes this honor from certain critics, does not go beyond a certain small circle of readers and is far from reaching even the first degree of universality."

This literature is feeble and fails to address important moral and social problems, Kozniewski asserts. But older writers such as, say, Andrzejewski, whose book MIAZGA [PULP] is for Kozniewski an example of the creative work that is the "conscience of the people," are a different proposition. Well, let MIAGZA be that conscience. Let us have the conscience we deserve and let us have the Sniadeckis we are able to afford.

I am inclined to believe that Kozniewski really entertains such ideas, but I am in no way prepared to assume that he really has read at least a few of the books of the writers he excoriates -- at least books such as Lozinski's "Huntincenes in Lower Silesia" or "Paulo Apostolo Mart." Are these books devoid of crucial and essential moral and social problems? If so, then what are the subjects of these books? The same can be said of the novels of Soltysik, Rybowicz, Smektala, and many, many others of their peers in age, including above all Siejak.

Young literature, Kozniewski issues yet another warning, listens to false prophets headed by Henryk Bereza:

"If these young Polish writers -- well, literati [literaci] -- had other guides, had more freedom in writing of and observing the world around them, and were not so shackled by literary fashions, they would certainly be able to see much more important subjects in Polish and international reality and to tell big and small stories that would interest the people in our country."

The voice of the just disappears in fulsome fumes of criticism. Those who lead writers astray are legion. There is only one Kozniewski, but he knows a simple and effective recipe for how to ensure one's literary success along the lines of "Once a Year in Skirolawki." The best prospect of success is to tell big and small stories, preferably those about World War II, which ended 5 years before the criticized writers were born:

"What should young literati, young aspiring writers do? They should tell the story of man and address the people's most important problems in a clear and readable manner. Let me add that some of the books that are most popular among public library readers are those that deal with the last war and the Warsaw Uprising."

Kozniewski's advice to young writers is: Tell small stories; do not make any linguistic experiments; the Polish language now is the same as it was 50 years ago; literature is not art.

This advice is for young writers because old writers have practiced it for a long time now. Perhaps some young writers will heed it, and then 100 flowers will bloom and readers will overrun public libraries. However, I think that young writers will sooner become old than heed this advice, and the problem will disappear. They will get rid of their frustrations and hand them over to the new generations.

Despite everything, Kozniewski is right on many points. I readily and wholeheartedly subscribe to many of his observations about current Polish literature. What I do mind, however, is that he has addressed his grudges to the writers who are blameless. Perhaps it would not be amiss to make such severe strictures against the colleagues of the author of "The Closed Circles?" In such a case more examples could be cited, editions could be cited, editions would be more numerous, and the position, which has been so painstakingly built up for many years, could be elevated still higher. And this without Henryk Bereza's guidance. But, of course, all this would be a bit more dangerous.

That is why it is better to fire a broadside at young writers, without naming them.

PLANS MADE TO PARTICIPATE IN BIOMASS-3 EXPEDITION

LD240924 Warsaw PAP in English 0737 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 24 -- Preparations are underway for Polish biological expedition Biomass-3 scheduled to depart in mid September to antarctic seas on board Polish vessel the "Professor Sidlecki."

Eighteen Polish experts will be accompanied by biologists of Spain, the U.S., and Great Britain in accomplishing their chief task of scientific control of the fisheries in the Antarctic region.

Another task of the expedition is participation in the third state of the Biomass international programme of biological research in antarctic seas -- a continuation of previous international research projects - the so-called Febex and Sibex experiments.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV INITIATIVES

LD291804 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] When Mikhail Gorbachev says that the letter he received from President Reagan in the last few days is being given due consideration, he obviously means that it contains ideas [word indistinct] of common interest to the two countries. In his speech in Vladivostok, the Soviet leader himself brought out ideas and suggestions that should be given due consideration and, it could be said, could serve as a basis for further contact between the USSR on the one hand and the United States and China on the other. In the assessment of Mikhail Gorbachev, a Soviet-U.S. summit is possible if the United States shows a readiness for the leaders' meeting to serve the normalization of relations between the USSR and the United States and if it also contributes to a more healthy international situation and a speeding up of negotiations on arms reduction. As for China, however, Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok produced, for the first time, some initiatives in which Beijing is showing great interest. In fact, this is not just a matter of the USSR being prepared, as is well known from earlier times, to give most serious consideration to all measures for establishing good-neighborly relations with China at every time and at every place and level, but, in the first instance, a matter of the Soviet intention to withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan by the end of this year and to initiate negotiations with the Mongolian Government on the significant withdrawal of part of the Soviet troops from that country. Let us recall that China sets the condition for complete normalization of relations with the USSR that all obstacles must be removed, such as the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia and Afghanistan and the abandonment of USSR support for the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. This latter is the most difficult obstacle and something the Soviet leader did not even touch upon, which in China could be understood as USSR unwillingness to go all the way in removing the problems that stand in the way of full Soviet-Chinese normalization of relations.

Nevertheless, Gorbachev's initiative deserves full attention, above all, because it presages the initiation of a new process in the normalization of the relations between the two countries, showing that the conditions in the USSR for a new approach toward eliminating the problems in the relations with China are slowly maturing. This will perhaps not be enough for what China seeks, but despite this, Gorbachev's words are encouraging, especially if it is borne in mind where he said them.

Mikhail Gorbachev also advocated the convocation of a conference of the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin in Hiroshima on the same principles as the Helsinki Conference of the heads of state and government of the European countries, the United States and Canada. The aim of the conference would be to resist the militarization of the Pacific Ocean which, if not prevented, could lead to a military-political confrontation in this part of the world, too. This is also not a new idea but, nevertheless, current circumstances in the world require that this problem also be given due attention. The fact that on this occasion, as well, Mikhail Gorbachev did not explicitly state that he would meet at the end of this year with President Reagan -- something which at present is preoccupying most of all Soviet-U.S. relations -- leads one to conclude that relations between the two superpowers continue to be very complex and that it will be necessary to invest additional efforts in order to hold the Soviet-U.S. summit. Gorbachev, if we have understood his words in Vladivostok correctly, insists on additional assurances and concrete suggestions before he says yes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MIKULIC'S VISIT TO INDIA

Talks With Gandhi Ended

LD291542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 125 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ended their talks this afternoon on international questions of interest to the two countries. The joint assessment was that the stances of Yugoslavia and India on the most important problems of world affairs are very close and on many questions identical.

Most of the attention was devoted to the world troublespots and the specific actions which the nonaligned countries should undertake within the framework of the preparations for the eighth summit in Harare at the beginning of September.

Mikulic and Gandhi extensively discussed the measures for stepping up Yugoslav-Indian cooperation. On the basis of their general stance, appropriate mixed committees and departmental commissions will draw up specific programs which are expected to provide stimuli for both economic cooperation in other areas and, in particular, for boosting trade between the two countries.

It was stated that as early as this year trade could double up in comparison with 1985. This is supported by the fact that in the first 6 months trade was worth $65 million. Last year's trade between India and Yugoslavia in both directions was worth only $72 million.

According to the planned program of the visit, the 1-hour talks between Gandhi and Mikulic should have finished yesterday but their talks yesterday, which took place immediately upon Mikulic's arrival, lasted for 2 hours and afterwards the two prime ministers agreed to resume their exchange of views on international subjects this afternoon.

In an interview he gave to Indian television this evening, Mikulic assessed the state of Yugoslav-Indian relations and the outcome of his talks with the Indian prime minister in very positive terms.

Discussion With Singh

LD291651 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1455 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, July 25 (TANJUG) -- Indian President Zail Singh, during a meeting with visiting Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic today, set out the need for the non-aligned countries to reach concrete accords on their further actions, especially in connection with a reform of international economic relations, at their Harare summit in September.

President (?Singh and) Premier Mikulic drew attention to the danger of the non-aligned and developing countries becoming victims of "scientific-technological colonialism", as a new form of technological dependence. The Indian president and the Yugoslav premier pointed out the need for the non-aligned countries to call on the two superpowers and other nuclear powers in the world immediately to open talks on nuclear and other types of disarmament and a ban of all nuclear tests. Singh and Mikulic stressed the necessity of stronger economic relations and cooperation between India and Yugoslavia, which, as set out, lag behind the traditionally good and friendly political relations.

VLAJKOVIC, SFAR MEET IN TUNIS DURING STOPOVER

LD291733 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 29 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Jul 29 (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, made a stopover here today en route for Ghana and met with Rachid Sfar, premier of Tunisia, and Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They discussed the strengthening of relations between Yugoslavia and Tunisia and cooperation as well as preparations for the forthcoming 8th non-aligned summit conference in Harare.

Joint readiness for a further developing and strengthening of traditionally good relations between the two countries was voiced during the talk. Vlajkovic and Sfar laid emphasis on the importance of the forthcoming non-aligned summit and expressed Yugoslavia's and Tunisia's readiness for maximal contributions to a success of the gathering.

VLAJKOVIC HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN GHANA

LD292221 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2139 GMT 29 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Accra, July 29 (TANJUG) -- One of the main items on the agenda of the 8th nonaligned summit in Harare will be the problems of the African Continent, especially those encountered by the Front Line countries in the struggle against apartheid and the racist regime's frequent attempts at destabilization, Yugoslav State Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic said today at a press conference in Accra, on his arrival on a three-day friendly and official visit to Ghana.

Vlajkovic said the summit would condemn the racist regime and the occupation of Namibia, and contribute to a further strengthening of the high reputation the Nonaligned Movement enjoys. The Nonaligned Movement will strengthen its high repute by strengthening its action unity and solidarity in order to be more efficient in actions at the international level, and remain true to its authentic principles -- a strong, independent and (?esteemed) factor in international relations, not be overlooked even by those who act from positions of force, Vladjkovic said.

Vlajkovic assessed relations between Ghana and Yugoslavia as traditionally friendly and good, and pointed out that one of the objectives of his (?current) visit is their further promotion.

On his arrival, Vlajkovic had the first meeting and talks with members of the Provisional Council for National Defence, headed by its member for foreign affairs and national security Kojo Tsiata.

Further Reportage

For Accra coverage of the visit to Ghana by SFRY Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic, see the West Africa section of the 30 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RENOVICA CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO JARUZELSKI

LD212106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent a telegram with cordial congratulations and the best wishes for the overall prosperity of the friendly Polish people to Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of a national holiday of the Polish People's Republic. The telegram expresses satisfaction with the results which the working class headed by the PZPR and Comrade Jaruzelski is achieving in the country's socialist development, in the further consolidation of society on the line of socialist reconstruction and understanding which has recently been proved by the 10th PZPR Congress. The greetings also express satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and between the two socialist countries and stress is laid on the wish for the further successful development of Yugoslav-Polish relations in the interest of our nations, peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

HASANI GRANTS INTERVIEW ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU280951 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 86 p 5

["Exclusive interview" with Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency -- date and place not given]

[Text] [OSLOBODJENJE] The eighth nonaligned summit in Harare is being held in a year that marks the 25th anniversary of the holding of the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade. In this, historically relatively short period of time, the idea of nonalignment has developed into a complete approach to the world, in its relations to problems facing humanity. What, in your opinion, are the main achievements of the policy and the movement of the nonaligned, what do you regard as the main results.

[Hasani] Over the last 25 years, that is, since the Belgrade Conference that marked the birth of the Nonaligned Movement, the meaning and importance of the policy that operates outside the blocs have been fully asserted. Through their principles and goals, their original analysis of the developments in the international situation and, above all, their alternative ideas about and proposals for ways of overcoming the key problems of the present-day world, the policy and Movement of the Nonaligned have gained recognition as a comprehensive doctrine in world relations that can provide answers to the most complex issues of the present and future development of the international community on the basis of democratization in political and economic relations in the world.

Lasting Values

These are the goals that made the movement launch an action to halt the arms race even at its first conference. It has become clear today, as this problem continues to pose the greatest danger to the survival of mankind, how farsighted and meaningful that initiative was. The movement has also confronted the international community with a whole series of other vital issues -- the abolition of the remainder of colonialism and finalizing the process of decolonization, the question of self-determination and democratization of international relations -- calling for the broadest cooperation and dialogue as the only way of solving complex problems which are burdening the present day world, security, and development. That explains the calls for a new international economic order as one of the prerequisites for world stability and the security of the future of all countries.

By consistently striving for these kinds of goals, the policy of nonalignment has manifested its real and lasting values, while the movement as a whole gained recognition as an antibloc, independent, global, and indispensable factor in international relations. By their efforts to realize their goals, the movement and policy of nonalignment have given shape to an entire historical phase and became a necessity in the modern world.

I say a necessity because, really, one should only try to imagine what the world would look like without the movement and policy of nonalignment. The world is offered a different option and a different vision. Instead of divisions by means of which confrontations would inevitably increase, new methods for overcoming them have been offered. They are concrete directions and methods of behaving in international relations based on the UN Charter on which the world of freedom, equality, and progress for all people is built, which provide security for the future of mankind on certain and lasting principles.

If even after 25 years one has to make an assessment, recapitulate the scope of the nonaligned alternative, then one can say with certainty that its presence and influence in the world has, by its own essence, produced for the movement and for mankind the kind of moral force that hardly anyone can deny. Moreover, it is a force that attracts many, even outside the movement, and is becoming something they can rely on, growing simultaneously with their support and activities in harmony with it. And thus, by working for the certain prospects of a better world, the movement has also secured a future for itself.

[OSLOBODJENJE] Despite everything that has been achieved, it is obvious that there are still many things that have not been completed, not achieved. What, in our opinion has not been done but remains to be dealt with -- not only at the next summit but at all subsequent summits too?

[Hasani] From the point of view of everything that the movement wanted to achieve in international relations from its very outset, one could say that nothing has yet been completed. We still have not got stable peace and global security, there is no full equality in the world political and economic relations and the world continues to live with very serious crisis hotbeds.

Still, we can rightly say that almost all major issues of interest for the future and the development of mankind have been raised as a result of the activity of nonaligned countries. They ave not been completed despite the world's obvious efforts to face numerous and very serious and complex problems, because numerous and deep differences in views and conflicting interests regarding how to solve these problems also exist. It would be illusory to expect -- and the movement is aware of this from the beginning -- that any of these problems can be quickly and easily solved. What is needed are radical changes in international political and economic relations, but that is a long-term process which, naturally, is being met with strong resistance on the part of those who occupy dominant positions, whether they are political, economic, or military.

The Necessity of the Movement's Action Unity

[OSLOBODJENJE] The division of the world in two antagonistic blocs is a sad reality of present-day international relations. The nonaligned countries, judged by their original tenets, see this bloc antagonism as one of the key causes of the present world political and economic crisis. After all, the idea and movement of nonalignment were established with the purpose of preventing the polarization of the world as well. Since the Belgrade Summit the nonaligned have done much to divert this trend, but unfortunately this trend evidently still exists in international relations. What should be done at present for this situation to be remedied?

[Hasani] I am convinced that the forestalling of any further divisions of the world into mutually anatagonistic military and political blocs is one of the greatest achievements of political nonalignment.

The blocs and bloc divisions are a reality that will obviously continue for some time. Anyhow, this is where the policy of the movement can be interpolated because the bloc divisions and their negative consequences on the present-day development must be objectively alleviated by striving for active and peaceful coexistence and for wide-ranging equal cooperation and democratization in all spheres of international life. The movement can do this only through action unity based on the original principles of its policy through the maximum use of the United Nations as the broadest world forum and through striving for the United Nations to work more actively on the known principles. It is understandable that in Europe where the bloc divisions are the deepest, one should continuously work to preserve and promote such a vital process as the CSCE.

Bloc Pressures and Rivalries

[OSLOBODJENJE] Within the framework of the world's bloc division, the nonaligned countries are the ones most exposed to various pressures, which have recently developed into alarming proportions and forms. How in your opinion can the nonaligned countries most effectively resist these bloc pressures?

[Hasani] The kind and the extent of political, economic, and, very often, military pressures on nonaligned countries always depend on the degree of tensions between the blocs themselves. These pressures have recently been on the increase due to the cessation of detente and the intensification of confrontation between the superpowers. The continuous worsening of the economic situation in many nonaligned countries and the resulting internal social unrest also suits them. The policy of destabilization, particularly in the regions of hotbeds of crises, is being pursued against many nonaligned countries.

Undoubtedly, the most efficient way for the nonaligned countries to oppose all bloc and other pressures is to continuously work on the strengthening of international solidarity and unity and the coordination of activities in all matters of common interest. I am convinced that this solidarity in defending independence should be continuously strengthened.

Efforts toward strengthening unity on the economic plane have also been noticeable recently. Suitable mechanisms for formulating, harmonizing, and securing the interests of nonaligned and developing countries are also being sought. This is also an important way of opposing pressures and of increasing sharper economic exploitation. Of course, the essence of this orientation lies in opening a dialogue and cooperation on equal footing with the developed countries in order to turn toward a new international economic order, toward the ultimate goal.

[OSLOBODJENJE] Today, perhaps more than ever before in its history, the world is burdened with various contradictions and conflicts. Of course, the nonaligned countries and their movement have not been bypassed either. We are the witnesses of conficts, even military conflicts, among countries that support the ideas and principles of nonalignment and belong to the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations. Do you think that the Nonaligned Movement's activity in preventing and stopping these conflicts, which could be partly explained by historical reasons, is sufficient and what more can and should be done in this respect?

[Hasani] One cannot dispute the fact that the phenomena of conflicts among nonaligned countries burdens the movement and its actions and operations. The reasons for this are manifold. The conflicts are an expression of the conditions under which these countries have developed their historical heritage and conflicts stemming from their relations. Very often an important role is played by foreign influences and bloc and other pressures and rivalries which have also been spreading toward nonaligned countries.

Unfortunately, sometimes this ends in war conflicts. The movement, of course, does its utmost to enable these situations to be resolved in a peaceful way, on the basis of the principles of nonaligned policy. I nevertheless think that the movement should do much more in this field to offer its good services to the countries in conflict, without interference and arbitration. Yugoslavia favors some kind of a codex that would contribute to the avoidance of conflicts and the solving of quarrels between nonaligned countries in a peaceful way. We shall continue to advocate this. We would be glad if the eighth summit were to make a further step in this direction.

The Role of the Nonaligned Countries in the United Nations

[OSLOBODJENJE] Within this framework, how much real influence does the movment have in the United Nations, and how much influence has the United Nations had in recent years on the course of world events?

[Hasani] The Nonaligned Movement and policy have an exceptionally great influence on the activities and role of the United Nations in international relations. It could be said that nonalignment has made a significant contribution to democratization in the development of the United Nations, strengthening its role as the most important universal international forum for resolving questions of international peace and security and all other global problems.

However, the United Nations is also a reflection and a mirror of the realities of the contemporary world. Some big powers have recently been exerting strong pressure on the United Nations in order to subordinate it to their own interests. One strives to change the role and democratic character of the United Nations. The nonaligned countries resolutely oppose such tendencies, and the summit in Harare will pay the utmost attention to the strengthening of the role and influence of the United Nations. Of course, the nonaligned countries are aware that it is only through concerted efforts by the entire international community that the United Nations can shed the shortcomings which hamper its work and be made an even more efficient instrument for perserving peace and enhancing international cooperation.

Endangering Peace and Security

[OSLOBODJENJE] World peace and security under contemporary conditions are a fateful problem for mankind. From the very beginning, the nonaligned countries bore this in mind as the major problem of their overall international activities. We are witnessing the fact, however, that peace and security in the world are now endangered; the world community is exposed to threats such as it has never faced in its long history; the destructive nuclear power is concentrated in a small circle of big powers and hangs like a sword of Damocles' over the fate of mankind; the arms race in all its dimensions is becoming fiercer and fiercer and is speeding up, despite the efforts to stop it. Where, in your opinion, is the way out of this situation and what more could the nonaligned countries do here?

[Hasani] The preservation of world peace and security is the prerequisite for realizing all the other aims that the movement advocates. It is a fact, however, that peace and security in the world are constantly threatened, sometimes to a greater extent and sometimes to a lesser extent. To a great extent, this depends on the state of relations between the big powers and blocs. At this stage these relations are frequently contradictory but there is still considerable confrontation between them, and the development of the international situation is therefore extremely uncertain. Basically, I would say, it is very unfavorable, for not one of its main features has changed for the better. The expectations that a renewal of the superpowers dialogue will lead to a general relaxation of tensions are not being realized. On the contrary, the arms race is being given fresh stimuli through the manufacturing of new weapons, by announcements that the existing agreements will be abandoned, and so forth.

Beginning with the first conference in Belgrade and up to this date, through the entire 25-year period, the movement has put forward a number of initiatives and proposals that have quite certainly contributed to the conclusion of at least some agreements in the sphere of slowing down the arms race. However, the struggle for a stable and lasting peace and security cannot be waged and won by the nonaligned countries alone. The final word is spoken by those who possess the greatest kill potential and bear the greatest responsibility for the further production of the increasingly lethal weapons. [paragraph continues]

The Nonaligned Movement must constantly act in such a way that condemnation of and resistance to the arms race may strengthen the world, but at the same time it must exert influence on the big powers so that they may, through a dialogue at the highest level, reach agreement in the field of disarmament. The political and moral power of the movement in this respect is not small, and the big powers whether they admit it or not must nevertheless take the movement into account.

[OSLOBODJENJE] The contest in the production of new arms directly or indirectly deprives the nonaligned and developing countries of a significant portion of the resources which they would wish and could use for much more productive purposes, above all for their own development. The nonaligned countries have had this problem on their agenda since the first summit, but unfortunately nothing has been achieved in practice in this respect. What should be done so that the voice of the nonaligned countries, against such a policy, may be heard more strongly and that their actions may be more efficacious, especially among those who -- for political, military, economic, and ideological motives -- dictate and conduct this senseless race?

[Hasani] It is logical that an increase in the resources intended for development depends on the reduction of that portion which is allocated for armaments. The nonaligend and developing countries are doubly hurt. On the one hand, the resources that the developed countries could invest in the development of the developing countries, not only in the interest of these countries but also in their own economic interest, and virtually insignificant. On the other hand, the nonaligned and developing countries are forced under the conditions of their being constantly endangered in their own security to allocate an increasing portion of their national income for defense, thus imposing a great burden on the development funds which are meagre anyway.

The effect of a minimal reduction in the arms expenditure by developed countries which would be invested in the economies of the developing countries would be enormous not only for their own development but also for the world economy as a whole. Numerous concrete proposals and initiatives of the nonaligned countries in the sphere of disarmament are aimed not only at reducing the dangers to peace and security, but also at creating conditions for these funds to be used for development and for the developing countries to free themselves from further purchasing and producing weapons in order to protect their independence.

The nonaligned countries are also the main advocates of action for an international conference on disarmament and development. The holding of such a conference has been postponed because of resistance on the part of some developed countries. The main thing is for the main proponents of the arms race to accept that it is necessary to see the end of the arms race and the problems of development as interrelated. Such a realization is gradually developing, particularly in the smaller member countries of the blocs, which are becoming increasingly aware of the absurdity of continuing the arms race and the danger of an even greater division between North and South.

In Harare -- Dominant Place to Economic Problems

[OSLOBODJENJE] Comrade Hasani, the unjust world economic order, with a neoliberal facade and neocolonial content, is an additional element in the worsening of the position of a series of nonaligned countries, and often in the worsening of their internal tensions. What, in your opinion, are the basic tasks of the movement in this area at the summit and after?

[Hasani] The nonaligned and other developing countries have, not with reason, stressed the demand for an essential change in the existing international economic order and the establishment of a new one based on the principles of the sovereign quality of all countries, broad international cooperation, and the fully effective involvement of all countries in solving international economic problems.

The Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77 act on the conviction that a new international economic order is historically inevitable and they will continue to act bearing this in mind. However, the resistance to changes in current economic relations is becoming more and more pronounced. There is no real readiness on the part of developed countries to renounce their privileged position and this is why the struggle for change in the present relations will be hard and painstaking.

The fact is that in recent years, particularly after the seventh summit, economic problems have begun to occupy the central place in the movement's activities and involvement. Considering the current dramatically grave position of the developing countries, this trend will, undoubtedly, continue to exist. The existing international economic relations particularly in the trade, finance, and monetary sphere have destructive effects on the economies of the developing countries, especially the least developed and most indebted countries.

It is certain that the international economic problems and position of the developing countries will have a dominant place in the discussions of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries at the eight summit in Harare. It is rightly expected that, confirming its long-term orientation regarding the establishment of a new international economic order, the summit will start new initiatives. Here, among other things, I have in mind the probelm of debts and perhaps how the least developed countries should be freed from the repayment burden, then the synchronization of the debt repayment of the developing countries with their foreign currency earnings, and generally making terms easier for those countries facing these problems.

It is understandable that such serious matters of international relations can only be solved on the basis of the broadest international cooperation and throuogh a dialogue between the developed and developing countries. In this respect the nonaligned must constantly bear in mind the need to strengthen mutual cooperation, for which there are many unexploited possibilities and which, despite all declarations, has received neither the required nor the possible degree of intensity.

GOVERNMENT CLEARS WAY FOR DUTY FREE SHOPS

LD292325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- The FEC today laid down regulations on the kinds and quantities of foreign and domestic goods which may be sold in duty-free shops and consignment warehouses. The statement from today's session says that this makes it possible for duty-free shops to be opened in tourist centers, hotels, motels on the country's main routes and on tourist ships. The FEC also established how prices should be fixed for imported goods.

LCY PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD292219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium examined information on the realization of the stands of the action conference of communists in the exporting economy and current problems in the sphere of economic relations with other countries. It was assessed that, despite the results achieved, there has been inadequate activity by the LC and other subjective forces in preparing and adopting joint programs for production and exports, in the broader self-managing integration of foreign trade and production organizations, the pooling of labor and resources, and organized activities on the foreign market.

The Presidium concluded that to realize the stands of the 13th LCY Congress and the stands of the action conference, the activity of the LC, self-managing and management organs in associated labor, the chambers of the economy, trade unions and organizations and organs of sociopolitical communities at all levels must be intensified. It was stressed that future activity has to be directed primarily toward increasing production, exports and foreign exchange earnings and more efficiently involving our economy in the international division of labor and in modern technological progress.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium concluded that it will fully consider activities in implementing the stands of the 13th LCY Congress in the sphere of economic relations with other countries again in the autumn.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted stands for the immediate activity of communists in the sphere of public information in iimplementing the stands of the 13th LCY Congress, which will be sent to the LC organs in the republics and provinces and LC organizations in the public media.

PAPER CONDUCTS POLL ON BREAD PRICE CHANGES

AU291642 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian on 20 July on pages 10, 11, and 12 carries a 1,400-word article by Jug Grizelj entitled "The Bitterness of Cheap Bread" and the findings of an undated poll conducted by NIN on the Federal Executive Council's decision to reduce the price of bread to its pre 25 June level and the people's reaction.

In addition to the provision of a summary of events that made the Federal Executive Council reduce the price of bread, Jug Grizelj in his article also writes about the poll and its limitations:

"The basic limitation of this poll is in that it communicates with telephone owners only who, no doubt, are not the most needy stratum of Yugoslav citizens. This therefore represents the main reservation about the results of our poll. The second characteristic of the poll's results is the complete chaos and confusion in the heads of the interviewes. They support the Federal Executive Council's decision but do not think that it will solve the problems. [paragraph continues]

"They are in favor of cheap bread 'because bread is our basic food' but will 'admit' that they eat very little bread and even throw one third of their bread away. They do not believe that bread can be sold at an economic price, but if bread was free, they would not eat more of it than they eat now. Bread significantly burdens their budget, they say, but when these assertions are compared with their real expenditure and bread, the answer does not correspond to their assertions.

Here is the text of 9 out of the total of 13 tables listed in NIN:

1) What did the Federal Executive Council want to achieve by reversing the price of bread?

--	Respect for agreements	11 percent
--	protection of the workers' standard of living	29
--	demonstration of FEC authority	7
--	"hoodwink the public"	13
--	"Play with us"	11
--	Resolutely solve trivial things	14
--	do not know	15

2) Experts have different assessments of this Federal Executive Council's decision: Some consider it essential for the protection of the standard of living, some do not. What do you think?

--	Essential for the standard of living	83 percent
--	Not essential	17

3) Can the price of bread in our country be formed in an economic manner or should it be subsidized?

--	Economic price	26 percent
--	Should be subsidized	70
--	Do not know	4

4) How important is bread in your diet?

--	Main food	2 percent
--	Very important	45
--	Important	7
--	Not very important	46

9) Is bread thrown away in your household?

--	Never	69 percent
--	Occasionally	23
--	Often	8

10) How much does bread expenditure burden your budget?

--	significantly	9 percent
--	moderately	45
--	insignificantly	46

11) If the price of bread was an economic price do you think it would endanger your standard of living?

--	Yes	52 percent
--	No	36
--	Not sure	12

12) If bread was free, would you eat more of it?

--	Yes	3 percent
--	No	97

13) Would free bread improve your standard of living?

--	Yes	20 percent
--	No	80

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LEADERS GREET CUBA'S CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU281358 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the fraternal Cuban people most cordial greetings on the 33d anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Barracks.

The past years ever more brightly outline the significance of the heroism of the selfless Cuban patriots, whose bold action marked the beginning of a new stage in the struggle for national freedom and social justice, which triumphed with the historical victory of the Cuban revolution.

The dreams of the heroes of Moncada found their reincarnation in the constant economic, social, and cultural upsurge of socialist Cuba, in the spiritual and political growth of the Cuban people, and in improving their well-being. Under the leadership of their communist party and in close cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community the working people from the Isle of Freedom are successfully solving the complex and large-scale tasks in constructing the new society.

With its fruitful activity in the Nonaligned Movement and its consistent internationalism, Cuba worthily enjoys great authority in Latin America and throughout the world.

Its contribution to the cause of protecting peace, stopping the arms race, and decreasing international tension, and to the struggle against imperialism and all forms of colonial, racial, and economic oppression is remarkable.

We are deeply convinced that the dynamically developing comprehensive cooperation and friendship between our two parties and countries will continue to strengthen and expand on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples and for the triumph of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Marking the 33d anniversary of the day of the national uprising we again confirm our fraternal solidarity with revolutionary and heroic Cuba. We wish the communists, the entire working people, and you personally, dear Comrade Castro, new and even greater successes in putting into effect the decisions of the Third PCC Congress for the further socialist prosperity of your country.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU281338 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK Report: "Congratulations on the Anniversary of the National Uprising Day in Cuba; We Are United by Bonds of Friendship and Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Rebublic of Cuba, the following congratulatory telegram on the 33d anniversary of the Day of National Uprising:

Dear Comrade Castro,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government and the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we are sending you, the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and all Cuban people cordial comradely greetings and congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the Day of National Uprising.

The heroic attack on the Moncada Barracks was the harbinger of the victory of the Cuban revolution, which laid the foundations of the first socialist state on the American Continent, and provided an example for the anti-imperialist struggle of subjugated nations for freedom and social justice. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Cuban people transformed their fatherland in a historically brief span of time into a dynamically developing state, which is a firm component of the world socialist community.

We highly value the endeavor of the Cuban people in realizing the demanding tasks of the third congress of the Cuban Communist Party in the sphere of the economic and social development, in the defense and consolidation of revolutionary achievements, sovereignty and independence of their country. We value the results achieved by the Cuban working people in the recent period in a close mutual cooperation with the socialist states, in the determined struggle against hostile actions and provocations from the side of imperialist forces, above all the U.S. imperialist forces.

By its peaceful, principled, and active foreign policy, the Republic of Cuba has won great prestige in the world. It significantly contributes to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries, to the common struggle of progressive and peaceloving forces against imperialism, for peace, progress, freedom, and independent development of nations of the world. We value, in particular, the extensive international political activity of the Republic of Cuba in the Nonaligned Countries Movement and in the United Nations, oriented toward a consistent fulfillment of their noble objectives and principles.

We note with satisfaction that our fraternal parties, states, and the people of the two countries are united with firm bonds of traditional friendship and frutiful comprehensive cooperation, which rest on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We assure you that the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people will continue on the path of active development of these relations, of further strengthening the solidarity and friendship of the nations of the CSSR and Cuba.

Dear Comrade Castro, we wish you and all Cuban people from the bottom of our hearts many further successes in the work for the prosperity of your socialist fatherland.

CARDINAL TOMASEK, JANKU DISCUSS CHURCH AFFAIRS

AU300949 Vienna KURIER in German 30 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] The communist regime of the CSSR is convinced that the Catholic Church is dying out by itself. Impressive religious rallies, such as the Methodius celebrations and pilgrimages, show quite the contrary. Now KURIER reporter Franz Eder has conducted exclusive interviews with Prague Archbishop Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, and Vladimir Janku, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs, on the relationship between church and state.

Alberice is a village in the giant mountainrange near the border to Poland. The 87-year-old cardinal has retreated to this place for a few weeks "to draw some deep breaths" as he says.

"In Prague everything is always so tense", he points out. The KURIER tells the archbishop of Prague about the appointment of Hermann Groer, a Benedictine monk from the Lower Austrian Weinviertel region, as the new archbishop of Vienna: "This is extraordinary for me and totally unexpected. But Pope John Paul II certainly knows why he did this," the cardinal says.

After the evening service the cardinal agrees to a long talk: "Here in the CSSR we have to demonstrate our faith in God with sacrifices and we have to suffer like Christ on the cross. But concerning the future we are optimists. The Catholic Church's religious impact has never before been as great as it is now." What are the reasons in his opinion? "More and more young people are pondering the decisive question about the meaning of life."

His enthusiasm about this is followed by harsh criticism of the conspicuously large number of people in Western Europe who withdraw from church membership: "The reason is prosperity -- and in Austria probably also the membership fee. In our country it is the hard life."

There are no problems concerning the number of young priests in the CSSR, the cardinal says. Theological studies, however, are subjected to the numerous clausus system and to state approval. This year, he points out, more people than usual received approval for these studies. Religious literature, on the other hand, continues to be a rarity. In spite of rigorous state controls on the church, again and again members of the Communist Party have their children baptized. This is something which pleases the Prague archbishop -- but; "Such baptisms very often have severe consequences for all involved -- I know this from experience."

Tomasek highly appreciates visits from abroad -- in August a visit by Austrian Cardinal Franz Koenig is scheduled: "The government here has to realize that we are not forgotten." Former Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger ("A deeply pious Christian") also visited the archbishop during his term of office.

For years Cardinal Tomasek has been demanding the separation of church and state: "We are able to pay our priests ourselves. Our believers are also willing to maintain the churches. In Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Poland there is much more of this separation -- but here, in our coutnry, they want to enslave the church." Only 5 of the 13 CSSR dioceses have bishops on a permanent basis. "The government wants bishops from the ranks of the 'Pacem in terris' peace priest movement which is close to the regime. We want bishops who are loyal to the pope."

It has repeatedly been stated that in the CSSR there is an underground church with secretly ordained priests and bishops. Asked about that the cardinal smiles: "Yes, I have also heard about this."

Vladimir Janku,, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs, on the church's position in the CSSR: 'People Have Different Needs'

"There is not yet a generally applicable blueprint for the coexistence of church and state -- but something historically new is developing." Vladimir Janku,, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs philosophizes on the church's position in the CSSR.

His attitude toward church and religion: "The church emerged in a certain stage of human development. In the future people will have different needs. They will increasingly turn toward human society."

But, he says, believers are part of the population, and therefore the church must have a secure place in society. According to Janku, the number of practicing Catholics in the CSSR is decreasing steadily. But he, too, confirms that children of party members are baptized and that some of them even take up theological studies. There are, however, no sanctions for this, he states. The families are only "questioned" about these events.

Janku can also explain why eight dioceses have not yet received a bishop: "CSSR emigres in Rome are influencing the Vatican's proposals concerning the appointment of bishops." And: "A bishop must have good relations with the state in which he lives. We want all dioceses to have bishops."

Janku calls the present official relations with the Vatican "better than in 1918." These "good relations between church and state" are a thorn in the West's side, he says. "Reagan has realized that the church is a useful means in the struggle against communism. A war between church and state is to destabilize the CSSR."

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT CLOSE OF PZPR CC PLENUM

AU300801 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 July 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP report on speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum held in Warsaw on 24 July]

[Text] Warsaw, July 25 -- Discussing the international significance of the 10th PZPR Congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski noted that it constitutes a definite contribution to the efforts and initiatives of the socialist community aimed at detente and the defence and consolidation of peace. Mikhail Gorbachev's address, delivered here, in Warsaw, had a special meaning. Stablilization, normalization, and the process of positive phenomena occuring in socialist Poland best support this policy. At the same time it is a blow to external and internal enemies' hopes to detabilize our state, and thus to question the territorial and political status quo in Europe. There were expectations that we would eventually get exhausted, slow down the pace, check the post-congress impetus. But it is not going to be like this. Our 2d plenum clearly proves that, said the Central Commitee PZPR first secretary.

Poland's dignified position within the socialist community, restored with so much effort, is of particular value to us. It provides us with new opportunities to consolidate our position in cooperation based on mutually advantageous terms also with other countries.

The plenum's basic target was to develop and consolidate the congress contents, and most of all to outline the directions and methods of implementation of its resolution. The intensive rhythm of work must be maintained.

The plenum was mainly of a preparatory character. Only concrete actions at factories, institutions and schools, in town and village, in all walks of our life, and most of all at the basic party organizations will decide about the materialization of the resolution, about the final results of the 10th PUWP Congress. It is from this angle that we must and will assess the work of party members, especially the ones holding managerial posts. The Central Committee and Political Bureau should thoroughly and consistently follow this process.

We are in need of great criticism. Although too little criticism had been voiced during today's discussion -- said the Central Committee first secretary -- this does not mean and cannot mean that weak points are being overlooked or disregarded. The 10th Congress made this very clear. We must take careful note of everything that constitutes an obstacle, everything that makes it more difficult to execute the tasks facing the party and the country.

I would like to call your special attention to the relation between the effects reached and the subjective factor such as human attitudes, operation of party committees, or party members working at enterprises and administration, continued Jaruzelski. Industrial production can give an example of such a dependence. In a firm majority of voivodships the growth rate envisaged by the annual plan was surpassed over the first half of this year. But in a few voivodships, not only planned indices were not reached, but the production dropped. Even the objective diversity of conditions does not explain such wide gaps, particularly visible in the correlation between the increase of labor productivity and the growth rate of wages. Wojciech Jaruzelski critically illustrated these assessments with real-life examples.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary stressed that the great differences that exist between voivodships in the field of housing construction are disturbing. There are voivodships where the construction of an apartment block takes less than a year. [paragraph continues]

But there are also voivodships where the average amount of time taken to erect such a block is almost 3 years. Construction costs also vary so much that they must conceal subjective deficiencies. The estimated costs of 1 square meter of housing unit varies from Z19,000 to Z43,000.

The services sector is of exceptional social importance. The number of service points increased in certain voivodships during the first half of this year; however, in some voivodships the number has remained static, and service capacity has even declined in some voivodships. The report delivered at today's plenum contained examples of ways in which state regional industry can be expanded. Unfortunately there are too few small enterprises capable of satisfying demand for articles of everyday use, fashionable clothing, consumer goods, while simultaneously providing healthy competition for the private sector. This is an important task, one that the congress called attention to, and we the Central Committee, will in the future assess the performance of people's councils, voivodship offices, our own echelons as well as the ministries directly concerned with this issue in mind. These bodies must create appropriate stimuli, generate demands, and check the implementation of decisions.

We also note alarming signals concerning production quality.

We recently noted a decline in the quality of products in one third of 63 enterprises that were inspected. The reasons behind it were not only objective, independent of the enterprises' activities, but also lay in a lack of technological discipline and insufficient supervision of technical staff. Quality control of items delivered to the trade sector still fails to provide an effective barrier against the circulation of defective goods.

The trade sector continues to accept producer diktats. It is true that regulations covering this area have been enhanced, that the government has raised requirements, but it would appear that these measures have not been exploited to the fullest. In regulating a sector of the economy of such importance, party calls must adhere to principles and be consistent in their actions.

The curing of the cooperation system also requires thorough attention. The irregularities in this field are often caused by unreliability of some co-producers. Such phenomena must be treated with full seriousness, especially today, in the light of material shortages.

Proceeding to problems of intra-party work, Jaruzelski characterized data concerning the party and concluded that a comparative method of assessment, like with regard to economic issues, can be used with regard to some signs of intra-party life. It is particularly important to thoroughly analyze and draw proper conclusions from the growth of party ranks in individual regions and social, trade union and self-management organizations and in representative bodies.

Great disproportions occur also in this area and they need to be seriously analyzed. However, they have, primarily, to be eliminated by means of moving up. We must "push" all levers so that there are no links and areas clearly lagging behind, both in the party, administrative and representative arrangements.

I recently received a letter from a party member of many years standing, said the first secretary. The author of the letter provides an apt description of things when he says that we have institution inflation, resolution inflation, regulations inflation and as a result excessive tolerance of various forms is on the increase. This situation must be changed, said Wojciech Jaruzelski.

This is linked to the question of a general review of performance, the question of job certification. The form that the review process will take -- job certification, should become a model of honest, good work for those industrial plants and institutions that will be subject to such reviews.

It is good that the idea of job certification is winning broad approval, thus providing confirmation of our ability to accurately indentify, social needs and expectations. There is, however, a danger that this verbal approval might become nothing but a sign of zeal that will quickly fade.

We must prove that we are able to solve problems consistently. We cannot allow there to be a repetition of the phenomenon that accompanied the economic reform. As we remember, the reform was at first idealized in the public mind and then the very same people who had idealized it caused the most harm to the reform process, distorted the aims behind it in practice, circumvented the structures and principles of the reform and this resulted in the effectiveness of the process being reduced.

The same can be said about the introduction of the incentive pay system. We must learn from experience, experience must show us how to prepare for this important task.

The preparations for the job certification process ought to be carried out in a resolute and honest way. This means, in the first stage, placing in order all the records of a given factory, raising the question of norms and standards, involving parent bodies, ministry based institutions and infrastructure units in this process and providing appropriate training for the services that will carry out this work. It is also essential that we exploit the potential provided by such organizations and institutions as the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, the Polish Economic Society, the Chief Technical Organization, and centers for providing cadres with further training. In short, to take part in the job certification process one needs an appropriate "pass", so to speak.

Sham action would be inadmissable. Such cases should be treated as violations of one's duties and party norms. We should also be prepared to conduct a second job certification whenever there is evidence of superfied and inadequate assessments during a first review. Of course, these observations concern the implementation of a review system that will cover the entire state, from posts at the very top to those at the very bottom.

This brings particular duties for party organizations and authorities at different levels as well as every party member who must play in this process the role of a guard of legal order and animator of good labor. Also, tasks of the worker-and-peasant inspection supported by experts are connected with this.

Hence, a joint action is necessary, and we should secure such procedure under the leadership of the party.

Next, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary recalled and stressed the necessity to improve work with personnel, that is to conduct principled cadre reviews, honest job contents, to issue recommendation with highest responsibility, all this depends on the conduct of people, and thus on the action of the party, for its role is to lead and guide people, to increase their ideological motivation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski characterized the significance of the Central Control and Audit Commission established by the 10th PZPR Congress, and of its regional counterparts. In accord with what was said during the congress, we shall start the review of posts and its appropriate reconstruction from ourselves, he said. [paragraph continues]

The first signal here is the fusion of the PZPR Central Control and Audit Commissions, as well as that of their regional counterparts, the Central Committee propaganda and information departments will be also joined together. Apart from their functional results, such actions also let us economize on jobs.

We will undertake further steps, feeling fully responsible, of course, for making proper use of every man. No person well-prepared and working well should worry about his future. In the party, in the state, and in the economy there is a great need for working people, for people of action. The review of cadres should result in the rearrangement of groups of employees so as to enable them to serve our cause better and to satisfy all those who want an opportunity to work more efficiently.

The Central Committee first secretary confirmed the appropriateness of the emphasis placed by the plenary session on the quality of work performed by basic party organizations and the need to enhance their contacts with party committees and the party apparatus, including its highest echelons. Concrete facts, and efficient reactions to signals will prove to society and non-party people that the party is working effectively. This will make every party member, including the member at the basic organization level, feel stronger because he will know that "my party has chosen the right tasks" and, above all, that "my party has solved a problem."

Wide support from the working class, the working people, and society constitutes a fundamental factor of party power. We are to show society the path of socialist construction. The 10th Congress armed us properly with values helpful in the realization of this task. This chance cannot be lost. The dynamics of our hitherto actions, including the impulses stemming from today's plenary meeting, consolidate the credibility of congress decisions, and confirm the intentions express by the congress.

Speaking on the most urgent needs of youth, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "We must constantly remember the serious losses we suffered among youth, and do everything to prevent their recurrence in the future. Every action launched by the party must be aimed at winning the young for socialism. We must seek out the most effective methods for making young people identify with the policies of the party, for making them identify with the party's program in daily work, in schools and in colleges, and in every field of activity. We must show the young the chances for creative life given by socialism, and chances to fulfill their life and patriotic aspirations given by the line of the 10th Congress."

Against the backdrop of the wide campaign of fighting social ills undertaken by the party several months before the congress, Jaruzelski said that it is necessary to strive for law abidingness, for making every Polish citizen feel that he is equal before the law, that the same law applies to everyone.

Wojciech Jaruzelski concluded by saying that the Central Committee opens its new term with richer than ever resources of fundamental and theoretical assumptions. "Party program was elaborated for the first time in PZPR history," he said. "We also have the 10th PZPR Congress resolution, with a list of definite tasks for the nearest years. We have a socio-economic development plan, and an enormous reserve of conclusions from the pre-congress discussion and the congress debates. The thing here is to transform this comprehensive material into real, effective action."

"The further development of People's Poland depends on the consistence of our implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress resolutions and its programmic thought. The PZPR must become a party of action. I am convinced that our Central Committee will prove to be a committee of action corresponding to the 10th PZPR Congress measure, to the historic tasks the Polish United Workers Party is facing now.

BEDNARSKI INTERVIEWED ON CONGRESS, PARTY TASKS

AU281349 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview given by PZPR Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski to Piotr Rzadca: "A Time of Realization" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rzadca] Someone has correctly noticed that there is no vacation in the party.

[Bednarski] That is correct, because time presses. That, after all, is the logic behind the chief principle of our program -- the country's accelerated development. For we said at the 10th Congress that the program of socialist renewal -- a line of accord, reforms, and struggle -- has proved itself in practice. But the progress achieved in the economy and in sociopolitical life still does not meet our intentions and social expectations.

Therefore we have analyzed in a comprehensive way the reasons behind the delays, such as foreign trade difficulties; the ageing structure of production; continuing bad relations between labor, wages, and prices; and social lack of confidence and passiveness, to say nothing of haste and bureaucratism in solving urgent social problems.

The basic conclusion from this analysis is that we should find ways of more effective action and greater efficiency. [passage omitted]

[Rzadca] Let us try to list those issues that every primary party organization may actively publicize, as well as ways in which they may implement the congress resolutions.

[Bednarski] I would begin by saying that the decisions of the 10th Congress should encourage the party's ideological consolidation. This means that every primary party organization should work out a joint and uniform interpretation of the meaning of congress decisions and the resultant tasks for it. One should acquaint oneself with the documents and decide what to do, comparing one's own situation with the entire party's intentions as contained in these documents.

We have clearly said that we reject all signs of bureaucratism and red tape and wish to act by political methods, such as increasing the energy of party teams within representative bodies, self-managements, trade unions, and social organizations. This means that the most important method of action by a primary party organization is explanation, conviction, inspiration, agitation, and constant dialogue with nonparty people.

We wish to consistently implement the cadres policy rules expressed in the new amendments to the PZPR statute. This means that every primary party organization member must know these rules in order to canvass the best candidates, irrespective of whether or not they belong to the party. [passage omitted]

[Rzadca] Let us look at internal party work. Here too, novel solutions are essential.

[Bednarski] Wojciech Jaruzelski said the following on this subject: "Effectiveness is the basis for everything that we glean from the congress. Only through effectiveness will the quality of our work be verified." We must therefore firmly seek new forms and methods of party work, also making use of modern management methods and techniques. [paragraph continues]

We must combine a high organizational efficiency and effective action by every primary party organization with a consolidation of all the ideological values which encourage the development of a political movement, which is what the party is, after all. The basis for this will be the plan for implementing the 10th Congress resolutions, which we will discuss at the second Central Committee plenum.

USSR'S MARSHAL YEFIMOV VISITS KRAKOW 30 JULY

LD302301 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30: A delegation of the command of the Soviet Air Forces with Marshal of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Nikolayevitsch Yefimov visited Krakow today. The Soviet guests were hosted by Krakow's Vice-President Jan Nowak who delivered a speech on the city's past and present. The Vice-President also emphasized the tradition of friendly ties linking Krakow and Kiev. The guests showed particular interest in the presence of the Leninist tradition. The delegation toured Wawel and other historic places.

LZYREK RECEIVES CSSR ANTI-FASCIST DELEGATION

LD302053 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Poland -- Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today in Warsaw received the delegation of the Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, headed by its chairman Frantisek Miseje.

Frantisek Miseje and Josef Kaminski, chairman of the main leadership of the Polish Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, today signed an agreement on cooperation between both organizations. According to the agreement joint effort will be concentrated on deepending mutual cooperation for the preservation of peace. Both organizations will support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and be active in the struggle against the rebirth of Fascism, Nazism and revanchism in Western Europe, in particular in the FRG.

LE FIGARO VIEWS POLITICAL 'TURNING POINT'

PM221301 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Jul 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Limited Pardon"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish Sejm was due to adopt measures yesterday benefitting common-law and political prisoners. Unfortunately it seems that this is not a real amnesty but simply "pardons" decided on an individual basis. There is therefore reason to fear that these measures will prove inadequate to make the psychological impact the country is expecting. However, Poland seems to be at a turning point once again, torn between a new hope and an underlying anxiety about the future. In these early days of summer the situation after the 10th Congress is in fact characterized by:

1 -- The strengthening of General Jaruzelski's position: The congress was a great personal success for the general. He received Mr Gorbachev's blessing and completely crushed the offensive launched by the party "hard-liners" (especially the Warsaw apparatus). During the first plenum, he took out of his pocket a list of the names of the new leadership members and nobody thought of making any comment. The general therefore now has more room to maneuver than he had before. He could now make progress in the framework of the present situation, provided that he is capable of doing so.

2 -- Signs of greater flexibility without touching the structures of the system: Some gestures seem to show that the general is aware of the need for internal detente. Stefan Bratkowski, a well-known oppositionist, has been offered another job in the press, "I would have accepted," he told me, "but I was required to meet with Deputy Interior Minister General Ciaston and I did not see the need to do so."

Similarly the head of state has just had a 3 and 1/2 hour meeting with Kucowna, the famous actress who has links with the opposition. According to reliable witnesses, the conversation was frank, even moving. At the end the actress, who is suffering from cancer, told the general: "I may die soon, but I will die happy because I experienced 16 months of freedom in my homeland." To which the head of state apparently replied: "Madam, I respect your feelings and I know they are shared by the majority of our fellow citizens."

Need for Some Reforms

"But what is the situation in practice? General Jaruzelski refuses to allow the structures of the system to be changed. However, he is determined to make them both more efficient (through the economic reform) and relatively more democratic (through change in the electoral law and the creation of various consultative bodies). However, not only does he not see the need for dialogue with credible representatives of opinion, but he is determined to step up the struggle against those who want to remain in the opposition, whereas in his view opportunities have now been created for action within the framework of the system.

3 -- The risk of an explosion in the medium term: There is reason to fear that these measures are totally inadequate to improve the country's political climate and to enable it to overcome the serious economic crisis. However, Gen Jaruzelski is likely to come under cross fire soon. His desire to restructure industry will put the very powerful heavy industry lobby on the warpath. The economic reform, which has been speeded up, is already prompting an outcry from broad sections of the party apparatus and the administration. The new trade unions have no hesitation in trying to establish some credibility by playing a demagogic hand. The vital new economic austerity measures will lead to new sacrifices from a population which is already hostile. All this could lead to a combination of worrying factors and produce a very explosive mixture.

Indeed, the history of People's Poland shows that all the big explosions have been sparked off by a clash between the machinations of a section of the "establishment" and popular discontent. Everything depends on Gen Jaruzelski. If he shows imagination and dynamism he could still -- without affecting the foundations of the system but by talking the reforms further -- be reconciled with the Polish population without loosing Mr. Gorbachev's support. But will he be capable of doing that?

LORANC-LED PZPR CC STUDY GROUP VISITS PCP

LD291936 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Lisbon, July 29 -- A PUWP CC study group led by head of ideological department Wladyslaw Loranc visited Portugal at the invitation from Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) CC. The delegation arrived in Portugal to get acquainted with the implementation of the resolution of the 11th Extraordinary Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party and to discuss state and prospects of development of relations between the parties. The delegation was received by PCP CC secretary General Alvaro Cunhal. During the talk the sides stressed good state of bilateral relations and discussed lines of their further development.

The group also held talks with representatives of PCP leadership Sergio Vilarigues and Carlos Costa and paid a visit to the Assembly of the Republic. Head of the PCP Parliamentary group Carlos Brito briefed the delegation on the activity of Communist deputies aimed to protect democratic gains of the revolution of April 25, 1974.

The PUWP CC Delegation also visited the province of Alentejo where it got acquainted with the work of municipal councils in which power is executed by the United People's Alliance (APU) founded on communists' initiative. The delegation toured factories and farmers' cooperatives and familiarized itself the work of PCP territorial links.

The Polish delegation held talks with representatives of the leadership of the biggest Portuguese trade union organization (CGTP) -- Intersindical Nacional -- and the leadership of the Union of Communist Youth of Portugal.

At the end of the visit Wladyslaw Loranc gave an extensive interview for a left-wing daily O DIARIO concerning PUWP and Poland's policy in the light of resolutions of the 10 PUWP Congress.

MEXICAN NOTE ON DELHI DECLARATION RECEIVED

LD310811 Warsaw PAP in English 0640 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30: Referring to the Mexican aide-memoire, handed at the Polish Foreign Ministry and concerning the summoning of a meeting of the authors of the Delhi Declaration, PAP journalist wrote:

Soviet peace initiatives, and above all Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal of January 15, this year, on ridding manking from nuclear weapons by the end of this centruy, are drawing increasing interest and support worldwide.

More and more countries, linked by one common desire to prevent a nuclear war and to prevent the arms race from being spread in space, are joining the current of peaceful undertakings.

These endeavours have been reflected, among other things, in the New Delhi Declaration of January 28, 1985. But, at a time when the Soviet side makes incessant efforts to gather confidence-building measures, which was reflected in the recent speech of Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, the U.S. Administration's standpoint fails to arouse excessive optimism. The U.S. side shows no signs of meeting halfway the Soviet proposals on arms reduction and liquidation. This attitude of Washington must arise concern of the world opinion.

This is exactly why leaders of the six states-signatories to the New Delhi Declaration have found summoning the second summit meeting necessary to prompt peace activities.

The fact that it is planned to be held in Mexico confirms the important position of that large Latin American country in the line of those desiring to save our planet form a nuclear catastrophe.

COMMITTEE REVIEWS FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD301910 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30 -- The government committee for economic relations with other countries met here today to discuss the realization of tasks ensuing from the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions.

The main topics discussed during the meeting, chaired by Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, included the fulfilling of tasks in trade with the USSR, the course of implementation of the law on joint ventures and the state of co-production ties with capitalist countries and prospects to develop them.

Under the agreement on trade and payments between Poland and the USSR in the years 1986-1990, bilateral commodity turnover is to total some 74 billion rubles. Soviet Union's share in Poland's foreign trade will rise from 37 per cent last year to more than 40 per cent in 1990.

The planned average annual growth rate of exports of 9.3 per cent should make it possible to balance this turnover in the current five-year period.

The committee favourable assessed activities in the field of providing information and promoting the law on joint ventures. It stated that the current, first stage should end in an earlier presentation of detailed financial-banking regulations which should be as simple as possible.

The committee deemed as encouraging the results of a survey carried out by the Polish chamber of foreign trade which indicated that Polish enterprises show a fairly big interest in entering into joint ventures with foreign partners.

The committee came out in favour of energetic moves aimed at making use of the opportunities offerred by the law. Participants in the meeting were of the opinion that foreign trade enterprises should actively seek potential foreign partners, through, for example, further promotion of the law abroad.

The committee obliged the ministries and recommended central unions of cooperatives to immediately verify the lists of concrete domains, subjects and enterprises in which it would be purposeful to set up joint ventures.

The thing is to facilitate the talks currently under way as well as future negotiations with foreign partners who show interest in participating in such ventures. The committee recommended to analyse experiences of other socialist countries in the realization of joint ventures and to draw conclusions which could be applied in Poland's economic realities.

In recent years, Poland recorded a major drop in co-production turnover with capitalist countries. Though since 1984 a tangible growth of turnover tookplace in this field but it is still far from its state of 19980 and the existing possibilities. [sentence as reeived]

Among external causes of this decrease there are economic restrictions against Poland which resulted in a drop in the number of new agreements and difficulties with extending the already concluded ones. The economic situation in the capitalist countries has also changed and, in face of increasing unemployment, they are unwilling to seek chances for co-production abroad. On the other hand, the home industry has major problems in conforming to sharp quality and material standards indispensable in co-production and in keeping to the timetable of supplies.

The committee recommended industrial ministries to analyse possibilities to expand the number of co-production agreements and, along with foreign trade units, to analyse foreign co-production offers. The committee deemed it indispensable for the programmes of development of individual industrial branches to take into account subjects suitable for co-production and opportunities created by the law on joint ventures.

The government committee for economic relations with other countries also adopted the timetable of work for the second half of this year. The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

SEJM PRESIDIUM REVIEWS CONTROL BOARD'S REPORT

LD301956 Warsaw PAP in English 1909 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30 -- The Sejm (parliament) Presidium today reviewed and acknowledged a report by the Supreme Board of Control (NIK) on its work in 1985 presented by NIK President Tadeusz Hupalowski and the opinions and motions of Sejm committees.

While highly assessing NIK's work, the Sejm Presidium stressed that NIK is an extremely important source of information and motions used by the Sejm and its bodies in their control work. The Presidium pointed to favourable effects of closer cooperation between NIK, Sejm committees and voivodship deputies' groups.

The SEJM Presidium underscored the significance of ties between socio-political control performed by the Sejm and the professional one carried out by NIK which helps to marshal various spheres of economic, financial, organizational and administrative work. Participants in the meeting with satisfaction noted NIK's attainments in strengthening and stabilizing order, including foundations of economic reform, and in eliminating adverse phenomena from socio-economic life.

NIK's control activity was found to well serve the realization of constitutional tasks by the Sejm, people's councils, and central and local bodies of state administation.

The Sejm Presidium also reviewed the timetable of Sejm meetings in the autumn session, issues related to the implementation of the Sejm's new regulations and motions from the joint meeting of the Sejm and government presidia.

GLOWCZYK ATTENDS SKIERNIEWICE VOIVODSHIP PLENUM

LD302329 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1739 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] A PZPR voivodship committee plenum in Skierniewice discussed tasks in popularizing and implementing the resolution of the 10th PZPR Congress.

The plenum elected Leszek Miller, former head of the PZPR Central Committee Youth, Physical Culture, and Tourism Department, as the new voivodship first secretary. Jan Glowczyk who was present at the plenum thanked former First Secretary Franciszek Wirski and informed his listeners that he is being transferred to work in cooperatives.

BRIEFS

POLAR EXPEDITION CONCLUDES -- Warsaw, July 30: A group of 10 Polish scientists of the Polish Academy of Sciences have returned today from their 12-month expedition to Spitsbergen, the longest one in the history of Polish polar research. "Apart from routine geophysical surveying," head of the expedition Stanislaw Misztal told PAP, "our main task was to study the ionosphere. We were aided by the U.S. satellite Hilat which also provided us with necessary information about glaciers". [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 30 Jul LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS FOREIGN CP LEADERS IN NEPTUN

Tunisian CP Leader

AU301856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/7/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, met, on July 30, with Mohamed Harmet. secretary-general of the Tunisian Communist Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, held in an atmosphere of warm friendship, some questions of the international communist and worker movement, of the struggle for democracy, peace, collaboration and understanding among nations were approached.

In this framework, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the role incumbent on communist and worker parties in the strengthening of the unity of action of the democratic and progressive forces in each country in the struggle for the defence of working people's rights and liberties, the ensurance of economic and social progress. Stress was laid on the importance of strengthening the collaboration and solidarity among the communist and worker parties in order to solve, in people's interests, the major contemporary issues.

President Nicolae Ceausescu set forth Romania's position on the need to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, to pass on to disarmament, nuclear in the first place.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of the programme advanced by the Soviet Union regarding the achievement of nuclear disarmament and of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries on cutting conventional weapons, troops and military spending. The translation into life of these measures would make an important contribution to the assertion of a new policy of detente, understanding and broad collaboration among nations, to the building of a world without weapons and wars.

In connection with the situation in Africa, references was made to the two parties, solidarity with the fight of the Namibian people led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], for independence, with the struggle of all African people for the eradication of colonialism, the abolition of the racist and apartheid policies, for the consolidation of their national independence and economic and social progress.

During the interview, the importance was evinced of the strengthening of the collaboration and unity of action of the developing countries, of the non-aligned states, for a global settlement of underdevelopment issues, including the inordinately high foreign debts which burden these countries, for the establishment of a new world economic order, to ensure the faster thriving of all people, of the lagging ones in particular.

Canadian CP Leader

AU301903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1986 -- On July 30 RCP General secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, met William Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada, who is visiting Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP, at the Neptun resort.

During the talks that proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides informed mutually on the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties and exchanged views on the development of the relations between the RCP and the Communist Party of Canada, and on the evolution of the current international situation.

The sides brought to the fore both parties' concern over the international situation that turns worse as a consequence of a continuing arms race, nuclear in the first place, of intensifying military conflicts as well as owing to the deteriorating economic situation of the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed that under the circumstances everything is needed to be done to end the dangerous evolution of events towards confrontation and war, to halt the arms race, to implement a new complex programme of general disarmament that should place nuclear disarmament at its core. In the context the sides underscored the importance of the programme proposed by the Soviet Union regarding nuclear disarmament and the liquidation of these weapons until the year 2000. The sides also highlighted the importance of the proposals issued by the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty regarding a twenty-five percent diminishing of the conventinal weapons, effectives and military spending until the year [words indistinct] they stressed that in view of a recovery of the international climate very important are the elimination of force and of the threat of force from the interstate relations and the settlement of the conflicts existing in various regions of the world exclusively by way of negotiations. They highlighted the need for work to be done to halt the nuclear tests, the siting of further intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, to eliminate the existing ones, to diminish the conventional arms and the military spending, to create a climate of confidence and security.

During the talks they reasserted the resolve of the RCP and of the Communist Party of Canada to work to strengthen the unity, solidarity and collaboration between the communist and worker parties, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual confidence and esteem, the observance of each party's right to independently work out, free from any foreign interference, its political line, its revolutionary ways and means, in keeping with the realities and specific historic, national and social conditions in the respective country.

Nicolae Ceausescu and William Kashtan underscored the wish of the two parties to develop their collaboration, to cooperate with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with all the progressive, antiimperialist forces in the struggle for peace, for the economic and social progress of all the peoples, for a better and juster world on our planet. Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the interview.

GIOSAN RECEIVES BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIAN

AU281809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/7/1986 -- On July 28 Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan was called on by Stan Newens, British deputy in the Western European Parliament, who is visiting Romania upon the invitation of the Romanian Group in the Interparliamentary Union.

During the interview the sides exchanged opinions on the contribution parliaments and parliamentarians can make to developing the bilateral relations as well as on the ways to expand the collaboration within the Interparliamentary Union and other international bodies in view of promoting a climate of peace, confidence and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world. The guest also conducted talks with the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

COMMISSION SESSION, TALKS WITH CHILEAN OFFICIALS

AU301904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1986 -- Between July 28 and 30 Bucharest hosted the third session of the Joint Romanian-Chilean Economic Commission. The two delegations, headed by Chairman Nicolae Andrei, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ramon Valdes Rosos, undersecretary, the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Chile, looked into possibilities to develop the Romanian-Chilean economic cooperation, to expand and diversify the bilateral exchanges of goods.

While in Romania, the head of the Chilean delegation for the joint commission called on Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, Adrian Stoica, minister of the petrochemical industry, and on the management of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

TIMISOARA MEETING MARKS CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU291637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1547 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/7/1986 -- On the occasion of the thirty-third anniversary of Cuba's national insurrection day, on July twenty-nine Timisoara hosted a festive meeting in which representatives of the local party and state bodies, of mass and public organizations as well as many working people participated. Members of the Bucharest embassy of the Republic of Cuba attended. During the meeting the floor was taken by Gheorghe Zoita, deputy chairman of the Timisoara SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] Municipal Council, who evoked the significance of the celebrated event and presented the successes achieved by the Cuban people in building the new system, showing that today Cuba is a socialist state in full economic and social development. In the years of the socialist construction, the speaker said, the relations of collaboration and friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Cuba, between the two countries have witnessed a continuous expansion, the decisive contribution in this respect being made by the fruitful interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro Ruz.

In his address Juan Cardenas, Bucharest charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba, pointed out the historic importance of the Cuban national insurrection in the heroic struggle waged by the Cuban people for social justice, for the country's independence and freedom, bringing to the fore the achievements made, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, along the path of implementing the tasks set by the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. Referring to the good Romanian-Cuba relations of friendship and collaboration, the speaker undescored them to witness a continuous amplification on multiple planes, according to the understanding reached at summit level, this meeting the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

REPORTAGE ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Gacic's Report

LD301951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Our task at today's session of the Central Committee is to discuss the proposed orientation programs of work of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium and to determine the key issues of our activity over the next 12 months. This was stressed by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory report on the program of work of the LCY Central Committee. In doing this we must bear in mind that the 13th LCY Congress and the LC Congresses and conferences which preceded it, conducted a comprehensive critical analysis of the overall situation in our society and, in particular, of socioeconomic relations, the further development of socialist self-management, ideological trends and tendencies both in society and the LC itself and that they also helped to formulate the LC's stance as regards these issues. On the basis of these the LC organizations and organs and, by implication, the LCY Central Committee, have had their priority tasks clearly determined. The proposed programs are an attempt to concretize these tasks and to determine the paths of their further realization.

As a result of a broad democratic debate and advancement of various arguments, the stance adopted at the congress has incorporated all the creative potentials possessed by the majority of party members. Only resolute and meaningful action on the part of the LC -- from the LCY Central Committee down to each basic LC organization -- in implementing the congress orientations and its concrete and discernible results will prove that the efforts invested in the search for the most suitable solutions have not been wasted.

The unanimously-voiced demand for a speedier emergence out of the crisis situation sets before the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium great tasks and responsibilities of mobilizing the members into action to resolve the key problems of our society. In planning our future work we must focus most attention on those issues conspicuous for their topicality, those which are met with most fierce resistance and differences in views and where the action so far failed to produce the necessary effects. If these issues are to be tackled successfully concrete political answers and organized action on the part of the LC are needed.

It is an imperative in the present situation that sessions of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium and also of any other LC organ or organization result in concrete political action designed to change the situation and relations in society. A constant critical assessment of this activity and establishing where the specific responsibility for the failure to carry out the set tasks lies must become an indispensable feature of the daily activity of the LC organs and organization, more so now than ever before. For, mistakes in the realization of our policy give rise to mistrust and lack of confidence in the LC's capacity and ability to resolve any problem successfully.

This obliges the LC organizations and organs to change their manner of activity, to do away with inertia, routine and narrow empiricism in their work.

If the LCY Central Committee, its bodies and organs, are to improve and change the method and manner of their work they must consider every single issue in the light of overall relations within the LCY and the realization of its leading ideopolitical role in society. We must always proceed from the fact that those movements and societies which are capable of mobilizing their own creative forces most rapidly enjoy most successful development. This implies that the most suitable and best method of work for the LC is that which, through action, is capable of mobilizing the majority of the LC organs and organizations in the preparations and adoption of stance and decisions and which calls for their responsible participation in the implementation of the established tasks.

It can be inferred from the proposed programs that, for many good reasons, the most important tasks facing the Central Committee, its Presidium and all the other LCY organs and organizations are concentrated on the sphere of socioeconomic relations. The main objective is, through action on the part of communists and the activity by the appropriate organs and in line with the long-term program of economic stabilization, to prevent further exacerbation of the economic crisis and to create conditions for a more stable economic activity. The congress resolutely reiterated the call for a consistent realization and faster implementation of the long-term program and for the ideopolitical differences which have emerged in its implementation to be surmounted more rapidly, Gacic stressed.

Without any hesitation the LC must heighten the responsibility for the implementation of the specific measures designed to consolidate the material basis of associated labor, to increase the economy's share in the distribution of income and to bring all the mechanism of the economic system and the current economic policy in line with the requirements of the stabilization program. By its call for the formulation for specific programs for pooling labor and resources on the basis of self-managment in the united Yugoslav market and for their realization and the elimination of the autarchic way of development, the working class is putting to the test all communists and their organs and organizations. It is an imperative that a comprehensive system of motiviating workers for work and the use of social resources in line with the LCY Central Committee's stance on the realization of the workers' constitutional position in the distribution and control of income and means of social reproduction is established as soon as possible.

The LCY Central Committee's stance enjoins all communists to fight, in all the institutions of the system, for the introduction of the systemic mechanisms and overall relations which will make it possible for associated labor to become a real proponent of the economic and social development, fully responsible for the consequences of decisions that it makes itself. In this way its dependence on state and political organs will be inevitably weakened.

New more compact forms of the communists' action organizations in basic, work and composite organizations, large systems communities and organizations should contribute to a more efficient development and realization of the LCY's policy vis a vis associated labor. In line with the new statutory provision, the activity in reexamining the existing, and creating new forms of organization, should be intensified in order to create the conditions necessary for more united and efficient political activity and for heightening the responsibility of members of LC organizations and organs in associated labor.

In the coming period,the LCY and its Central Committee will be faced with many significant tasks in the sphere of the political system of socialist self-management. The critical analysis of all the aspects of the political system and its functioning as well as the public debate about these issues will result in concrete changes in the SFRY Constitution, the constitutions of the republics and provinces, in the law on associated labor and in other systemic laws. All this obliges the LCY Central Committee to make a timely assessment of the ideopolitical aspects of the constitutional changes and to establish the LC's tasks in accordance with the stance adopted at the 13th LCY Congress. Through its activity the Central Committee must ensure that the activity aimed at improving the political system of socialist self-management is not reduced to mere normative-legal changes but that, at the same time, other forms of political activity are developed which will be of significance for the system's more efficient functioning, the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, stressed.

The strategic commitments of the LC and the tasks set by the congress enjoin the Central Committee to establish the origin of all the obstacles and resistance to the practical activity of the LC members, organizations and organs leading the organized socialist forces and to determine clear tasks. Unless the LC makes necessary practical changes in the way it realizes its role in the Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists will lose its ability to initiate a large-scale mobilization of the working people and citizens, it will inevitably lose itself in unproductive forum-type work and sink deeper into factionalism. This is therefore one of the first issues to be tackled by this Central Committee.

In a crisis situation -- when the differences in views regarding all the topical issues of our socioeconomic life are becoming ever deeper, when various routes and solutions are being offered to us -- it is the Central Committee's duty to develop and establish action unity within the LCY much faster and to secure, in that way, a more efficient resolution to society's key problems. At the very outset of its mandate this Central Committee must conduct a more detailed analysis of the current aspects of the LC's ideological and action unity in implementing the stance and tasks of the 13th LCY Congress.

As you already know, the 13th Congress devoted great attention to the issues of our country's foreign policy and the LCY's international cooperation and established its tasks in that connection. We propose a special session of the Central Committee to discuss this set of issues from the point of view of the implementation of the congress tasks. I would also like to put forward two more reasons for the session:

First, the international situation and trends indicate that we have, ahead of us, a period of an even more intensified struggle for peace, disarmament and for the development of more equal international economic and political relations. As a result, certain tasks will arise for our country after the eighth conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

The topicality of, and the need for, establishing a clearly-defined ideopolitical stance has forced the Central Committee to discuss other important and significant issues as well -- from the current ideopolitical trends in society, the further development of intranational relations and strengthening of brotherhood and unity, to discussing and adopting a number of other specific documents, decisions and measures.

The timely consideration of the key social issues by the Central Committee at this session and the adoption of a clear stance is, certainly, a vital but not a sufficient guarantee that the agreed upon commitments would be efficiently implemented and that the Central Committee's role as an organizer and initiator of broad-based political actions and movement, would be realized.

The Central Committee must change its method of work and overall activity in line with the demands voiced at the 13th LCY Congress.

The focus of its activity must be shifted more resolutely and rapidly from sessions and paper mountains to concrete creative political actions which would be conducive to changes in the social situation and relations. To concentrate on the key issues of our society and the working class, without making numerous conclusions and stances, to resist unnecessary dilemmas and discussions about the issues already discussed and considered, in other words, to focus on the realization of the congress's task, is the fundamental task of the LCY and its Central Committee.

The public debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee as well as the last congress have demonstrated that precisely because of insufficient expertise in the LC organs and organizations many of our actions failed to be completed or realized.

Outstanding issues, problems and shortcomings in the work of the LC and of its organs, in particular, are accumulating. This primarily refers to the increasingly current practice of forum-like work and the inadequate links between the leaderships and the party grassroots, the absence of responsibility, inadequate capacity to carry out and monitor the realizaion of the adopted stance and tasks. The main problem lies in the fact that we cannot continue in the old manner but are not adequately or properly trained to the new way. There must be an end to the practice employed by many LC organizations and organs and their members who operate by imposing their stance, by using the power of authority instead of the path of democratic dialogue and the force of argument, revolutionary conscience and experience. It is of historical importance for the LC to maintain a constant, lively and direct link with the working class, the working people and citizens while at the same time ridding itself of the ties with state organs and managing and technical structures.

A lot of work and struggle will, of course, be needed to overcome successfully the present deficiency in the action capacity of the LC organizations and its members. To a large extent the results will depend on the capacity, level of organization and readiness of the LC organs faster to change their own practice and method of work. All the research work so far, as well as our direct experience, indicate that most time is being spent on activities in preparing and discussing stance and conclusions while only one third of that time is used to implement these. The LC is not a club for cherishing the traditions of rhetoric and nice ideas. It is an organization of revolutionary action which only through concrete struggle and every-day work can enhance its authority, reputation and influence among the working class. It is understandable that consultations about the directions of activity are the prerequisite for any even slightly serious political work, but concrete political work which alters the situation in accordance with the established stands is the only proper criteria of value.

By concentrating on the real problems of everyday life and of the LC activity and by constantly analyzing the way in which the adopted stance and commitments are being implemented, the LCY Central Committee will considerably influence changes in the behavior and attitude of all other LC organs and organizations and other institutions of the political system to their own tasks. Members of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, delegated to other social bodies, organs and sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, are expected to assume a more enterprising and active attitude which, however, requires an overall enhancement of the influence by the LCY organs in these bodies and institutions. This is of particular importance in the present difficult socioeconomic situation when the LCY is expected, through its delegations and delegates to these organizations and organs, to instill an atmosphere of activity and to fight for the recognition of its own ideopolitical stance and assessments. Regular reporting to the Central Committee and the Presidium about the problems which they encounter in their work and at the same time a more active attitude on the part of these organs when adopting an ideopolitical stance, must become a permanent practice in our work, Gacic said.

The value and efficacy of the Central Committee's stance and conclusions will be determined by the degree to which they become a component of real social relations and by its direct work on their implementation in concrete working and living environments. The activity by members of the Central Committee in basic and municipal LC organizations is therefore of great importance. We must organize ourselves for this kind of activity and for concrete political work which will serve the development of LC's policy and the monitoring of its implementation and for which we, together with the LC organizations, will be fully responsible. An active involvement at the grassroots level in the search for the most effective solutions and not a passive presence at routine sessions of political aktivs must become everyday practice in our work and involvement.

The Presidium's new statutory position and role calls for a new form of relations with the Central Committee and also for a considerably different method of the way the Presidum, as the Central Committee's executive-political organ, operates. It must be more determined in breaking with the practice of generalized discussions which inevitably hinder it from performing its main executive-political and organizational functions and forces it into a position where it gradually has to take over from the Central Committee the function of the policy creator or to waste time in futile discussions without concrete outcome. The Presidium's work must, to maximum extent, be that of negotiating and determining the method in which the Central Committee's stance and policy are to be implemented, of constantly monitoring their realization in an organized manner and of taking or proposing measures for implementing the adopted stance.

In its function of executing the LCY Central Committee's policies, the Presidium must pay constant attention to the issue of coordinating its work with that of the executive-political organs of the Central and provincial committees of the LC as well as that of the organs and bodies at the federal level. The realization of the adopted policy is inconceivable without an organized and coordinated work both in the LCY and in society as a whole. The method of collective work with maximum reliance on the initiatives and proposals from the party grassroots and a more extensive use of scientific, professional and other creative protentials of our society, are an indispensable prerequisite for the realization of the established role of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium.

In order to enable the Central Committee successfully to carry out the tasks set by the congress -- the tasks which were proposed and concretized in the draft program of work -- and to operate as a genuine center of determining and implementing LCY policies, it is constantly necessary to tighten the responsibility of the Central and provincial LC committees as regards both the democratic process of formulating a united LCY policy and its implementation. In responding to the demands of the congress and those stemming from new statutory solutions, it will be necessary to focus particular attention on the creation of new forms of work and improvements in the existing practical forms of work, which will enable a more efficient and meaningful process of formulating the LCY policy and at the same time ensure its consistent implementation. This must clearly reflect the responsibility of the LC Central Committee [in the republics] and provincial committees. The demand put at the congress was that this Central Committee should, to a larger extent than previously, examine and be aware of the situation, activity and the way in which LCY policy is being implemented and that certain situations and the activity within the republican and provincial LC's, which are not in line with the LCY policy and which weaken and disrupt the unity in the LC should be included among the issues which the Central Committee should discuss, intervene and find solutions to. This obligation also stemms from the new, clearer and more comprehensive statutory solutions concerning the relationship between the LCY organs and the LC organs in the republics and provinces and their commitments and responsibilities towards one another must ensure that in practice, as well, democratic centralism, as the general basis of overall relations in the LCY, becomes both an expression of and condition for a more dynamic democratic action unity and broad-based creative activity of the LCY members.

The orientation program of the Presidium's work stems from the program orientations of the Central Committee itself. This is in line with the Presidium's new executive-political role. Precisely for this reason the Presidium will adopt its work program only after the program of the work of the Central Committee has been adopted. The majority of the issues to be considered by the Presidium are those which will facilitate the implementation of the adopted policy or which concern the drawing up of proposed stance and conclusions to be discussed or adopted by the Central Committee. The program of the Presidium's work incorporates all the other issues which the Presidium usually deals with within its established purview. It is our orientation greatly to reduce the number of sessions but at the same time to intensify the overall activity of the Presidium's members and of its executive secretaries between the sessions through their direct contacts and talks in the basic and municipal LC organizations, through work in commissions, aktivs and other institutions of the political system. The programs of the work of the Central Committee and its Presidium should be regarded as orientational and open to amendments and changes. This arises from the need to analyze more profoundly the messages and tasks of the congress as well as from the requirements and necessities of life and everyday practice.

If the role of the Central Committee and its Presidium is to be successfully realized and their tasks carried out, and if every member of the Central Committee is to contribute to the development of the policy and stance and if they are to become more involved at the grassroots level and in order that they can react on time to the events and relations in the political life, they must be regularly and timely informed about all the facts relevant to their political work. The present method of providing political information within the LCY is to a large extent one-sided, lacking in an analytical and party-type approach and is reduced to the mere registering of facts. For this reason, in developing and formulating its stands and policy, the LC does not make adequate use of practical experience and the results of the activity by basic and other LC organizations.

More frequently it relies soley on the analysis and views of state organs. All this calls for a more comprehensive analysis of these issues so that the system of briefing in the LC and even in the Central Committee could serve a more efficient fulfilment of the established tasks and so that it can be constantly promoted and considerably improved, he stressed.

For today's session you also received draft decisions on setting up commissions of the LCY Central Committee. As you have already seen, these will be the commissions of the Central Committee which already exist. There is no need, I believe, to further explain their setting up. In proposing their structure we tried to take into accourt the work engagements of their members and the class-social and national structure. We also tried to avoid parity as regards the members and make sure that the republican and provincial LC's and also the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are equally represented. In our opinion, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and executive secretaries should not be members of the Central Committee commissions, but they should, in keeping with their specific responsibilities in the Presidium, participatre in the work of corresponding commissions. Also, the chairmen of the LC Central and provincial Committees' commissions should not, by their office, be members of the LCY Central Committee commissions, but only be invited to sessions if needed.

Apart from the Central Committee commissions, whose forming was proposed for today's session, the Presidium will carry out a detailed and comprehensive analysis and propose to the Central Committee the setting up of new commissions of the LCY Central Committee, if it is judged that new Cental Committee commissions should be formed. Considered so far are commissions for, the ideological training of young peple; ideological questions of education; science and culture; and the development of intranational relations. A discussion at this session should contribute to a more definite orientation in relation to the need for forming these and possibly other LCY Central Committee commissions.

As you have already seen, apart from the existing commissions of the Presidium, the LCY Central Committee Presidium also formed two commissions which we did not have in the previous intercongress period. These are the Commissions for Socio-Economic Relations and Economic and Technological Development; and the Commission for Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. The new commissions have been made necessary by the many complex tasks of the LCY in these spheres and the need to implement the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress through a more direct involvement of the broadest possible circle of Central Committee members, as well as scientific, expert, and public workers who could contribute to more effective solutions required by the socialist self-managing development of society. This should on no account reduce the responsibilities of other corresponding institutions of the system, but, on the contrary, reinforce the struggle of communists in these institutions for the realization of adopted stands, by means of analyzing the ideopolitical aspects of social issues within the commissions competence.

The commissions, and also the working-political bodies of the LCY Central Committee, are primarily expected to become much more open, to discuss specific social issues, to come up with concrete proposals, and to participate more in the work of the Central Committee as well as other LCY organs. The commissions should, to great extent, contribute to the ideopolitical training of LC organizations and organs in their examining of and resolving of specific questions concerning social practice and awareness, the improvement of the concerning social practice and awareness, the improvement of the content, forms, and methods of ideopolitical activity, the consolidation and implementation of the vanguard role of the LC, theoretical excelling and others.

The commissions of the Central Committee and the Presidium involve more than three-quarters of LC members and a large number of eminent specialists from all aspects of life. As it is, the Central Committee and the Presidium which propose and elect representatives for many forms of SAWP activity and other social and self-managing organs and bodies, it should be made certain that every LC member is engaged in some of these forms, in order that they contribute as directly as possible to the realization of congress resolutions and stands to be established by the LCY Central Committee.

Finally, I propose to the Central Committee the adoption of the orientational work program for the period July 1986 to July 1987. By its adoption we take responsibility before the LC membership and society as a whole for resolving those questions which are contained in the program. These issues will not be placed on the agendas of our sessions so that we can take stands and make conclusions, but so that we can resolve them, helped by the efforts of all Yugoslavia's communists; so that we can go ahead, more resolutely paving the way and opening up prospects for the further development of socialist self-managing relations based on Tito's course, as well as for the speedier material development of the country.

I also propose that the Central Committee should pass decisions on the education and composition of the LCY Central Committee commissions.

Members of the LCY Central Committee presidium and executive secretaries are already actively involved in republican and provincial LC organizations according to a particular schedule, and at one of the coming LCY Central Committee sessions we will establish the schedule of engagements and duties of Central Committee members of specific LC municipal organizations, Radisa Gacic said.

Ckrebic's Speech

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["Text" of introductory speech by Dusan Ckrebic at LCY Central Committee session on 30 July]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Immediately following the 13th LCY Congress, numerous activities were set in motion in the organs and organizations of the LC and elsewhere in society aimed at assessing the current problems and measures for implementing the economic and development policies of our country this year, stressed Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, speaking on the realization of the development and economic policies in 1986. Exchanges of views on these questions, including within the framework of preparations for this session of the LCY Central Committee as well, have been taking place during this month, particularly in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and organs of the republican central and provincial committees, as well as in other federal, republican and provincial organs and organizations.

All these activities have convincingly indicated above all the seriousness, complexity and severity of the economic situation in which our country currently finds itself and also the need for determined action by the LC in order to, by mobilizing all forces in society, remove the sources of economic instability by means of the consistant implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

From the material from the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the FEC that has been prepared for this session of the Central Committee, the basic economic trends can be seen, and some positive results, but also the full extent and severity of the numerous problems with which we are faced. In the course of this year, certain results have been achieved in increasing industrial production and employment, as well as some growth in labor productivity. However, positive trends in these areas are very low and are still not based on permanent foundations and qualitative elements of business activity. What is most worrysome is the fast increase in prices and the cost of living, which is tending to speed up. Trends in the field of exports and economic relations with other cuntries as a whole are exceptionally unfavorable.

From January to June this year overall exports of goods reduced by 3.8 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Imports of goods are also somewhat lower, and the importation of reproduction materials is particularly low. We have arrived at an increased trade deficit and a reduction of the coverage of imports by exports. As is well known, all forms of expenditure are above the level of the established policy and available income, which not only leads to the further increase in inflation, but also further weakens the material basis of associated labor and the accumulative and reproductive capability of the economy. At the same time, losses in the economy are continuing to grow. In the first quarter of this year alone they were equal to the entire figure for last year.

As is well known, the FEC and the SFRY Assembly have, within the framework of their competence, obligations and responsibilities, and in this by no means easy economic situation in the country, resorted to taking a series of operative measures of economic policy from the arsenal of what is possible under current circumstances, with the aim of, above all, speeding up production, stimulating exports, reducing the presure of costs on the economy and increasing its material basis, ensuring the reduction of all forms of expenditure to within the framework of the established policy and available resources, and to bridle the increase in inflation as a whole.

The said assessments of the economic situation in the country, and the measures and activities being taken in society to stabilize it have basically given the LCY Central Committee Presidium a strong reason to suggest to the LCY Central Committee that it examine current ideopolitical questions relating to the implementation of the development and economic policies for this year.

The Presidium considered that the LCY Central Committee should above all be acquainted promptly and fully with the present unfavorable economic trends in the country, the activities and measures that the competent organs and institutions in the system, as well as the sociopolitical organizations in the federation and republics and provinces, are taking in order to remove their causes and alleviate the negative consequences of such trends, and that in keeping with the assessment of the situation, and proceeding from the orientations of the 13th LCY Congress, it should further specify the immedate tasks of the LC and other socialist forces in this area and thus, on its part, give a new impetus and stimulus to all subjects of society in the struggle for economic stabilization.

I would particularly like to stress that the said key assessments of the economic situation and economic trends this year are given in almost all the reports and information of the central and provincial committees of the LC which, within the framework of preparations for this session have been examined in the Presidium of the LC Central Committee.

Although in certain reports greater emphasis is given to certain questions and problems that primarily arise out of the respective structure of the economy and specific situations in certain environments, the assessment is stressed everywhere that if the unfavorable tendencies in economic currents continue, not only the realization of the basic aims and tasks of economic and development policy of this year will be brought into question, but all this could be seriously reflected in the overall political situation in the country and could threaten our overall stability.

It can also be seen from the material, that in all republics and provinces, appropriate activities are being undertaken in the LC and society in order to realize the adopted development and economic policies and the policy of economic stabilization, although the impression is given that the intensity of the activities varies and that there are varying degrees of emphasis on individual directions in these activities. This is all the more reason why today's session of the LCY Central Committee should ensure and contribute with its stands to the maximum harmonization and unity of efforts of the LC in pursuing a joint course toward a way out of the economic crisis and terminating the unfavorable economic trends, stressed Dusan Ckrebic.

The fact is that there have been major changes in international economic relations in the world and linked with this, significant alterations in our economic relations with other countries in 1986. Most important was the sudden fall in the price of oil (from about $28 in October 1985 to about $10 a barrel in June of this year). As we are significant importers of oil, such trends should certainly have a positive influence on our balance of payments with other countries.

Essentially, they have, looking at our total foreign exchange allocations for imports of oil. However, at the same time it must be stressed that for us there are also important negative effects with regard to the decline in the purchasing power of the oil suppliers and the reduction in investment activity in these countries with which we have very developed economic relations, and to the difficulty in finding access for products on the world market considering the changed conditions and reduced potential for payment. Also, within our country and its economy a series of negative circumstances have come about that have not given us breathing space to make use of certain favorable aspects in economic trends in the world in order to alleviate our own economic situation. We have continued to live and work in conditions of high inflation, without a realistic operative program for its maximum reduction and without a specific program of measures for strengthening the position of associated labor in distribution, for the financial consolidation of the economy, for removing disparities in prices, and for the consistent implementation of the stabilization program in the area of the agro-industrial complex -- as was stated at the 23d session of the LCY Central Committee which examined ideopolitical questions of the medium term plan and the development policy for 1986.

In such conditions, and encouraged by unrealistic expectations that these problems can be solved by measures of development and economic policies, there has been unacceptable behavior in the sphere of distribution, both in organizations of associated labor and on the part of all self-managing interest and sociopolitical communities. It should nevertheless be recalled that throughout the entire preceding 5-year period there was a constant fall in the real value of personal incomes and the standard of living in real terms and that a critical limit has been exceeded where, despite all decisions and independently of adopted policy, available income and the real possibilities of associated labor, there is a marked growth in all forms of expenditure.

As is known, in a large number of organizations of associated labor there has been disregard for self-managing agreements, social compacts and the adopted policy in the entire area of distribution.

The real explanation and answer to this phenomenon must by sought above all in the present and firmly constituted power to take funds from organizations of associated labor for all possible requirements, including numberous local development ambitions, regardless of the material position of the workers within it. We must also see that with price increases, living costs and inflation, we have reached the limit of social tolerance. I believe that this is where the bare truth lies. At the social level we continue to be faced with the serious stratification of the population with regard to the differences that arise from the basis of labor.

On the one hand, enormous resources are siphoned off into the hands of the population on various grounds, and are irrationally directed into expenditure under the psychological effect of inflation. On the other hand, a part of the working class and associated labor in individual activities and regions is a very difficult position and is having a serious struggle with the, as yet, unbridled expansion of living costs. I would say that in the area of unjustifiable social differences we have not gone a single step further beyond the kind of statements or similar ones we made earlier. In the meantime, this problem has assumed significant dimensions and day by day acquires increasing political weight. In keeping with the stands of the 13th LCY Congress, we must heighten the accountability of the competent organs and all other subjective factors, and demand of them decisive measures and actions, particularly in the area of the taxation system, and also through the application of other instruments of economic policy we must put a firm stop to such unacceptable phenomena in our society.

These and other negative consequences of the economic crisis which we have had for some time and which, unfortunately, is still worsening and extensing to other areas, are being used by the forces that were defeated in the socialist revolution and socialist building of our country. They are even, in our view, becoming increasingly evident and are seeking the legalisation of their activity. Sometime, even in some of our information media those views appear and acquire civil rights which attack our system of socialist self-management from unacceptable standpoints and which want to ascribe all difficulties and problems to it. Along these lines, statist, techno-bureaucratic, anarcho-liberalist, nationalist and other elements unite whose common goal is to incapacitate the functioning and further development of socialist self-management.

The essential causes of the economic crisis are clearly established in the long-term program of economic stabilization and the documents of the LC, particularly from the 13th LCY Congress. The ways out of the economic crisis are also well known. What is causing the present difficulties and weakening the struggle for the implementation of economic stabilization is, above all, the slow, incomplete and so far insufficiently determined implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the failure to establish on time the entire package of measures of economic policy, the delay in the development of socialist self management, in tacit toleration of the resistance to economic stabilization, and also frankly speaking, the insufficient involvement of the LC and all other subjective forces in concrete and daily struggle for a way out of the crisis situation.

It can be said that in the preceding period, as distinct from the period when the long-term program of economic stabilizatin was adopted, there has been a certain letting up in society and in the LC, which has been manifested in renewed aspirations for expenditure in excess of income, and the weakening of the sense for savings and economically rational behavior.

With all the consideration given so far to the efforts and measures being taken by the FEC and proposed by the SFRY Assembly, what is being undertaken by the organs of the republics and provinces within their sphere of competence, and by economic chambers, organizations of associated labor, as well as the trade unions, the Socialist Alliance and other factors, indicates that there is general support for the basic course of decisively breaking out of the encirclement of the economic crisis in accordance with the long-term program of economic stabilization, the bases of which received full support as far back as the 12th LCY Congress.

I would say, in fact, that in the working class, in the LC, and in all strata of our society, there exists determination and readiness to accept and implement all those measures that yield results and successfully lead to the stabilization of socio-economic currents. In this connection I would particularly stress the great readiness which the assemblies of the republics and provinces have shown in giving their agreement to the resolution of very complex issues on which decisions have been approved in the SFRY Assembly.

Naturally, there is resistance to the present course and this will continue. It is located both in the republics and provinces, and in the municipalities and organizations of associated labor. There are reasons for this resistance. They are contained, primarily, in the differing material position and the circumstances of individual subjects which have arisen as a result of inconsistencies in our economic policy over many years so that in time they have gained the status of acquired rights, and today originate also in differing and monetary material interests. However, it is precisely our system of socialist self-management, such as it was originally conceived, and for which, with the normal improvements and changes, we must continue to struggle, which has shown in practice that it can and must be the framework for successfully resolving and overcoming the differences in interests, and that we can and must successully oppose all resistance regardless of the motivation and causes of its proponents. In this, it is the important role of the subjective factors, the Socialist Alliance, trade unions, and the particular responsibility of the LC, to be actively involved in the activity of the institutions of the political system and to struggle within the framework of the mechanism of the delegate system for their convictions, above all with the force of argument, not losing sight for a moment of the unity of the interests of the working class and the common interests of the nations and nationalities and republics and provinces.

Naturally, the Central Committee, by the nature of its function and role in society, cannot either at this session or otherwise, go into each of the measures being taken by the competent organs of the federation and republics and provinces individually. It should consider the whole concept of all the measures that were taken in June and July and those that will be proposed by the end of the year. It should assess the extent to which this concept is in keeping with the basic orientations of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the stands of the 13th LCY Congress. From this viewpoint the LCY Central Committee should support everything that contributes to the building of the complete package of measures and activities our society is implementing in order to realize economic stabilization and further successful material and social development.

This is the way to ensure the firm ideopolitical unity of the LC and society and for us to achieve the full mobilization of all creative, self-managing socialist forces in our society in a unified and complete program of measures and activities for a way out of the crisis and opening up the prospects for socialist self-managing development.

The times and the mood are somber because the economic crisis is deep and serious. The paths to a way out of it are very complex, and there are likely to be wrong turnings. On the other hand, the expectations are high, with a degree of impatience.

It could be said that today no one expects applause, regardless of the quality of the measures he proposes. Public opinion is an important factor in the efforts and mobilization of all forces for finding a way out of the economic crisis and in the consistent realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

However, in some environments, and certain public information media, this seems to be very underestimated. In addition to constructive criticism there is also one-sided criticism, disappointment with the moves and individual measures of the FEC, and there are also irrelevant comparisons, the dictation of lessons, hasty judgements, over-hasty qualifications, just as there is also superficiality, advocation of uncritically adopted models from the economies of other social systems, alien patterns and cliches. Of course, I have confined myself exclusively to this negativistic aspect. Unfortunately, there is little usefulness and considerable damage caused by these phenomena.

What we need more today, perhaps more than ever before, is a serious critical voice. Thus, more dignity in criticism, more real arguments, more knowledge and manifest intellect, more goodwill, and if you like, more of the spirit which provokes the searching, the investing of effort, which gives food for thought. We all know this is more difficult, but in the same way we know that this means assistance and represents a real contribution.

Let us leave aside, at least for a moment, doctrinary debates, or what would be even more useful, let us leave them to those who are qualified to deal with them. It is the task of the LCY, together with other subjective factors, to guarantee the provision of objective information to the broad strata in the working class and society, and to clarify the essence, aims and effects of the measures which are being taken so that they can accept them and involve themselves in the general social effort which we desire, and must and can initiate, in the economic, political, in other words the total stabilization of society.

To this end I believe that it is essential that here, too, in the LCY Central Committee, full support should be given to all social efforts that are aimed at eliminating negative economic currents and opening up more stable paths of development, and to give strong impetus and spur to action to all subjects in our society. I wish to emphasize the awareness, which has also been confirmed by the sessions of the central and provincial LC committees held recently, that the present situation cannot be resolved only and exclusively by the measures and activity of the FEC and other organs in the federation, and that the unfavorable economic trends cannot be altered by this alone, but that the way out of the present difficulties can be guaranteed by the comprehensive and broad activity of all self-managing and social factors in all environments and at all levels.

This activity in which the LC takes the lead, must mean the affirmation to the full extent of the accountability of individual organs for taking measures and realizing their obligations and the responsibility they have in our political system of socialist self-management. Involvement in changing the situation in our economy in a positive direction is a kind of (?barrier) to the most radical criticism, and at the same time is also the greatest contribution of the LC to both the economic and the political stabilization of the country.

I am emphasizing all this because it is rightly expected of the FEC, and of all other executive and administrative organs, self-management organs, and sociopolitical organizations, that they should, in keeping with the position that the Constitution gives them, use to the full extent their constitutional rights and authorities, effectively and at any time, and particularly today, when our situation is serious and when it demands decisive steps. It is the LC that must encourage the realization of such a role for the FEC and other state organs and self-managing institutions, and create the necessary climate for their effective activity, as well as for the efforts of all subjective socialist forces in implementing the important tasks and their responsibilities at the present time.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium particularly notes the great political importance and need for harmonized and synchronized activity by all subjects of decisionmaking at the present time. This is clearly seen from the example of the recent unexpected and unjustifiably high increases, and then the reversal, of bread prices. There is no doubt that this whole episode with bread prices has caused political damage. It is unjustifiable that on such a sensitive issue there can be haphazard activity. The agreement reaching of the executive councils of the republics and provinces and the FEC was not effective. Feeling for the problem was lacking and there was no organized activity in society to resolve it. This is one of the questions that must be resolved in the framework of the development, economic and social policies of the country.

Ckrebic went on to stress that the present topical problems that we are considering must be seen in the context of the overall tasks that were set out by the 13th LCY Congress, and of the united activity that is essential in order to realize them. In this context, I would like to point out some phenomena that have been manifesting themselves even after the 13th LCY Corgress and prior to the broad activity in the republics and provinces, which objectively bring into question the unity achieved in the LC and society, and hinder the determined course aimed at halting the unfavorable trends in our economic reality.

First, I have in mind above all attempts to reopen dilemmas about questions on which we have taken clear ideopolitical stands, and thereby, to reopen the broad debate and defer their realization.

We have neither the time nor the right, except in great necessity, to turn back, even with full regard for, and the constant development of, the democractic dialogue on all essential questions in the country. Returning to dilemmas about commodity production, about essential questions of economic development contained in the long-term program of economic stabilization and the essence of relations in our federation, as well as about the fundamental orientations of a number of exceptionally important systemic laws whose ideopolitical points of departure were agreed earlier at the political level, would be dangerous, unnecessary, and would deflect us from the main direction of our efforts in achieving all that was agreed at the 13th LCY Congress. This would prolong, weaken and confuse our total forces, would delay the struggle for its realization, and would in fact further exacerbate the existing problems in the entire society.

Secondly, in the SFRY Presidency, as well as in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, there was recent discussion of the need to set in motion an initiative for changing the SFRY Constitution on the basis that emerged from the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, and from the public debate conducted in connection with it. More on this is still to be said. Clearly, I do not wish to speak about this kind of change in the system at present.

However, I would say that in Yugoslavia, particularly of late, we have seen the phenomenon of exclusive orientation toward the political and economic system as the source and origin of all our weaknesses.

Talk of the system as the main cause of our situation or position takes place, not only in the environment where there are profound reasons for this, but also in places where total disorder prevails and where the grass is waist high, where the disarray and scattered reproduction materials make it impossible to move around the factories, where little or poor work is done, where alcohol is consumed during work hours as in cafes, where there is obvious theft or social property is consciously neglected, where the employees of the organs of administration, the self-managing interest communities, banks, communal organizations and other institutions, have an extremely bureaucratic attitude towards clients as people, not seeing before them the socialist citizen, who although by means of a distant and for him insufficiently clear system, is nevertheless the one who pays out of his income for the service which he has come.

Attempts to justify all weaknesses by the need for changes in the system, in fact devalue their own use. Closing our eyes to obvious failings, idleness, arbitrariness, the unsurpation of property or rights, has no support or justificaton in the constitution and the system as a whole. Quite the contrary. The subjective factor, and above all the LC, neither can, nor should show indifference towards this phenomena. The organized function of all factors in our society must be fully realized and nobody can be granted amnesty from this.

Such a generalized excuse based on the system is nothing other than the proclamation of ourselves as powerless and incompetent, the calling for help to the state, and the state alone. It is precisely this that leads to statism, to state measures, even where they are inappropriate. This is not only a lack of confidence in one's self, one's own potential, and the ability of organized society, but is also a questioning of the essential rights and possibilities of subjective forces to fulfill themselves in a self-managing way.

It is precisely the anti-self-management and antisocialist forces, that are the forces and individuals who advocate change in the foundations of our self-managing system, which encourage such an approach -- that everything is open, relative, and thus also chaotic. It is not necessary to be particularly discerning to perceive these intentions.

Criticism of weakness in society is both present and necessary. But disseminating ineffectiveness, defeatism, arbitrariness and all this as though it were some kind of natural ally of self-management, is opposite from good intentions. Thus, we must struggle with greater determination and organization both in the LC and more widely in society, against all weaknesses that base their support on the LCY program, the Constitution, our laws and the LCY policies. In this direction, we establish at the 13th LCY Congress clear stands that we must now implement.

This is why I consider that this murmur of protest against the system must be fully articulated, so that the areas of justified and inevitable systemic changes and amendments are separated from what is nothing more than an excuse for ineffectiveness, poor labor and collective opportunism. We must recognize our own weaknesses in their true light and must decisively remove the causes of the poor state of affairs and poor work where they actually exist. Only in this way will the LC, in its struggle for the strict implementation of the conclusions and obligations of the 13th Congress, guarantee its own reputation and influence in society.

Third, the habit is gradually gaining ground in our society of proclaiming any measure, if it is adopted by an organ of the sociopolitical community, and particularly if it is adopted by the FEC, regardless of its character and its foundation in the constitution, as administrative intervention and statism. These and similar qualifications and labels naturally do not encourage anyone to carry out his function in society with determination and efficiency. On the contrary, they are more inclined to make the proponent of social activity flinch in the face of the problem, lose hope and cease activity, or at least introduce some doubt and discourage those subjects who are ready and obliged to take measures and steps, particularly in the situation we have now. It is certain that some administrative measures are essential and that they must be taken. What is essential to assess it the quality of such measures, that is whether they achieve the goals and tasks for which they were taken. Thus, there is sufficient reason for us to make ourselves clear on these questions, above all we in the LC and its leaderships. For we cannot allow the activities the constitution calls for and seeks from individual subjects and institutions in our system to be simply disqualified, mainly because individual activities and measures do not suit, most often and as a rule, one-sided interests in society. We must proceed above all on the basis that everyone is dutybound to carry out the constitutional and legal obligations within the framework and to the extent which the constitution envisages for this. Only by strict adherence to, and implementation of, the constitutional rights and obligations of all subjects can we increase overall efficiency in our system and in society as a whole.

Fourth, as part of the preparations for the border systemic undertakings in the fall, it is necessary to study and investige the reasons that are preventing the material position of associated labor from improving, or why it is constantly worsening, despite the clear political stands and united principled orientations.

Today, for example, the authorization for taking taxes and contributions from associated labor is very dismembered and broad. Until this sphere is investigated in detail, it is futile to complain that the material position of associated labor is very weak and becoming increasingly weaker. The orientation that all social needs are met almost exclusively from the contributions of associated labor calls not only for re-investigation, but also for more rapid changes. The participation of the population is either marginal or so indirect that it is not experienced as its own participation, because the constitutional idea of the free exchange of labor has still not developed beyond the form of a principle. The orientation toward drastic alimentation of social needs from associated labor has logically contributed to the existence of weak, insufficiently professional, inadequate, ineffective administration, divestment of rights, of the incomes of the municipalities, and also of the republics and provinces. This undermined attitude toward the incomes from the population leads to another, very prevalent idea, that it is in fact not viable and not worth being considered with collecting incomes from citizens. Naturally, if there is absurdity in this orientation, than one absurdity leads to another, and so on.

This perhaps sounds too strong, but for some time now the inevitability of a critical reexamination of the system of financing our broadest social and joint needs has been on our doorstep, that is the inevitability of a reform of the system and policy of taxation and contributions as an important element of our overall economic policy, economic system and development. Today, to conduct a successful social policy (and we are still far from this), and not only this, but much more -- a successful economic policy, without a direct link with the taxation policy is practically impossible. Our taxation system and fiscal policy have become fossilized. And we are still too far with the present situation and solutions from what is possible and necessary. In a way this is an anachronism. It is not suprising that very little of what has been agreed with the republics and provinces in this area is being put into practice, and with great difficulties at that.

Fifth, we are faced with very great problems of overall distribution where all confines have been broken, particularly under the influence of the 5 year tendency of constantly declining real personal incomes and living standards.

It is necessary to normalize the situation in this area. Some of the measures of the FEC are resolutely pointing in that direction. Without questioning the overall orientation, it would be necessary to also look into difficulties that might arise here.

There is not doubt that it is necessary to restore economic criteria and improve business results from work and work productivity as a measure of distribution, as well as to establish an economically rational relation between the accumualtion and funds for personal incomes.

By resolutely narrowing expenditure and restoring it into what defines income potential, stress is laid on the significance of protecting from a trend of ours many times manifested, toward linear restrictions which the least of all involve the thinking apparatus and thereby successfully eliminate the difficulties of interacting confrontations. This quasi-expenditure outside the economy (science, education, culture) should have leave space for normal life and work, and in recent years it has been significantly reduced. If we stick to the key orientation of reliance on our own forces -- and we are, and we must stick to it, then for this, both of today and of tomorrow, these forces must be capable, educated and able to successfully accept the challenge and trials of this orientation.

In connection with investments in many projects from this and other spheres of activity, we shall have to sharply change attitudes both in plans and in heads, since the situation is difficult and there are no funds.

Sixth, it is also almost superfluous to stress how much it is necessary and needed to have an orientation toward the creation of conditions for the activity of economic pressure, for the manifestation of economic behavior, as well as for the affirmation of the realistic economic criteria of business and economic activity. Present inflationary trends are, logically, taking us further away from all this, thus the endeavor and efforts to halt them and change their direction of movement. I would like to point out that significance of efforts to establish and restore economic logic in the economic activity and in the business policy in associated labor, but also wider in society. It is our urgent need to follow in this respect the essence of the long-term program of economic stabiliztion, to take a resolute course on creating conditions and the overall atmosphere in which the behavior of economic subjects would be economically rational.

Today, when resolute steps are being undertaken, as well as measures and systemic changes in order to halt the unfavorable economic trends and affect their redirecting, this course would not be consistent if it were not to contain the features that stimulate capable collectives and segments of the economy to open up space and create conditions for the capable, creative and productive to move forward more quickly, since, objectively, they are the only possible exponents of the technological progress and thereby also of the further development of the system of socialist self-management. Therefore, in simple terms, it is necessary to ensure the full support or the stable, productive, and that part of associated labor that is successful in marketing its products on the foreign market. The support should be systemic, economic and moral, so that in this way a breakthrough is being performed, coming out more speedily from the current crisis situation.

The measures must stimulate initiative and motivation for better and more successful economic activity, starting from economic stimulus and interest in modern scientific and technological trends and tendencies in the world economy. Of course, this implies simultaneous efforts toward raising the overall level of our own know-how and training of cadres. Because, changes in the way of production, with he demand for the full respect and knowledge of the laws of the world market and modern technology, can be realized only with a sufficient amount of our own know-how and capable economic, scientific and expert cadres, Dusan Ckrebic stressed.

You have noticed yourself that I have not mentioned many questions, not because I consider them less important, but because of the extent of this introductory speech. I have not dealt in detail with the content of the key orientations in the economic policy for 1987, with the deep need for measures that would be in the direction of the financial consolidation of associated labor, further aggravation of causes, stands and solutions for losses in the economy, with the need for special efforts on increasing our exports and the organization of associated labor, so that this orientation gains stable bases, and in this context with the need for reorganizing foreign trade organizations which are successfully resisting all systemic changes while retaining a low level of exports and a bad link with production, with the numerous questions of agricultural policy and agriculture, with the tasks before the fall harvest, with the current difficulties of the economy in the insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and so forth, and so forth. These, as well s other questions of the present time, should be in the focus of our involvement since they are part of our overall reality.

According to the Central Committee's program of actvity, as soon as October of this year, the Central Committee will discuss the ideopolitical questions of the realization of the development and economic policy in 1986 and the tasks of the League of Communists in socioeconomic development in 1987, in particular from the position of recognizing ideopolitical questions in connection with the further development of the socioeconomic system and the realization of the second stage of the long term program of economic stabilization. This will present an opportunity to more fundamentally view both measures and activities which, in accordance with the orientations from the stabilization program, the FEC will propose to the SFRY Assembly in the fall. These are the measures that should ensure deeper changes in the Yugoslav economic system. Within the framework of these problems, a discusssion will be held on all the questions that come out of this session, and which in the meantime we will tackle in the current activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, central and provincial committees and other organs of the League of Communists.

The 13th LCY Congress clearly showed that the working class in Yugoslavia, and all our working people and citizens today want resolute steps, united approach and harmonized activity in the whole society, that they wish organized activity of both subjective forces and the state and its organs and self-managing institutions, in order to get out of the present difficulties as quickly as possible, but also after this has been achieved.

Starting from this, the LCY Central Committee must resolutely take this course and ensure stimulus and support to everybody, including also those who are dutybound to ensure a sharp change of the unfavorable economic trends in the direction of stabilization through their activity and measures.

A big duty and an immediate task of both the League of Communists and its organs, is to turn a manifested positive political mood, favorable atmosphere and the shown resoluteness at the congress itself in a creative and working direction, in order to ensure an organized way out of the economic crisis.

The LCY as a whole should strengthen its activity to a more significant measure than has been the case so far, and in particular to stimulate in all environments a change of situation, for which there is full agreement that it must be changed. This is its clear, concrete duty and it is contained in the adopted resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress. It is completely clear that for the action of the League of Communists on these tasks, of extraordinary significance is a steady development and the consolitation of ideopolitical and action unity among all its ranks and in the LCY as a whole, Dusan Ckrebic said today in conclusion.

Renovica's Closing Speech

LD310516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 30 Jul 86

["Session of LCY Central Committee -- Milenko Renovica Winding-up Speech" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- It is good to see everyone united today in the decision to resolutely oppose technobureaucratic, etatist, particularist, and similar attempts to undervalue -- soon after the 13th LCY Congress -- the importance of its decisions LCY Central Committee Presidium, President Milanko Renovica said in his closing speech. He recalled that support was given at the 13th LCY Congress for immedite measures and actions aimed at halting unfavorable trends and encouraging economic activity. This means increasing production and exports, bringing consumption down to a realistic framework, improving and intensifying the material base of associated labor, and curbing inflation with the aim to considerably reduce it and bring it down to acceptable limits. A support to such a course, Renevica added, is given by working people and by our public as a whole. In order to implement them consistently measures and actions, it is indespensable to ensure that special measures are simultaneously established in municipalities, provinces, and republics within their competence and responsibilities, and that tasks aimed reviving economic activity in organizations of associated labor are made concrete. A general support to the fundamental course, including measures for overcoming negative trends, straightening out the economy, and consolidating the economic situation also mean the duty of competent federal, republican, and provincial organs to perservere in proposing and implementing comprehensive stabilization and the LCY policy. It simultaneously is the duty of all members of LCY organs and organizations and all of our society's other organized social forces to exert maximum effort -- each in its own environment --for their consistent and comprehensive implementation.

We cannot support these measures by words alone Milanko Renovica said, we must prove this through the actions we are taking and the results we are achieving. Communists must be ahead of everyone else in this. We must be critical and self-critical in everything and insist upon a greater amount of better quality work. We also must insist upon examining and carrying out those changes established at the 13th LCY Congress as speedily as possible. However, we cannot expect to change the critical situation by changes in the system and the measures of the economic policy alone. The change can only be made by the efforts and creative action of the working class, working people, and all the sociaal factors with the aim of carrying out the broadest struggle for socialist productive relations, more efficient work, and economic activity based upon realistic economic criteria and economic principles.

Dwelling upon some issues that arose at today's discussion, Renovica placed the struggle against inflation in the foreground. We must be consistent in the application of the anti-inflation program, that is, the long-term program of economic stabilization, and resolute in the criticism of those who are not bothered by the high rate of inflation and who are agreeing more and more with demands to continue with the policy of gradually curbing or halting inflation; that is, becoming reconciled to the idea of inflation, instead of taking resolute measures to halt it.

We must not lose sight of the fact that inflation has a destructive effect upon the quality of economic activity and the development of self-managing socialist relations, the standard of living, and the material position and social security of a large number of working people and their families. We must struggle for realistic economic criteria to become the base and motivation in economic activity, the acquisition of income, and the price formation according to the market conditions, and also, in the present difficult situation, for combined measures of economic and social policies and a corresponding social influence on the formation and development of prices of specific products and services. For the sake of protecting the standard of living of citizens with the lowest income, we must struggle for the urgent adoption of concrete social policy measures in organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities, municipalities, republics, and provinces.

Renovica went on to say that work must be stepped up on reforming the tax and contrubition policy system and the way of financing general and individual needs in order to coordinate them with the demands of the economic stabilization policy.

We also must ensure that the tax system becomes an active factor of the economic and social policies. We cannot hesitate and create confusion about the need to coordinate personal income with social contract. The focus of our action must be on the distrubution of net income and personal incomes with the aim of achieving greater motivation for more productive work, more effective economic activity, better exploitation of available productive factors, economizing, and the rational use of energy, material, and working hours. This is the only way to overcome the problems of stagnation and inefficiency, as well as some restrictions which are necessary now. We must provide all necessary prerequisites so that we will start applying as early as next year the LCY Central Committee stands on the ideopolitical questions of the implementation of the constitutional status of workers in managing the income and the means of social reproduction.

Calling for an even more clearly defined social relationship toward investment consumption, Renovica noted that it had been growing despite a shortage of its own and the failed investments in present conditions and this must not be allowed.

Proceeding from a strategic orientation toward offensive-live exports and performance on the world market aimed at improving the quality of commodities exchanged and the development of higher forms of economic cooperation, he said it is indespendable to urgently prepare and adopt a uniform strategy of our country's involvement in the international division of labor and also a strategy of cooperation with specific economic groupings and countries. Possibilities have been created and there also are condition for a fresh breakthrough in efforts to increase exports and foreign exchange income.

We undertook concrete responsibilities at the 13th LCY Congress which must be realized without hesitation. This only can be achieved by a united and resolute action on the part of all the creative forces of our society and above all the direct action of the working class and all working people and citizens. A considerable responsibility for this is borne by the Trade Union Federation, the Federation of Socialist Youth, the Veterans' Federation, and the SAWP as the front of organized socialist forces. The sooner we consolidate our unity in a concrete political action aimed at the realization of the 13th LCY Congress decisions, the faster we will achieve results and the more successful they will be, Milanko Renovica said in this concluding speech.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY WITH JOURNALISTS

AU301845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 86 p 4

[Z. Cerovic report on Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, talking to directors and chief editors of the Yugoslav media and the journalists covering the work of federal bodies, in Belgrade on 23 July]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Mikulic further stressed that two things are of special significance and that the Federal Executive Council expects support for them. All the measures must be regarded as complementing a whole, and one can in no way cut them up and calculate the effects of each of them separately, for this cannot lead us to proper conclusions. There have been some rush attacks from the trenches of partial interests, Mikulic pointed out. He added that the views are not acceptable according to which some of the measures are not in accordance with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. We are convinced, Mikulic said, that such assessments in fact constitute polemics with the Long-Term Stabilization Program. We are convinced, Mikulic said, that such assessments in fact constitute polemics with the Long-Term Stabilization Program, without now entering into a discussion whether it is a matter of ideological differences or material interests that motivate them. This especially refers to prices, dinar exchange losses [kursne razlike], and the two laws on stopping nonproductive investment and on limiting personal incomes in a certain number of work organizations which increased pay beyond the frameworks envisaged by the Social Accord on Distribution.

Bunkers

In listing resistance to the FEC measures, I used the expressions bunkers and trenches of partial interests, having in mind all that has been happening in the past few years, and an erosion of consciousness. Along with pulling down the federal statism and dividing it up among several centers in the republics, the provinces, and th communes, we opened up a situation that is characteristic of the strong influence of the sociopolitical factors in deciding on the process of reproduction. It is a matter of making decisions on tremendous sums on which great power is created. We must strive to have the bunkers disowned.

Because of the major disturbances in prices, we have decided in favor of a greater control over them, or rather in favor of greater social control of prices, Mikulic went on to say. he added that this policy is based on the premises of the Anti-Inflationary Program and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In the last 2 months we adopted measures to encourage exports which were seriously declining. We are resolute in our intention to stimulate exports with two levers, with a prompt conduct of the policy of a realistic dinar rate of exchange and even with anticipatory increases in the sliding of the dinar rate, and with additional export incentives. Mikulic added that criticism of the measures being adopted is unacceptable, just as the assertion that the FEC with these measures "buried the realistic exchange rate policy" is untenable.

Speaking about the policy of realistic interest rates, the FEC president said that until now we have not conducted a policy of realistic interest rates and therefore attacks on the present policy and the FEC are untenable, because it is precisely this policy that is based on the premises of the Anti-Inflationary Program. Further in his speech Mikulic said that we are not yet aware of what importance the stopping of inflation is for us; inflation is either somewhere on the sidelines of social problems, or it is regarded as the consequence and not the cause of numerous problems which have brought about the fall of exports, the increase in prices, the fall in the motivation for productive work, and a weakening of the qualitative factors in business operations, and have caused serious social consequences.

It is an untenable objection, Mikulic said, that the FEC, in limiting public and common spending and reducing this spending to the limits imposed by the resolution, made use of administrative measures. Sharper control measures in the field of prices and spending are also envisaged in the Anti-Inflationary Program and hurt only those who have not respected the criteria adopted in a self-managing way. Therefore the measures that the FEC has adopted are both economic and stabilizing, systemic and constitutional, for they are directed against the occurrences which undermine the relationships in social reproduction. Some of them are temporary in nature, which means that they will be applied only as long as the need exists. Mikulic said that, for instance, in the field of public and common spending, the level of this spending cannot be reduced without revising the several entitlements or the number of institutions, and he added that many communities are building numerous clinical centers, sports projects, and what not.

Replying to a question by journalists about the excessive growth of administration, the FEC president said that it is necessary to make a great revision not only in the organs of administration but also in the economy, where overheads are also tremendous. The packages of measures which will be adopted in the fall contains certain incentive measures to foster the transfer of employed people from administration to production. This will also be regulated through certain tax policy measures. Speaking about the constitutional functions and powers of the FEC, I am of the opinion that they are sufficient, but there must be much more consistency in using them, Mikulic said. [passage omitted]

PEJIC CONCLUDES CONSULTATIONS IN TEHRAN

LD301827 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Iran concluded consultations on the upcoming eighth non-aligned summit in Tehran today. During a two-day stay in Tehran, assistant Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Dragoslav Pejic conferred with assistant Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larijani on all major questions on the agenda of the Harare non-aligned conference.

Both in the talks between Pejic and Larijani and during today's meeting between the Yugoslav diplomat and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Valayati, the two sides underscored the need for an even more active engagement of the movement of non-aligned countries in the solution of major problems of peace and security in the world. Apart from insisting on the principles of non-alignment, the movement must also further elaborate concrete initiatives for the solution of world problems, as set out in the Yugoslav-Iranian consultations in Tehran. Along with emphasizing the significance of the Harare summit and its successful outcome, the Yugoslav and the Iranian sides pointed up the need for a greater activity of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries in the elimination of foci of crises in the world. In this context, the Middle East and the Palestinian question, southern Africa, Central America, Afghanistan and Kampuchea were cited. Turning to the Iran-Iraq war and ways for its solution, Pejic and Larijani presented their countries' positions on this question. The Yugoslav diplomat stressed the need for a peaceful solution of the conflict, based on the principles of non-alignment.

VLAJKOVIC, RAWLINGS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD310406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0230 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Accra, July 31 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Yugoslav Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic and Chairman of the Ghanaian Provisional Council for National Defence Jerry Rawlings in their talks yesterday pointed to the importance of the nonaligned countries summit in Harare next September and the need for strengthening the movement's unity and action capability.

Referring to the existence of numerous hotbeds of crisis, Vlajkovic and Rawlings assessed that this threatened peace and security in the world.

Vlajkovic and his host discussed the worrying international economic situation and the debt problem of the nonaligned and other developing countries, assessing that their current economic position was untenable. It is in the interest of all, they said, both of the industrialized and the developing countries, that this situation is settled. Condemning the regime and the policy of apartheid, especially the racist regime's aggressive actions against the frontline countries and its illegal colonial rule in Namibia, Vlajkovic and Rawlings urged the application of effective sanctions by the international community against the regime in Pretoria. Vlajkovic and Rawlings favourably assessed the to-date development of Yugoslav-Ghanaian bilateral cooperation, and agreed that new efforts were needed in order to utilize existing possibilities as much as possible.

Talks were also held in the framework of the joint Yugoslav-Ghanaian committee for economic cooperation, in which representatives of major Yugoslav firms -- Astra of Zagreb, PKB of Belgrade and Tomos of Koper -- also participated.

The chairmen of the committee, Yugoslav Government member Egon Padovan and Ghanaian Agriculture Minister Steve Obimpeh indicated the need for the two countries to promote more advanced forms of economic cooperation, especially relating to joint ventures.

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PRC AMBASSADOR XI ZHAOMING ENDS TOUR, LEAVES

AU310935 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Xi Zhaoming left our country on July 30.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ALGERIAN TRADE DELEGATION

Leaders Receive Delegation

AU300817 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 30 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari and the minister of light and foodstuff industry, Vito Kapo, received yesterday in separate meetings the head of the government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Minister of Trade Mostefa Benamar.

During the meeting which passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere, both sides assessed the close fraternal relations existing between our two peoples and countries and exchanged opinions on the possibilities of further promotion of the relations between Albania and Algeria.

The Algerian Government trade delegation yesterday made visits to the National Historical Museum, the "Albania Today" exhibition in Tirana, and the "Gjergj Kastrioti-Scanderbeg" national museum in Kruje, where it got acquainted with the ancient century long history of the Albanian people and the achievements they have scored in the socialist construction of the country.

Carcani Receives Trade Minister

AU310843 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Adil Carcani, yesterday, received the head of the government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the trade minister, Mostefa Benamar and held with him a friendly and cordial talk.

The meeting was attended by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci and the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka.

Trade Agreement Signed

AU310844 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- The agreement on the trade exchanges between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic for the 1981 1990 period was signed yesterday in Tirana.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the foreign trade minister, Shane Korbeci and for the Algerian side by the Trade Minister Mostefa Benamar.

The signing ceremony was attended by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka and the members of the two delegations.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic tobacco, copper wires, cement, refractory bricks, measuring instruments etc. and will import oil tubes and equipment, abrasive materials, iron ore, phosphate mineral, mercury etc.

Delegation Leaves 31 July

AU310934 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, led by the trade minister, Mostefa Benamar, left our country yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Izedin Hajdini, and others.

ALIA ATTENDS FUNERAL OF AUTHOR SHEFQET MUSARAJ

AU311012 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- The funeral ceremony of the militant writer and publicist, the communist of first hours and the pioneer of the Albanian literature of socialist realism, the Hero of Socialist Labour, Shefqet Musaraj, took place in Tirana yesterday. The coffin with his body was placed in the hall of the Writers' and Artists' League.

At 9:30 hrs the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by other party and state leaders, came to the hall. They paid homages and stood guards of honour near the coffin with the body of the outstanding writer, Shefqet Musaraj. Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed his condolences to the wife, children and relatives of the bereaved.

In order to honour the memory of the writer Shefqet Musaraj, working people of work and production centers, cultural and artistic institutions, press organs, publishing houses, writers, artists, his friends and former comrades-in-arms, representatives of the mass organisations, youth, representatives of the organs of the party, state power and the branch of the Writers' and Artists' League in Vlore District, as well as members and relatives of the family paid homages and stood guards of honour near the coffin with the dead writers' body.

Then the funeral procession headed towards the cemetery. There the speech on the occasion was held by the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League, Dritero Agolli. He pointed out among others that the name of Shefqet Musaraj is inscribed for ever in the history of our new culture and his literary work will always be present among us and the coming generations. Being imbued with the ideas of communisms and having assimilated the teachings of comrade Enver Hoxha,, Shefqet Musaraj consistently defended the line of the party in the field of literature and arts and always strove for their development.

Then wreaths were laid on the grave on behalf of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the minister of education and culture, the district party committee, the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania, the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, the Journalists' Union of Albania, the central mass organisations, the executive committee of the district people's council, the presidencies of the councils of the Democratic Front of the districts of Tirana, Vlore, the family, etc.

SFRY DAILY ON ANNUAL MEAT SUPPLY IN KRUJE DISTRICT

AU311927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 86 p 5

[TANJUG report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jul -- Extensive political and practical measures have been taken in Albania during recent months to improve citizen's food. [passage omitted]

The action to improve the situation is being undertaken under the slogan marking the "great November holidays" (the 45th anniversary of the Communist Party of Albania and the 9th AWP Congress) with "great victories." The recently held session of the Kruje District Committee shows the extent of these actions. According to the district party organ KASTRIOTI, the committee has "set the tasks" of improving meat supplies. It was decided that the problem should be solved in 1987 in such a way that each citizen of the district is supplied with 10 kg [as published] of meat a year.

The Kruje district, about 20 km away from Tirana, is one of the more developed and richer districts of Albania. The average consumption of this item in Albania, the same as other agricultural products after all, is not given. Being a more developed district, Kruje's cannot be considered the average value, so one can only praise the efforts to ensure better meat supplies and to have all districts reach the annual meat consumption of 10 kg.

This situation and these efforts can explain Ramiz Alia's personal insistence and the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania that larger supplies of food should be in "family brigades" in villages. Some articles that appeared in the press during recent months contained initiatives to allow private people to raise one pig or head of cattle, several sheep or chickens, something that had until now had been forbidden.

'LEGAL ABSURDITIES' OF PLANE DETENTION DETAILED

AU311411 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 30 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Interview given by Petur Petrov, "chief legal consultant of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation Economic Trust," to Georgi Stoychev of Sofia Press: "Article 22 -- The Legal Absurdities of a Terrorist Act" -- time and place of interview not given, first two paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] On 10 January 1984 a "Balkan" aircraft flying in from Berlin crashed near Sofia airport. Among those who died were nine Turkish citizens. On 20 July 1986, 2 and 1/2 years later, a Bulgarian aircraft on a scheduled flight to Sofia was detained at Istanbul airport. The grounds for the detention was a private lawsuit brought by the heirs of the Turkish citizen Haidar Yassa, who died in the crash.

The unprecedented incident drew the attention of many members of the media, but nowhere was the full legal picture of the incident given. This prompted Sofia Press to seek detailed explanations from Petur Petrov, the chief legal consultant of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation Economic Trust. [Also known as "Balkan"]

[Georgi Stoychev] What should an airline do in the case of such an incident?

[Petur Petrov] Under Article 22 of the Warsaw Convention on the Unification of the Law Relating to Carriage by Air, which has been signed both by Turkey and Bulgaria, "Balkan" was obliged to compensate the close relatives of those who died. The flight ticket in itself represents a contract for carriage, in which our responsibility is also specifically defined: "The carrier's respoonsibility toward the passengers in the event of death or bodily injuries is limited in most cases to the approximate sum of between 10,000 and 20,000 dollars."

In the very first week following the diaster, with the aid of the Turkish Embassy in Sofia we tracked down the addresses of the Turkish citizens who died and sent letters of condolences to their heirs. In the letter sent to the Yassa family, it was specifically stated that we were ready to pay immediately and without delay the sum of 20,000 dollars under Article 22 of the Warsaw Convention, i.e. the maximum amount in relation to the victim's family position -- he left a wife and three children. The heirs did not accept "Balkan's" offer, but applied to the Bakurkyoi [spelling of name as transliterated] District Court in Istanbul to sue for a sum of about 140,000 dollars (which also included interest and legal costs), and this claim was approved by the court.

[Stoychev] What grounds did the district court give for approving the claim?

[Petrov] From a legal point of view I find it impossible to speak of "grounds." It is more accurate to speak of a series of oddities and paradoxes...

The first thing that strikes one is that the court verdict reiterates word for word the statement of claim and the finding of the "experts" when it comes to the most important part, namely, the amount of the compensation. It is asserted that the victim was a man of substance and the owner of a restaurant in West Berlin (I have personally visited this "restaurant" -- it is a most unpretentious small shop for the sale of sandwiches and doner kebabs). In addition to this, is attached to the case papers is an official certficate dated 1983 for...poverty, submitted by the heirs. These people, who indeed leave the impression of being paupers, are using two layers, whose fees amount to 2.5 million Turkish lira...

In the course of four sessions the fourth commercial group of the district court either deemed it unnecessary or did not find time to discuss the objections submitted by the Bulgarian airline company through our permanent attorney, Turkish citizen Kaihan Oraz. By this flagrant breach of the law of procedure alone, the district court doomed its verdict to failure when it was heard by the higher court of appeal!

Not to mention the fact that, in setting such an illegal amount of compensation, the court bases its ruling on... the selfsame Article 22 of the Warsaw Convention, which specifically and unambigously sets the upper limit at 20,000 dollars.

[Stoychev] What were "Balkan's" objections?

[Petrov] We appealed against the competence of the court; on the one hand, because of the size of the claim, and on the other, because the court lacked specialists for this extremely complex case. I hasten to point out that the correctness of our objection has already been proved: The district court issued a unique, unprecedented verdict, which gave rise to perplexity and amusement among specialists.

We objected to the summoning of "experts"; everyone who buys a "Balkan" ticket knows that the obligations of the Bulgarian airline are. We deposited the "Balkan" ticket with the Istanbul district court. And, what is more, we also deposited a copy of a ticket of the Turkish national airline. This airline also accepted the obligation to pay compensation up to 20,000 dollars. And the highest amount which they have paid out to date is 5 million Turkish lira...

An important point in our objections was the suggestion that the heirs should apply for compensation from the relevant office in West Berlin which was concerned with the social security of Haidar Yassa (subsequently, of course, this office was to make a regressive claim against "Balkan"). The heirs spurned this favorable opportunity, while the court did not discuss it...

[Stoychev] What did you do after the district court announced its verdict?

[Petrov] "Balkan" appealed this verdict within the legal time limit to the court of appeal in Ankara, paying the proper state fee. Up to this time no date has been set for hearing the case.

On the advice of our insurance company Bulstrad, which was agreed with a London reinsurer, a second Turkish lawyer, Emil Franko, has been engaged for the appeal. In his view the verdcit has been delivered by a court which is not competent to settle such a disagreement, and the court of apopeal in Ankara will issue a just verdict in accordance with the law.

[Stoychev] Let us hope so. But even before the court of appeal had laid its hands on the case papers, an unprecedented scandal blew up at Istanbul airport. What precisely happened on 20 July?

[Petrov] Whether by chance or not, it all happened before my very own eyes: That day I had to fly on the regular "Balkan" flight from Istanbul to Sofia. The passangers were ready, and a dozen of them were already walking along the boarding walkway to the aircraft.

An airport official requested "the 'Balkan' representative and chief legal consultant to go and see the airport director." I was surprised that they knew precisely where I was, and also perplexed as to why they wanted me.

The director's office was overflowing with reporters, television cameras, tape recorders, and cameras. Who had invited the great number of journalists on a Sunday morning to Ataturk Airport, 20 kilometers from Istanbul?!

Three men faced me, who introduced themselves as the attorneys of Yassa's widow, saying that two of them were the official attorneys. Then the third men... simply swore. The situation was becoming more ugly, improbable, and odious every moment...

"Either you must immediately pay us 101 million Turkish lira in cash, or we will detain the aircraft!" the attorneys declared, and showed me a note written in Turkish on a white sheet of paper and dated Sunday, 20 July, that very day! This was the decision of the district officer of the court... I explained to them that as attorneys acting for a private person they were not authorized to serve any documents whatsoever, that according to court procedure the papers should be served on Balkan's lawyers and, lastly, the note itself was addressed to our representation in Istanbul, in such-and-such a street... The shouting became unimaginable. I sought the help of the airport director and warned him of the responsibility he was taking upon himself. But he disappeared somewhere in the crowd which filled his office.

I realized that everything was heading towards the incredible outcome that the plane would really be detained and would not fly. Appreciating that "Balkan" would incur heavy losses, I decided that the way out of this serious situation was to establish a bank guarantee to the amount of the sum claimed. In the bank branch at the airport I was told that on Sunday it was practically impossible for them to complete any banking operation. So I had to ask Sofia to send another aircraft, in order that the interests of the "Balkan" passangers would not suffer...

[Stoychev] What legal standards were contravened or overridden by "arresting" the Bulgarian aircraft?

[Petrov] The most striking feature is that an aircraft, the property of a foreign state which enjoys juridical immunity, can only be detained when the air navigation authorities give their permission, that is, when the appropriate ministry to which the Republic of Turkey has delegated its authorities has made an order. No one else has such a right! Let alone an anonymous officer of a district court!

A fact showing that this was an unprecedented case of taking the law into one's own hands is that an aircraft valued at 20 million dollars was being arrested for a claim of 150,000 dollars. The normal procedure, which is also in according with Turkish law, would be for our bank account in Istanbul, after giving appropriate warning and the legally required notice, to be fozen as a guarantee for the amount claimed. The amount set in the final judgement of the competent court can be withheld from this guarantee.

As is well known, "Balkan" arranged the necessary guarantee and is now awaiting the verdict of the court of appeal in Ankara.

[Stoychev] Will you take any action before this verdict is announced?

[Petrov] According to the International Civil Aviation convention, we sent a letter to Mr Coteid [spelling of name as transliterated], the chairman of the council, in which we informed him of the violations committed on the Turkish side. We insisted that the member states should be informed of these actions -- unprecedented in world practice. We ask for this issue to be considered by the organization's legal committee.

After the date for hearing the case in Ankara has been set, "Balkan" will take the appropriate steps to protect its own interests.

When one of the parties in a legal dispute crudely disregards legal standards and instead substitutes legal absurdities, this can only be described in one way. One is speaking of a terrorist act cloaked in a false lawyer's toga, which pursues a purely political aim: To whip up even more the anti-Bulgarian feelings among certain specific circles in Turkey.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES ESTONIAN SECRETARY ALESHIN

AU311823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] On 31 July Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received the CPSU delegation led by Georgiy Aleshin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia. The delegation is visiting Bulgaria in accordance with the cooperation plan between the two fraternal parties.

Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov briefed the Soviet guests on the work of the Bulgarian Communists and working people related to implementing the tasks springing from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Georgiy Aleshin expressed most cordial gratitude for the opportunity afforded to the delegation, to visit enterprises, institutes, and agro-industrial complexes in Sofia, and in Varna and Tolbukhin Okrugs, and to acquaint itself with the BCP experience in perfecting the style and method of work of the party committees. He told about the work of the Soviet people for implementing the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

STANISHEV RECEIVES DFLP'S HAWATIMAH 31 JULY

AU311751 Sofia BTA in English 1714 GMT 31 Jul 86

["For Lasting Peace in the Middle East" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP received Mr Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), who is paying a visit here at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

The meeting paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. It was stressed once again that lasting peace can be achieved in that region only be means of an all-round and just resolution of the whole complex of issues. The necessity to convene a special international conference with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO, the only legal representative of the Palestinian people, was stressed once again.

To the great importance of the restoration of the unity of the Palestinian resistence movement on a patriotic and anti-imperialist basis was emphasized.

DECLARATION ON KOREAN PEACE ZONE ISSUED

AU301708 Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 30 Jul 86

["Korean Peninsula - A Zone of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 30 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa has issued a declaration which notes that the Bulgarian public is viewing with satisfaction the new proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the turning of the Korean peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The DPRK has made a number of proposals on the withdrawal of all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea, reads the declaration.

The DPRK Government has stated that it will spare no effort in its attempts to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war and strengthen peace on the peninsula. The DPRK Government is calling on the U.S. and South Korea to start negotiations on the settlement of the disputed issues, reads the declaration.

The declaration expresses full support for the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and notes that its implementation would contribute to the easing of tensions in this part of the world, to the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue and the strengthening of peace in the Far East and world-wide.

SYRIA'S GRAND MUFTI INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT

AU291503 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 28 Jul 86 p 3

[Aleksandur Nachev interview with Ahmed Kuftaru, grand mufti of Syria, during the latter's visit to Bulgaria -- date and place not given]

[Text] Shaykh Ahmad Kuftaru, grand mufti of Syria and chairman of the Supreme Islamic Council of Syria, visited our country for a few days, at the invitation of the Grand Mufti's Office in Bulgaria. He met and talked to distinguished Bulgarian statesmen and public figures, as well as representatives of the Muslim clergy. He visited some settlements in Plovdiv and Pazardzhik Okrugs as well. At the end of his visit he was interviewed by Aleksandur Nachev, a representative of our editorial board.

[Nachev] The main problem which is the concern of all mankind today is the preservation of peace. Can you describe how the Muslims living in various countries can contribute to the solution of this problem?

[Ahmed Kuftaru] I have been working for the cause of peace for 40 years, and to put it precisely, I am engaged in the field of Muslim-Christian relations. I have given numerous lectures in various countries -- in Western Europe, in the United States, and in the socialist countries. The greatest successes in implementing our goals -- namely to achieve peace through the joint efforts of both religions, Islam and Christianity, -- the greatest support in achieving these goals -- I received in the socialist countries. I held talks with 25 high-ranking clergymen in Berlin. As a result of this talk we reached a consensus, the essence which is bringing our two religions closer together.

A meeting was convened in Prague this year. This was a Muslim-Christian dialogue attended by representatives from the churches of six European socialist countries. We published a joint declaration in which we set forth our common principles, around which we were fraternally rallied. This declaration represented a very important stepping stone. It is a basis for the foundation of world peace. It implies, on the one hand, peace between the Islamic and the Christian worlds, an on the other hand, the construction of peace all over the world. In autumn 1986 I am invited to attend another meeting -- a dialogue of this kind -- this time to be held in Poland. It will be a second step forward along the path of cooperation leading toward universal peace. I am glad that this cooperation and this understanding between representatives of the two world religions was achieved precisely in the socialist world. This is a really great deed accomplished by the socialist countries, namely the reunification of Christians and Muslims in the name of peace.

[Nachev] How would you describe the duty of Muslims living a given country toward their motherland?

[Ahmed Kuftaru] I will answer this question in my capacity as a mufti. The Prophet Muhammad said: "The man who can fall asleep knowing that his neighbor is hungry, cannot be called a true believer." This means that a Muslim is not a true Muslim when he can tolerate it when other Muslims are hungry and thirsty. Happiness must be for all, and this applies to prosperity. Muhammad said: "Faith lies in common understanding and cooperation, in mutual love. For the believers are like one body. If part of this body falls ill, the whole body is ill and feverish." The meaning of this sentence is that society must care for all its members, must guarantee their prosperity, their happiness and a life of dignity. Conversely, however, every member of society must care for all society. I think that this goal has been achieved to the greatest possible extent in Bulgaria.

I visited several Bulgarian towns and settlements inhabited by Muslims. I was glad to see with my own eyes that they visit their mosques and that they are free to profess their own religion, that they enjoy their religious freedom, generally speaking, that they are able to perform their religious rituals. I also rejoice at the progress of friendly Bulgaria in the field of industry, in agriculture, and in the other sectors of life, in which people are working with great efficiency and according to the most updated methods.

[Nachev] You mentioned your visit to mosques. Did you get any more precise impressions on the spiritual life of the Muslims in our country?

[Kuftaru] This is my second visit to Bulgaria. During my first visit, which was very short, I presided over the Friday prayers in the Sofia mosque. The Muslims prayed together with me, after which I held a Friday sermon. This time I visited several Mosques in different towns. The imams assured me that their religious freedoms are guaranteed both by the Constitution and by law, as well as in practice. I did not hear any complaints in this respect.

CHNOUPEK MEETS SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD312206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Consultations between Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, took place in the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday and today. They evaluated the present state of mutual cooperation and they discussed some questions of coordination of the foreign political approach of countries of the socialist community.

At the close of the consultations Vadim Loginov was received by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. They discussed some questions of mutual cooperation and current problems of present international developments.

DELEGATE CIMA SPEAKS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD311728 Prague CTK in English 1220 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 31 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak delegate Andrej Cima expressed concern over the fact that agreement has not yet been reached on a general program of disarmament to be submitted to this year's U.N. General Assembly, when he addressed the Conference on Disarmament today.

The main obstacle to the completion of six-year work on the program is U.S. disagreement with a ban on nuclear weapons tests and non-militarization of outer space, Andrej Cima said and stressed the need for such comprehensive approach to questions of international security as outlined in Soviet proposals of January 15 this year.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA

LD311106 Prague CTK in English 0740 GMT 31 Jul 86

["CTK Comment on U.S. Policy Toward Nicaragua, by Pavel Zavadil" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Havana July 31 (CTK) -- The dozens of innocent people killed in the past two days on Nicaraguan territory by bands of counter-revolutionaries included four children and three foreigners who were helping build new Nicaragua.

They were murdered at a time when the U.N. Security Council was debating Nicaragua's complaint against the United States which rejects the ruling of the International Court of Law in the Hague denouncing the undeclared war of the USA against Nicaragua.

For the time being, the United States is not staining its hands by murdering Nicaraguans directly, but it bears the moral responsibility, as it uses for this purpose Somozaist terrorists who are encouraged by generous financial and military aid coming from the U.S. Congress. It need not be recalled that this is at sharp variance with international law, particularly the generally recognized right of nations to self-determination and independence.

Its aggressive policy in Central America makes it clear that the White House intends to continue denying this right, even publicly on the United Nations soil.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES POST-CHERNOBYL FEAR EFFECTS

AU301338 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Professor Karel Barabas, doctor of sciences and staff member of the Czech Higher School of Technology in Prague, in the "Science and Research" column: "Atom in the Service of Man; Speaking of Radioactivity Around Us" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] In his speech on 14 May 1986, Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary,said that "we can hardly imagine the future of the world economy without the development of nuclear energetics." [passage omitted]

After the misfortune which befell the Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, many people began asking whether the development of nuclear energetics cannot be slowed down, or even stopped. Certain figures in the capitalist countries tried to politically abuse the above event not only against the Soviet Union, but also against nuclear energetics as such.

No state can avoid break-downs in its nuclear power stations. That is why hysterical speculation must be rejected -- on the contrary, one must agree on international cooperation, which could contribute toward a speedy and successful solution of any possible break-downs and to minimizing them. It is also necessary to start exchanging experience in order to minimize the effects of the so-called human factor, since the overwhelming majority of break-downs in nuclear power plants has so far been caused by the attendant staff.

At the same time, the Chernobyl misfortune has called forth a serious discussion about nuclear safety; I consider this quite correct and necessary. However, in this discussion one must on no account abuse certain break-downs in nuclear power plants to PARALYZE THE RATIONAL PROCESS OF DECISION-MAKING needed to ensure sufficient energy for the society. That is why one must proceed unemotionally in the discussion, step by step and in a strictly scientific manner, because it is only thus that one can realistically reduce break-downs an improve safety systems.

At present we should recall that absolute safety does not exist in any technical sector. It is, and always will be, a relative security. Accidents involving transport aircraft, train crashes, burst dams, break-downs in chemical plants, and so forth -- which caused, and are still causing, dozens, hundreds, in some instances even thousands of deaths -- are a generally-accepted fact. Apart from this we have the remorseless statistics of deaths, for instance in coal extraction, in automobile crashes, and so forth, which annually involve considerable number of victims; but despite this, society has accepted the above-mentioned risks and regards them as a matter of course.

In comparison with these risks, the toll of victims demanded by the peaceful use of nuclear energetics has been substantially lower, because preventive security measures are being taken in nuclear installations, which are being continually improved on the basis of acquired experience, so as to practically exclude any larger accidents. [passage omitted]

Radioactive Fallout From Past Explosions

The Chernobyl misfortune has revived among the general public an interest in issues of the radiation around us. People have even begun to view nuclear tests in a new way, and the opinion that one should totally ban any and all tests, including underground ones, is increasingly taking hold. But the accident of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor which has attracted such attention can in no way be compared, in terms of a threat to people's lives, with the explosion of even a single nuclear bomb. [passage omitted]

It must be realized that the radiation effect on our organism produced by past nuclear explosions was a long-range one; and that the explosions released a considerable amount of radionuclides (radioisotopes) with a long decay time. [passage omitted] It must be seen that this is exactly what made them so different from the accident of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor, when the released radioactivity mostly consistent of gaseous radionuclides with a prevalent content of iodine 131, with its decay time of merely 8.3 days and its very low intensity of only several dozen hours.

Urgent Task: To Also Ban Underground Explosions

The treaty of 1963 [banning nuclear arms tests] deplorably did not include underground nuclear explosions which are not without danger to the surrounding world, either, even though they take place underground. For instance, according to the Western authors, Doctors Bolt and Boucher, there is a certain possibility that underground explosions will evoke an earthquake or some other seismic accident in tectonically unstable areas. But the main danger of underground tests lies in their further encouraging nuclear armament. [passage omitted]

Nuclear arms are very powerful not only in terms of the overall energy created, but also because of the consequences of the various forms in which this energy is dissipated [rozptylovana]. There is, and can be, no doubt that a "nuclear winter" would be simultaneously created due to the long-term overshadowing of the sun, and thus also life on earth would be destroyed.

From this viewpoint one must understand the untiring struggle waged by the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, to outlaw nuclear arms, to gradually realize the proposals for a total liquidation of nuclear arms, to stop nuclear explosions, and to establish a comprehensive system of international security. This corresponds to the remorseless demands with which the nuclear century confronts the nations and governments of all countries.

One must always and constantly realize and recall that the maintenance of peace demands lasting attention and support from all of us. Peace is not only the most beautiful period in our lives, it is also very fragile. Its brittleness is constantly increasing in view of feverish armament. That is why increased attention must be lastingly devoted to this issue, that is why everything must be done, step by step, for the gradual liquidation of nuclear arms, and that is why fissionable materials must be used solely for peaceful purposes.

VISIT BY POLISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER GWIAZDA

Marjai Greets Gwiazda

LD301842 Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish deputy prime minister, arrived in Hungary on Wednesday on the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. At Budapest's Ferihegy airport Wladyslaw Gwiazda met Jozsef Marjai. Present at the arrival was Andrezej Zabinski, charge d'affaires ad interim of Poland to Hungary.

Lazar Receives Gwiazda, GDR's Raufuss

LD312238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar received today in Budapest a deputy premier from the GDR and one from Poland. Wolfgang Raufuss, who spent his holiday in Hungary, also reviewed with the Hungarian co-chairman of the two countries' Mixed Committee for Economic, Technical-Scientific Cooperation, Jozsef Marjai, the development of Hungarian-GDR foreign trade this year.

Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish deputy premier, and Jozsef Marjai, briefed each other about the economic work being carried out in the two countries. They reviewed Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation. They exchanged views about the implementation of the scientific-technical complex program of the CEMA and the perfection of the CEMA cooperation.

FERENC HAVASI VISITS MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

AU291227 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jul 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Ferenc Havasi in the Ministry of Interior"]

[Text] On Wednesday [23 July] Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to the Ministry of Interior. Peter Varga, head of department of the Central Committee was present on the occasion. The Central Committee secretary was received by Janos Kamara, minister of interior, and Gyorgy Kovacs, first secretary of the MSZMP Committee in the Ministry of Interior.

Next Ferenc Havasi met members of the Collegium of the Ministry of Interior, where Janos Kamara provided information about the enforcement of tasks with regard to home affairs according to the 13th MSZMP Congress resolution, the work of home affairs agencies, and about the personnel situation.

Following the minister's speech, at an activists meeting Ferenc Havasi briefed the Ministry of Interior's leading staff on current questions of the economic policy.

TOTAL OF 5,414 RELEASED UNDER AMNESTY LAW

LD312055 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 -- With the implementation of the Sejm law on special procedure against perpetrators of certain offenses already in its second week, a total of 5,414 people have been released so far, the number including 700 women.

Over that time the decisions of the law have been applied to 41 persons accused of offences against the state and public order. They have been released from prisons, their sentences, fines, and additional penalties being remitted. Twenty persons have reported at organs of prosecution disclosing their criminal activity against the state and public order.

Among convicts serving their prison terms at Warszawa-Sluzewiec penal institution who may benefit from the law is a 56-year old technician Stanislaw B arrested last April. Accused of fomenting public unrest, he received one and a half years in prison, but the verdict is still subject to appeal.

"When I am discharged, I would like to return to my former workplace, for I think that it is work that is the basic duty of every man and citizen. I know the provisions of the law and if such is the court's decision, I am ready to make a written statement that I will not return to the road of crime." he said.

Bogdan Lis Freed

AU311340 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 (AFP) -- Former Solidarity official Bogdan Lis was granted amnesty from a two-year jail sentence Thursday, without agreeing to abstain from opposition politics, the activist told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

Mr Lis, speaking by telephone from his flat in the northern city of Gdansk, confirmed his release in terms of the July 22 Polish clemency law and said he had signed no statements.

"Prison officials knew I was determined to serve out my full sentence rather than sign any pledges to abstain from politics" he told AFP.

He said he intended to continue his struggle for trade union freedoms and human rights in Poland.

PRO-SOLIDARITY RALLY HELD AFTER WARSAW SERVICE

LD311959 Hamburg DPA in German 1857 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 31 Jul (DPA) -- Following a church service to commemorate the Warsaw Uprising of 1944 in Warsaw, there was a rally for the release of political prisoners and in support of the banned trade union Solidarity. Following mass in the cathedral, in which about 5,000 to 6,000 people took part, a procession of several hundred people formed and marched to the grave of the unknown soldier, almost a kilometer away. Police were nowhere to be seen. There were no incidents. Near the grave the crowd increased to around 1,000 people.

After prayers and the singing of patriotic songs the crowd dispersed peacefully. On the way the people called out chants demanding the release of all political prisoners, including the head of the Solidarity underground organization, Zbigniew Bujak, whose name was repeatedly called. The people also called: "No freedom without Solidarity", "Lech Walesa" and "Jaruzelski to Siberia". [passage omitted]

MILITARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES CONGRESS RESOLUTION

LD312258 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 -- Minister of National Defence General Florian Siwicki chaired here today a meeting of the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defence (MON) devoted to the realization on Poland's Armed Forces of the 10th PUWP Congress resolution.

The meeting reviewed a set of tasks worked out in the course of discussion within the army, to be realized in the armed forces in the years 1986-1990.

Tasks ensuing for the armed forces from the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress cover all spheres of the army's functioning. In the sphere of party-political work, they focus on increasing the inspiring role of basic party organizations in streamlining the life of the army, expanding tasks for individual party members in shaping high moral and political attitudes which constitute a basic condition of combat readiness.

The council stressed that it is necessary to increase requirements and to tangibly expand tasks through setting in motion the existing human and material reserves.

The resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress signals a review and modernization of organizational structures. This is a regular practice in the armed forces, applied according to changing determinants on the international and domestic planes. Basing on the principles of attestation, recommended by the 10th PUWP Congress, the National Defence Ministry expands the traditional plans of streamlining organizational structures with a view to economizing on full time staffers and more effective personnel policy.

The process of perfecting general and particular systems of management in the army will also be continued. The armed forces won much social recognition for their production-training work with soldiers. Plans in this field are based on the principle of concentration of strength and means.

In Zulawy (the delta of Vistula River) and in the western Pomerania soldiers are taking part in recultivation arable land and land reclamation. The construction of railway tracks and roads as well as bridges by specialized units provides another example of such concentrated actions.

In all spheres of their activity the armed forces observe the principle of rational management of means entrusted by society to the army and designed for defence.

The MON Military Council stressed during its debates that the leitmotif of all tasks defined for the armed forces in the realization of the 10th PUWP Congress resolution is the will to fully implement it, to raise the efficiency of the service, to consistently modernize social life in all its domains and aspects, to consolidate socialist relations between people and to improve the principles of social coexistence.

MURANSKI INTERVIEWED ON WORKERS IN POLITIBURO

AU311120 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview given by PZPR Politburo member Zygmunt Muranski to TRYBUNA LUDU's Izabella Wajszczuk: "...With Those From Whom I Stem..." date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Wajszczuk] Whichever way one views the rule of workers in the Politburo, the function of a Politburo member nevertheless imposes political tasks.

[Muranski] Social and political acitivity is nothing new to me, but such activity on a national level is. I am no politician, and "looking down from the top," as we described it, certainly requires comprehensive knowledge, and this will have to be learned quickly. Most important, however -- and this I believe is the sense of electing workers to the highest party authority -- is not to lose touch with those from whom I stem.

As first secretary of the PZPR committee in our coal mine [the "Rydultowy" mine near Rybnik, Katowice Voivodship], I know very well what workers think. A worker likes concrete, straightforward language. Verbosity is not for us. But neither is it true that a worker does not like criticism. A worker is never offended when someone qualified tells him he is doing something wrong. But he also has to be told what to do for the sake of obtaining better results and ensuring that those responsible for work organization discharge their responsibilities.

[Wajszczuk] The time facing us and the country is not at all easy. How does a newly elected Politburo member view it?

[Muranski] I already thought about it during the congress. I would put it this way: Just as things will be well and increasingly better among us and in every family, so too will it be in Poland. And now the question is what to do to make it that way. The answer is contained in the congress documents and resolution.

And another question. Is this reply an easy and pleasing one? No. For we all know that we have progressed in these past 5 years, but not quickly enough to please us, and not so quickly that we have outpaced everyone else. The time ahead of us is indeed difficult because we have found ourselves in a situation with only one way out -- quickly forward -- and no situation without alternatives is easy. This general task is not just a matter for the party; the party has quite simply said what needs to be done. And now it has to be repeated clearly and steadily that when we do this or that, we will be exactly in this or that position, and when we do something else, we will find ourselves somewhere else. I think it is not only workers who like this way of presenting matters and this kind of talk.

[Wajszczuk] We are fond of asking whether "this will succeed."

[Muranski] I do not think this ought to be done, because we do not merely ask, but sometimes even say that "this will not work" or "that will not succeed." One must not be afraid of innovation. We have no time for pleasantries. Everything can be changed, but only through work, and work with good results is a chance for young people, who must enter life via work. May this work give them real satisfaction.

WEEKLY ARGUES AGAINST EQUAL WAGES 'SHAM EQUALITY'

AU310937 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Article by Hurbert Kozlowski, RZECYWISTOSC commentator: "A Dispute Between Effectivness and Equalitarianism"]

[Excerpts] As the 10th Congress discussions progressed, more and more delegates continued to stress the importance of efficiency in the economy. Many attentive foreign observers showed a great interest in precisely this issue because it is of decisive significance for Poland's future in view of the fact that there is no other way out for us than to bank on effectiveness and on an absolute and consistent implementation of new courageous solutions without which there is no question of accomplishing even the most correct programs and resolutions.

As confirmed by public opinion polls, it is also significant that more and more people whom we are right to call the vanguard, continue to oppose the principle of "equal wages," which is now one of the main brakes on development. This "principle" is in conflict with true justice and the rule of "to each according to his work."

Those who are in favor of this "sham equality," which actually is an unjust exploitation of the individuals and teams whose performance is above-average and which is directed against the prosperity of society, are most eager to cite the results of opinion polls and daily experience to show that the "majority" is for equal wages. Statistically this may be true, but it is also true that in every society, including a socialist one, the most dynamic development force is represented by those who drive the given society forward. In numbers they are not and cannot be a majority, but they are models to be imitated and praised, ones that deserve respect and not narrowminded envy. They also deserve every consideration in order to ensure that their potential is utilized and not wasted.

Failing to value such people and pandering to egalitarian tendencies may be an easy way out, but it is an opportunist and short-sighted way out. It is true that such pandering results in pleasant peace for a time, but this peace and stability rest on too uncertain material and spiritual foundations to be able to achieve true progress and satisfaction. To ensure for Poland a place that is consistent with its potential in international competition it is not enough to achieve a low level of progress. [passage omitted] It is much better to give the head to rivalry and competition and to go for risks, which should be taken all the more energetically if our situation becomes worse.

During the congress I heard a friendly delegate produce a colorful and accurate "railroad" metaphor: "We have too many cars and too few locomitives." This applies to the people and the branches of industry that are the driving force of progress and modernity. However, the question is of what to do to increase the number of these "locomotives" and to enable them to work as effectively as possible.

"Human locomotives," with whom everything begins, who go for achievements, and who account for about 25 percent of the nation, continue to get increasingly tired physically and mentally, which is an alarming signal. Their view is that, for reasons that are called "objective" simply to fool the people, the results we produce are inconsistent with our efforts and with the consumption of energy, which is being wasted unproductively. They say that their material conditions are not as good as not to urge the questions: "Is it worth making all these efforts? Would it not be better to be like the average, mediocre individuals, to give up aspirations, and to go for 'expedient values,' which are much more advantageous insofar as one's personal comforts and peace of mind are concerned?"

We all know that all throughout the existence of People's Poland it has been the "human individual and group locomotives" that have kept the state and the nation alive. When these locomotives are no longer there, technological, organization, and civilizing progress, which is too slow for those who are in a hurry, will be out of the question. "Economizing" in the case of the people who are most valuable and the policy of "leveling down" are suicidal measures that amount to sawing off the branch on which all of us, united in a single destiny, continue to sit.

Many people agree with the thesis of the Central Committee report that one should be paid for one's true work. However, when the crunch comes it is the anti-effectiveness and egalitarian trends, ones that resent the above-average creative performance, that usually "win through," as attested to among other things by various wage negotiations. [passage omitted]

A shortage of the traditions of a healthy petit bourgeois approach to work -- this approach has been continued by the workers class from generation to generation -- is also responsible for the fact that many people at production benches and in offices (we have so many inefficient officials!) do not know how to approach their work. They are more indignant and even furious at the thought that someone else may do their work better and even receive more wages! The mediocrities that regard themselves as the "owners of People's Poland" and those who "shrink from work" have all the time and energy at their disposal to militate for and receive what is allegedly "their due" at the expense of those who really work and do not merely pretend to work. That is why when money is to be shared it is often the egalitarian tendency that makes itself be heard: "Let the wage differences be as small as possible for the sake of peace and quiet." [passage omitted]

Poor locomotives and riding the wrong tracks always lead to a catastrophe.

PZPR CC POLITBURO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD302312 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30: The PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday reviewed issues relating to food and agriculture, referring directly to the decisions by the 10th PUWP Congress which consolidated the conviction that the farming policy, worked out jointly with the United Peasant Party was consistently continued.

All sectors of agriculture are confronted with the same requirements, the main criterion of assessment being production effects. Early examination of those most urgent issues in the pre-congress period proves determination and consistence in party activities aimed at modernization, consolidation and better performance in agriculture.

The Political Bureau also got acquainted with the outcome and assessment of production of greenhouse vegetables, stressing the need to create similar and comparable economic-financial conditions for all greenhouse farms, including that of energy consumption. It was stressed that the government's decisions in this regard will bring about a tangible progress in rationalization and economical use of energy resources, and force intensification of vegetable production in capital-intensive greenhouses, mainly for the purposes of the population of large urban agglomerations.

The bureau recommended that the worker-peasant inspection should carry out a broad control action this year in the food-processing sector, purchase outlets and services in order to eliminate the negative phenomena occurring in those domains. The inspection will inform the public of its findings.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau also got acquainted with the state of preparations for this year's harvest, giving them a positive assessment. It also highly assessed and expressed recognition for peasants' toil which makes it possible for harvest without losses.

The Political Bureau assessed the economic situation in the first half of this year. It determined that material production was dominated by upward tendencies. This was reflected in above-the-target increase in industrial production, including that of marketables. Implementation of transport tasks was also successful.

Increased production was achieved through improved economic management which was reflected in better labour productivity in industry, in lowered material and energy consumption in production. However, negative phenomena continued to occur in foreign trade and the building sector, and a quicker growth of population's money receipts in relation to production and labour productivity.

The Political Bureau said the performance in the first half of the year and forecasts for the rest of 1986 must provide a significant basis for conclusions in political work. It pointed to the need for factory party organizations to focus attention on the course of implemenation of target tasks. The organizations should initiate -- together with the management, self-government and trade unions -- undertakings serving better correlation between the growth of wages and that of production and labour productivity.

The Political Bureau pointed to the need to dynamize export, better use of existing mechanisms stimulating increase of export-oriented production and improve produce quality. This is particularly significant in view of the necessity for export to balance the necessary import of goods and raw materials. Rationalization of import is also necessary.

As essential current of the autumn review-and-election campaign in the party will include economic content of the 10th Congress. Party members should strive for this content to find appropriate reflection in the course of preparations for the trade union congress. One should in particular create social understanding for the need to speed up the process of balancing the economy and passing to the second stage of the reform, the bureau said.

Widespread attestation, being prepared in tune with decisions of the 2nd PUWP CC Plenum, creates chances for those who can and want to go beyond mediocrity, thus passing, together with the party, an organizational and moral test of reaching a higher level of efficiency and effective economic management.

The Political Bureau asked the government for appropriate supplements to the system of statistical information, with an eye to greater clarity regarding the issues of effectiveness, balance, work discipline, and also phenomena from the sphere of scientific-technological progress.

The bureau most severely condemned the lingering cases of certain economic links "embellishing" or even falsifying reports on their performances. Those guilty of such behavior should be brought to account, both in official and party terms. An example of such reaction was the stance by the Warsaw Committee regarding the case of falsifying housing statistics.

The Political Bureau, implementing the resolution by the 10th Congress, adopted a report on actions undertaken with a view to quick development of national industrial design and a concept of reviving the industrial design board.

The debates were attended by first secretaries of voivodship committees from Bydgoszcz, Chelm, Czestochowa, Leszno and Plock who presented results achieved in their respective regions and experiences and postulates concerning party work after the 10th Congress.

CHURCH FUNCTIONS MARK 1956 POZNAN EVENTS

AU311108 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 20 Jul 86 p 7

[Report signed "SK": "The 30th Anniversary of Poznan June"]

[Text] Before the religious celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the Poznan June and the 20th anniversary of the millennium of Poland's conversion to Christianity began in Poznan in the presence of the entire Episcopate on 29 June, the Poznan churches had made thorough preparations to mark these memorable anniversaries and celebrated a novena in all parishes. The actual church functions began on 28 May, (passage deleted to comply with the law on the control of publications and public performances of 31 August 1981). Later on in various Poznan churches uptown and downtown, in the areas inhabited by workers and in new housing settlements, every few days holy masses were read in the evenings and were followed by lectures on what had happened on that tragic day of 28 June 1956.

An eyewitness account was presented by Egon Naganowski; and Dr Z. Trojanowicz, who has studied the history of the Poznan worker protest for many years, reconstructed the memories of the participants in this protest for the benefit of the large crowds of the faithful in the Dominican Church. Professor Ganowicz discussed the significance of the Poznan Crosses, a monument of remembrance and hope erected 5 years ago. (passage deleted to comply with the law on the control of publications and public performances, dated 31 August 1981) In one of the churches the magnificent oration made by Counsel Stanislaw Hejnowski who defended the participants in the Poznan protest during their trial, was recalled.

Anniversary celebrations were also organized by the Pauline Monastery in Biechowo near Wrzesnia, in which a plaque commemorating the 1956 June events was consecrated on 22 June. The month-long functions ended in a triduum in the Dominican Church on 25, 26, and 27 June, which was celebrated under the slogan: "June of 1956 Is a Heritage of the Faith, Labor, Struggle, and Blood of Our Fathers and Brothers." Throughout the whole month of these functions, prayers were offered for the sake of the victims of that tragic day in June 1956.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO LIBYA — PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today newly appointed Polish Ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Stanislaw Kukuryka. [Text] Warsaw PAP in English 1746 GMT 31 Jul 86 LD]

REPORTAGE OF GORBACHEV'S SPEECH AT VLADIVOSTOK

AU311208 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 86 p 6

["The CPSU Central Committee General Secretary on Major Problems of International Life"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (AGERPRES) -- In a speech made in Vladivostok on the occasion of this city being awarded the "Lenin Order," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev referred, among other things, to certain major problems of international life, particularly those concerning the Asian and Pacific regions. The Soviet leader pointed to the obvious improvement of relations with the PRC and stressed that "the Soviet Union is always ready to examine at all levels and in a most serious manner the issues concerning new steps for creating a state of good-neighborliness between the two countries." The Soviet leader said that he had made a proposal for Soviet-PRC cooperation in outer space research, including the training of Chinese cosmonauts.

He said that the cessation of the arms race is the most important problem of current Soviet-U.S. relations. Referring to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's response to last June's new Soviet proposals, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said: "We have begun the examination of this response. We are approaching this issue carefully and responsibly. We are primarily concerned with the way in which the proposals included in his letter accord with the principle of equal security and permit the conclusion of joint efficient decisions on halting the arms race and preventing its transfer to outer space." Regarding a new Soviet-U.S. summit, M. Gorbachev agreed that such a meeting should take place, in order to normalize ties between the USSR and the United States, improve the international situation, and accelerate negotiations on a reduction of armaments.

Mr. Gorbachev said that six Soviet regiments, including their combat technology and armaments, will be withdrawn from Afghanistan by the end of this year. He also stressed that once a political solution is finalized, "the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan can be accelerated accordingly"; he stressed that "the terms of a gradual withdrawal have been agreed with the Afghan side. However, M. Gorbachev warned that "if the intervention against Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not abandon its neighbor."

ARMY UNIT MEETING MARKS CHINESE ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU311810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1986 -- The Romanian Minister of National Defence Vasile Miler sent a letter of congratulations to Zhang Aiping, state councillor, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, on the 59th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. On the same occasion a festive meeting was held in a unit of the Romanian Armed Forces.

Present were the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Bucharest, Yu Hongliang, and embassy staff.

Shi Shangwen, military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China to Romania, spoke about the significance of the event.

The participants in the meeting visited an exhibition of photographs and saw documentaries presenting aspects of the life and activity of the military of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

CEAUSESCU SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CASTRO

AU291131 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

On the 33d anniversary of Cuban National Uprising Day, we extend warmest congratulations to you, the PCC, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the friendly Cuban people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and ourselves personally.

The Romanian people sincerely rejoice in the outstanding achievements attained by the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, in the country's socioeconomic development and in society's revolutionary change, and wish them important successes in implementing the decisions of the Third PCC Congress.

We attach particular importance to the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries and express the conviction that these relations will expand and deepen to the benefit of the Romanian and Cuban peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, detente, understanding, and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MIKULIC'S TRIP TO INDIA

Industrial Cooperation Discussed

LD312046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Bangalore, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, who is heading a Yugoslav delegation on a visit to India, this afternoon visited two factories of Hindustan Machine Tools in Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka, one of the most developed Indian states. The stay in Bangalore and a meeting with the leaders of the Indian giant of machine tools industry, which presented the guests with detailed explanations on the possibilities of the national industry, is in practical terms a continuation of last night's talks between the Yugoslav delegation and the governor and ministers of Karnataka on widening cooperation between the two countries.

The president of the FEC first visited a very modern watch factory with which Unis of Sarajevo is already preparing to open a joint factory in our country. In the first stage, on which a principled agreement had been reached earlier, a factory of conventional watches will be opened, while the possibility of opening a factory for quartz watches in our country with joint investments in industrial technology is being considered.

Possibilities were also discussed in the talks for further widening cooperation through using Indian technology in Yugoslavia and Yugoslav technology in India. Both side assessed that there are very favorable conditions for such cooperation in the state of Karnataka and in Yugoslavia. Karnataka, for example, has a very developed food manufacturing industry, industry of electrical and transport equipment, base metal industry, and electronics industry working specially for the Indian space program.

At the suggestion of the Indian Ministry for Agriculture of Karnataka, today, the Yugoslav delegation visited famous gardens in the city of Bangalore and a hall in which Indira Gandhi in 1969, in front of more than a hundred people, delivered a famous speech with which she freed herself from the tutelage of older politicians and practically founded a new party, later known as The Congress, which continued the tradition of the Indian National Congress founded in 1885 in Bombay.

Taking a special plane the government provided for the guests, our delegation will be the guests of the State of Maharashtra, whose capital is Bombay. Tomorrow evening the Yugoslav delegation end a 5-day official and friendly visit to India and leaves for a visit to Kuwait.

Talks With Businessmen

LD312053 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, July 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic and the Yugoslav delegation, who are on a five-day visit to India, arrived in Bombay this evening, after a one-day stay in Bangalore.

The Yugoslav premier was welcomed at the Bombay airport by Indian Maharashtra State Governor Dayal Sharma, who later offered a dinner for the guests from Yugoslavia.

Branko Mikulic and the Yugoslav delegation are tomorrow to confer with a group of Bombay businessmen who do business with Yugoslav enterprises.

Yugoslav Premier Mikulic tomorrow ends the visit to India and leaves for Kuwait.

Further Reportage

For Delhi reportage on the state visit to India of Branko Mikulic, including private talks held with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and banquet speeches exchanged, see the India section of the 29 July South Asia Daily Report and subsequent issues.

VLAJKOVIC ARRIVES IN GUINEA FOR TALKS WITH CONTE

LD312256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Conakry, July 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic arrived on a visit to Guinea today.

At Conakry Airport, the Yugoslav delegation was welcomed on behalf of the Military Committee for National Reconstruction (CMRN) president and head of state, Gen. Lansana Conte, by CMRN Permanent Secretary Camara Kerfala.

In a press statement at the airport, Vlajkovic said the purpose of this visit was the promotion of the traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Guinea.

Stressing that Yugoslavia and Guinea, co-founders of the movement of non-aligned countries, are committed to the authentic principles of non-alignment, Vlajkovic recalled that the two countries had throughout been active in the movement, especially prior to its summits.

The talks Vlajovic will hold with Gen. Conte will be devoted to all questions vital for the movement of non-aligned countries, including peace and security in the world, the deteriorating economic position of the non-aligned and developing countries, and the debt problem.

Special attention in the talks will be devoted to African problems, including the struggle against apartheid.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD312315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- The second session of the LCY Central Committee, presided over by Milanko Renovica, started in Belgrade this morning. The orientational program for the Central Committee's work for the next year and a report on the measures for the realization of the development and economic policy in this year are being discussed at the session.

Also on the session's agenda is the adoption of a decision on the formation and composition of the LCY Central Committee commissions and the elections and nominations of the LCY Central Committee delegation in the SAWPY Federal Conference, from whose membership also three members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium will be elected, as well as members of the LCY committee in the Yugoslav People's Army as well as the council and the director of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec.

Attending the session are representatives of the SFRY Assembly, Socialist Alliance, Yugoslav trade unions and other sociopolitical organizations, as well as representatives of the Chamber of the Economy and several FEC members.

The introductory report on the first agenda item was submitted by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee.

The first participant in the discussion, Peter Matic, proposed that in the work program, stress should also be laid on the significant long-term tasks which cannot be "delineated" by annual plans. According to Matic, unavoidable topics are the internal organization and the capability of the LCY to realize big present and future tasks, because in the LCY, he said, there are many "fellow travellers" who do not wish to and cannot contribute to this.

In the work program there should also be changes and amendments to the LCY program so that clear stands on items of lasting value in the program and that which should be changed in accordance with the changes in society and in the LCY, could be presented at the 14th Congress. [passage omitted]

Sergej Krajger demanded that first of all, ideological questions on which depend the actional unity of the LCY in realizing the conclusions of the 13th LCY Congress should be dealt with. On this basis the LCY Congress tasks can be established and its work method adjusted.

Among the big tasks which should be developed, Krajger mentioned the ideopolitical questions of the realization of the second stage of the stabilization program, for which all the prerequisites have not been created. Only two or three of nine essential points enumerated in the stabilization program have been realized, Krajger said. [passage omitted]

We cannot go on with the old ways, but new ways have not been created yet. With these words Vukasin Micunovic commented on the proposed work program of the LCY Central Committee in the next period. We must slowly free ourselves from habits acquired over the years, and it is therefore a good idea that more time has been given for adopting this document. [passage omitted]

Djuro Nemet supported a proposal that the work program also contain a discussion on agriculture and the village, and asked that this question be discussed this autumn, rather than at the beginning of next year, as planned. [passage omitted]

Josip Eterovic objected that despite the stands of the 13th LCY Congress, still no concrete tasks have been prepared, nor deadlines for their implementation established. He proposed that this should be done in time for one of the upcoming sessions. According to him, in the work program a distinction should be made between those measures which should be developed immediately and those which will be drawn up later, in order to include all the stands and conclusions of the congress. Eterovic also believes that it is necessary to harmonize work programs of the republican central committees and provincial committees with the work program of the LCY Central Committee in order to avoid repetitions. A similar thing should be done when establishing work programs for other sociopolitical organizations.

It is difficult to adopt a work program without developing the manner of activity of the LCY and its leading organs, Josip Vrhovec said, recalling that it was precisely here that there had been instances of negative experience from the last mandate of the LCY Central Committee. Therefore, he suggested that the proposed program be endorsed only temporarily. A question arises to what extent the new role of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as an executive-political organ has gained prominence in this program and in the formation of the proposed commissions, Vrhovec said. Are the commissions a work method of the LCY Central Committee by which it will really carry out its role as the leading body of the LCY, or should the commissions be reorganized so that in practice the Presidium will again be a political-executive organ, while the Central Committee would more or less only endorse and approve the policy created by the Presidium?

The Central Committee and its Presidium do not have to put on their agenda hundreds of questions; rather, they should discuss the main areas of social life and assess how the ideopolitical and actional unity of the LCY is here being realized, Vrhovec said. He proposes that the commissions which discuss ideological questions in socioeconomic relations and in the political system be organized as the commissions of the Central Committee, rather than of the Presidium. In any other case, he added, it could again happen that differences existing in the LCY on some key issues will remain unsolved.

Concluding the discussion on this point of the agenda, Dusan Ckrebic said that many different proposals, which should be further discussed, had been put forward. Endorsing the proposed work program as an orientation, members of the Central Committee authorized the LCY Central Committee Presidium to draw up a final version of the program which will be discussed at one of the first Cental Committee sessions.

After a speech by Dusan Ckrebic, Janez Jenljaric, FEC vice president, informed the Central Committee members about the aims and character of measures which the SFRY Assembly and the FEC adopted in June and July. Zemlyaric stressed that some of them seemed to be of an administrative nature but that in their essence there was economic pressure. At the beginning, Zemljaric recalled that the tasks of the first stage of the stabilization program had still not been implemented.

The FEC vice president assessed that conditions had been created for maintaining the present growth of production, for increasing exports of goods and services by some 5 percent above last year's and for a partial decrease of the growth of the rate of inflation by the end of the year. However, he said that there was still a great deal of calculations on who was losing what, while there was not enough activity assessing positive effects and joint interests, though it was of strategic significance to carry out a full mobilization for the realization of the jointly established policy and established measures.

Speaking then in detail about the measures coming in autumn, Zemljaric said that they should ensure deeper and more lasting changes in all the areas of social reproduction, also including essential changes in the system and the development orientation.

These measures should include the further affirmation of the market economy, realistic economic categories and economic coercion for increasing the efficiency and rationality of the economic activity on the uniform Yugoslav economic and market area and for a speedier restructuring of the economy, its considerably greater and more rational participation in the international economiic trends and thereby also for a more efficient elimination of the inflationary way of economic activity and expenditure.

With the new measures it is necessary to ensure conditions for a more stable growth of the overall production and a more modern economic development of the country, while maintaining the stimulative measures adopted so far. It is necessary, Zemljaric stressed, to ensure a more lasting economic motivation and coercion for increasing production earmarked for exports, agricultural production, for a more stable supply of goods and energy and for a more modern and efficient transportation capacities.

Because the country conspiciously lags behind in technical and technological development, by the end of the year a joint long-term strategy for technological development should be completed and adopted. A special program of measures to support the development of science and technology in the country, and for a more effective uniting of Yugoslav scientific programs and their infrastructure, has been prepared for a discussion, Zemljaric pointed out.

By the end of the year, drawn up and adopted will also be the program of measures for the realization of strategy of the long-term development of tourism, agro-industrial production, transportation and small businesses and the appropriate changes in the plan and current economic orientations for these activities. Within the same period joint development plans for the production of coal, oil and gas and other energy sources must be completed. At the same time a complete long-term program for energy developoment which will start from the maximal utilization of domestic resources will be adopted.

In the area of economic relations with foreign countries a strategy of the long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and its most significant foreign trade partners will be adopted. Assessments are also being made, Zemljaric said, of the situation of our country's claims toward other countries which, because of the fall in oil prices and other well-known reasons, are becoming increasingly bigger and have a strong inflationary effect and which could have an effect on the decrease of overall economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries. All the aspects of joint investments with foreign partners are being examined, and measures for improving and widening this aspect of economic cooperation are being prepared, as well as for the forms of long-term production, corporations, scientific and business technical cooperation and for the transfer of technology, patents, licences other things.

Among the necessary changes of the key points of the socioeconomic system, Zemljaric said that more realistic statements of business results would be ensured and more favorable and acceptable conditions for the application of the realistic prices of the production factors, such as interest rates, exchange rates, depreciation, would be created, while their present inflatioary effect would be eliminated.

By the end of the year it is also necessary to adopt radical changes in the system of taxation and contribution, as well as other measures.

It is also necessary to amend the existing system of the social price control which, with its many gaps, could not affirm itself as an effective instrument of the harmonization of commodity and monetary trends and the inflation trends. Preparations are also underway for proposals concerning inflatinoary income; that is, the income created by special facilities on the market, for preventing the position of monopoly and unloyal competition, and so forth.

Also in preparation are, Zemljaric continued, measures aimed at sorting out a very critical situation in the country's general financial system. Some specific measures will be proposed this year, with the most important referring to organizations of associated labor securing bigger funds and a faster circulation of money in general; starting the process of not only relieving but also freeing the economy from debts; establishing and respecting a minimum credit capacity of economic subjects and banks, intensifying the control of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and strengthening other aspects of financial discipline. The present experiences concerning the establishment of an interest rate policy are being examined and proposals are in preparation for the introduction of a more modern and economically more acceptable model which would come in effect at the beginning of next year. Under particular analysis is the financial position of the economies and banks of Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo for the rehabilation of which auxiliary measures are necessary.

Work must be stepped up to substantially improve the system of rewarding production labor and the development of personal income according to realistic results and productivity, and not exclusively according to income often realized on an inflation-oriented basis.

The further examination of these measures and the country's anti-inflation economic policy in general do not offer possibilities for a new, more substantial redistribution of income. On the contrary, income will nominally decrease with the elimination of confusion and fictitiousness. This is another reason to intensify, starting now, the struggle for increasing production activity and creating a higher realistic income of the country and also for its as rational as possible directing and use, Zaid Zemljaric said at the end. [passage omitted]

Welcoming the measures the SFRY Assembly and the FEC on behalf of Energoinvest, particularly the speed and resolve with which they had been adopted, Dragutin Kosovac dwelt on the restriction of personal income growth. Without denying the necessity to do so he noted that such solutions could not be long lived because they were not far reaching. Instead, a decision on dual personal income should be realized. [passage omitted]

New measures certainly impose new responsibilities on the republics and provinces, but what we need the least is a one-sided calculation of who is winning and losing. At this moment, joint interest is most important said Munir Mesinovic, judging that there will certainly be resistance to the implementation of the measures taken. Providing 1 billion dinars in relief to the economy during the second half of the year is a particularly important task, according to Mestihovic. Radical measures must be taken in an effort to rationalize the overall social superstructure, suppress consumer awareness and protect accumulation from various attacks from the sphere of nonproductive consumption. [passage omitted]

Tomislav Radovic spoke about attempts by a segment of society to "bypass" the adopted measures. He recalled pressures exerted by some institutions on federal organs in order to bring interest rates back to realistic rates, which could only weaken the already unfavorable competition of our economy on the world market. [passage omitted]

Exports are having difficulty in picking up because domestic prices are at least one-third higher than those which can be gotten abroad, stressed Ante Markovic. The FEC measures for encouraging exports are necessary, but are still insufficient to bring about a change in the situation. This is why greater room for maneuvring should be given to the banks and work organizations, so that together they can fight for bigger deliveries to world buyers. We should assist them in this, stressed Markovic, and not struggle in their place.

There will be no greater involvement in the international division of labor if imports are not also increased. We cannot be pleased with this business because the work of the foreign exchange market, on which, again, exports depend, is very modest. Only 287 million has been exchanged on it so far, of which 57 million was a result of interventions by the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

The FEC has decided to resolve inflation by increasing the supply of commodities. This would be the best possible combination, but there are few prospects for this, because our purchases in the world are insufficient. We need more foreign exchange and we should therefore consider measures for greater involvement of the foreign exchange at the disposal of our citizens, stressed Markovic. [passage omitted]

Expressing concern at the view that ideological debate on the stabilization program is pending, Steven Santo said that this would mean a return to the starting point. He expressed the belief that the assembly and FEC measures were in keeping with the stabilization program. He stressed that the stimulation of exports must be a permament orientation if greater participation in the international division of labor is desired. [passage omittted]

Josip Eterovic agreed that exports must be a permanent orientation and not a way of repaying debts, and he insisted on strong support for successful exporters.

Noting the fact that large claims on the economy bring about decreased competitiveness, he proposed that further burdening of the economy should be forbidden, and that measures be taken to really relieve it, as has been discussed for a long time.

He proposed that an agreement or law be adopted as soon as possible on securing funds for crediting exports via the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, since there will be a decline in exports because of the insecurity surrounding the procurement of funds. Eterovic stressed that in the first 6 months of this year, exports worth $900 million have been agreed through this bank, but that only 7.8 percent of the necessary funds have been secured.

After the discussion, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave a closing speech. He spoke about the tasks of the LC in realizing the development and economic policies in the coming period.

The members of the Central Committee adopted stands of the LCY Central Committee on ideopolitical questions of the realization of development and economic policies in 1986 and the task of the LC and other subjective forces in overcoming the unfavorable economic trends and achieving economic stablization. The LCY Central Committee Presidium is called upon to expand the proposed stands with the suggestions made at today's session.

In the continuation of the session, the LCY Central Committee approved decisions on the formation of the LCY Central Committee Commission for the LC Development and Cadre Policy, the Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work in the LC, the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the Commission for the International Cooperation of the LCY, and the Commission for the History of the LCY. These commissions have existed hitherto under the Central Committee, but if, as concluded, it is decided to form new commissions, this will be discussed at some future sessions.

An 8-member delegation of the LCY Central Committee to the Federal Conference of SAWPY was also elected. From its number, Milanko Renovica, ex officio, and Bosko Krunic and Franc Setinc were elected members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. Members were also appointed of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and to other LCY organs.

A new council and council president for the Josip Broz Tito LCY political school in Kumrovec was also appointed. Ivica Racan is council president, and Emil Rojc was appointed new director of the school.

BORBA RESPONDS TO ALBANIAN ARTICLE ON CONGRESS

AU311246 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 86 p 2

[S. Pavlov article: "Reflection: Envergreen Melodies"]

[Text] Consistent in its inconsistency -- like those who direct it -- TIRANA'S ZERI I POPULLIT recently tried again to assault socialist Yugoslavia. The occasion for another commentary in a series full of poison, slanders, and deceptions was the recent 13th LCY Congress, a congress that -- as is stated in Tirana -- passed under the sign of "negating legal rights, nationalist repression, and violence against the Albanians in Kosovo."

In contrast to other foreign journalists who saw what there was to see in the Sava Center at the end of last month and heard everything that was spoken (and who reported on this exhaustively and without hindrance, on the basis of impressions that nobody influenced from the side), ZERI I POPULLIT followed this gathering of Yugoslav Communists through dark glasses of hatred and falsifications, using it as an occasion for once again slinging mud at a neighbor who never gave it any cause to do so.

It is a waste of time and of space to seriously analyze this partisan attack composed according to the well-known recipe (under the recognizable title "The Congress of the LCY and the Short-Sighted Anti-Albanian Policy") which opens with the usual self-glorifying song about Albania, a country which is said to conduct a policy of good neighborliness toward Yugoslavia, not to interfere in its internal affairs, and to respect its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

After this well-known overture -- which has been played on the Enverite phonograph for decades -- ZERI I POPULLIT puts on the record which has been issued innumerable times since 1981. Kosovo is pushed forward as the central and virtually the only subject of the Yugoslav Party Congress: Kosovo with the resolutions about "new penal measures" and "further restrictions of the democratic and national rights of the Albanians, abandoned to the tender mercy of the greater Serbs."

ZERI I POPULLIT of course had no space for what was really said and resolved about Kosovo at the 13th LCY Congress, especially not what the Albanians, delegates from this socialist autonomous province, said about this subject themselves. No, this would not go with its great Albanian corcodile tears and would break the thread of a continued, open anti-Yugoslav policy conducted by Albania and its party -- for reasons that are quite clear to themselves and to the rest of the world -- virtually without a break since 1948.

Envergreen [envergrin] melodies from Tirana do not surprise anybody any more. The question is only, how much longer will this phonograph continue to turn and how much longer will it last? It has long belonged to the museum of history.

NEWS ARTICLE RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF SLOVENIA

AU311947 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Branko Senic article: "Shortsighted Peacemakers"]

[Text] Even while calls for unity of action were coming down from the 13th LCY Congress rostrum, and during the days when we expected the first results, on the other side some individuals continued to do as they please and even find a place in a part of our press.

As if nothing had been happening. Or just because of it.

In DUGA on 23 June Dimitrij Rupel states that Slovenes have achieved something as a nation -- "they liberated themselves with the army which had Slovene characteristic." Is this kind of "blunder" possible? Where were the units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia at that time and what were they doing? Exchanging blows with Ljubomir Tadic over an interview in KNJIZEVNE NOVINE, Rupel adds: "Whatever he says about confederation in Yugoslavia, I think denying it is invalid, because this is the only prospect for this country."

Clear Messages

This won't do! First because something like that is impossible. And finally: "The main struggle for the defense of the achievements of our revolution today and in years to come is conducted and will be conducted for the strengthening of our party and society, equality, the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, and for the furthering of socialist self-management ..."

Rupel "forgets" that Kosovo after the war was not a kind of "military area in which the state did what it wanted to do." Not telling the truth offends thousands of victims who lost their lives in the struggle against fascist remnants. This sociologist of culture and professor should not generalize when he says: "We in Slovenia perhaps see the problem of Kosovo differently from you in Belgrade." He does no accept just any kind of explanation of the past, and pretends to ask himself about Gosposvetsko Polje [Zollfeld, an area north of Klagenfurt, Austria] which "in the 10th and even in the 8th century used to be Slovenian, but not today?!"

Surely, history cannot be turned back but it cannot be altered either. It is superflous to say where this would lead us. Everybody has the right to say what he thinks, but it is at least impermissable for some papers to frequently carry deviant statements, particularly those of the Slovene youth, and immediately after the highest gathering of the Yugoslav communists.

Ljubljana DELO writes at the beginning of July that the television stations of Belgrade, Novi Sad, and Sarajevo "set their joint programs in such a way that it looked like the Slovene youth together with Kosovo irredentism represented the main internal enemy of the SFRY."

According to Petar Potocnik, author of this text, which was carried by POLITIKA EKSPRES and SLOBODNA DALMACIJA, the mentioned programs "devoted a lot of time to active and retired generals, admirals, and others who pronounced all sorts of objections, including well-meant ones regarding the socialization of self-protection as a serious hostile activity."

This "well-meaning" intention is well-known. As Novi Sad DNEVNIK writes in its edition of 7 July, it is about demands made by Slovene youth in which they ask for "civilian service instead of military service," about condemning the arming of Yugoslavia, and the export of arms. There are also some attempts to organize marches of unemployed people, and instead of holding a display in Yugoslav People's Army's stadium on the occasion of the Youth Day, organizing gatherings against verbal offences, holding public meetings at which the youth would discuss the building of nuclear power stations, and abolishing the death sentence.

The paper unanimously welcomes the condemnation that these "peacemakers" received at the Youth Congress. It also criticizes NEDALJNA DALMACIJA for defending them although the congress messages are clear and binding.

Many newspapers commented in the initiative regarding the introduction of a "civilian service instead of military service" which has started by the Slovene youth and which was bitterly condemned by the 13th Congress. The last edition of POLITIKIN SVET publishes an article by V. Slavkovic. In this article Marko Hren, one of the founders of the "peace movement" talks about the idea.

"We are only suggesting the start of a discussion about possibilities for those whose mental and spiritual upbringing does not allow them to carry a rifle or a machine gun, and that the practice of re-arrests of those who have already served sentences for this be stopped?! Our idea," continues Hren, "is not an alternative to the army, but to prison."

The best answer to the proponents of this and similar views is given by our working people and citizens, the workers class, and all peoples and nationalities who are experiencing our army as their own and see it as the irreplacable force of peace and security of the socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

There is therefore no alternative. This also refers to those who think that "the discussions about the Yugoslav People's Army at the 13th Congress were exaggerated and unjustly interpreted by some party delegates exclusively as an attack on the army." One such proponent is V. Mijovic in his article "Mouthful of Congress" which was published in the lateset edition of MLADOST.

'hat About Responsibilities?

It is surprising how much unsubstantiated writing one can find in the latest edition of Ljubljana TELEKS:

"There is no doubt that we have been nicely worked over by some congress delegates. They almost made us responsible for the state our Yugoslav society is in," observes the paper and adds: "The things that have been in recent years carefully cultivated in a part of the Yugoslav press exploded in the speeches of some introductory speakers at the congresses. With a fine sense of smell they sensed that the internal enemy has finally been discovered ... The enemy role would best suite the SR of Slovenia, or rather Slovenes."

To buttress his empty and ridiculous assertion, the author of this article, a certain Viktor Zakelj, provides numerous "reasons." Among them is "the striving for the army which would take into consideration the national, moral, and other needs of its personnel to the greatest extent."

Is this the way to treat the Yugoslav People's Army, which equally belongs to all our peoples and nationalities...whose personnel and officers are taught and educated to love every part of Yugoslavia?

Tone Anderlic, president of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation, should feel more responsible. He recently said to the BBC that the authorities ought to organize public discussions which would also deal with the demands of the youth movement. This refers to the shortening of military service which currently lasts 1 year. It also refers to the demand of those who due to religious or moral reasons, do not want to serve in the army but want to perform some other useful activities.

This young official also assumed the role of a "peacemaker" and spoke about military service behind bars, a ban on the sale of weapons, and the training of military cadets from nonaligned countries in Yugoslavia.

He repeated almost word for word what the youth and party congress unanimously rejected. On whose behalf did this youth leader speak, if these were personal opinions, as some tried to explain it? The decision of the highest gathering of the Yugoslav communists which are binding for all of us have already been disobeyed. This kind of behavior deserves sharp condemnation and responsibility must be borne for it.

WORK ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE INCURRING LOSSES

AU301710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 86 p 2

[J. Kesic Report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jul -- According to final accounts, work organizations in our country last year incurred losses totaling 317.9 billion dinars which is 2.5 times more than in the previous year, in 1984. The greatest losses were made in industry, mining, and agriculture. The greatest increases in losses were registered in Montenegro (an increase of 353 percent) and Vojvodina (262.2 percent) while the economy of Croatia made the greatest losses in absolute terms (30.8 percent of the total losses).

We are reading this not very encouraging data from a report on the implementation of the Law on Rescue and Cessation of Work Organizations which was prepared by the federal secretaries for finance and legislation and submitted to the SFRY Assembly today. Last year, 2,369 basic associated labor organizations operated with losses, which is an increase of 9.7 percent in relation to 1984. The number of people employed by loss-making organization in 1985 was 521,506. [passage omitted]

Bankruptcy proceedings were introduced in 108 cases in 1985 which, together with those brought forward from 1984, amounted to 307. [passage omitted]

INCREASE IN DAIRY PRODUCT PRICES REPORTED

In Vojvodina Province

LD311542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0854 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Effective tomorrow, milk prices in Vojvodina will go up by 30 percent, while prices of sour milk drinks and cheeses will be increased on average by 35 percent. Instead of the present price of 119 dinars consumers will pay 154.40 dinars per liter of pasturized milk. This increase in prices was caused by the rise in procurement price of 3.6 fat content milk by 45 percent, so that now producers will sell it for 94.5 dinars per liter.

In Croatia

LD311548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Zagreb, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Effective from 1 August, consumers in the SR of Croatia will pay 30 percent more for ordinary and sterilized milk. A liter of milk with 2.8 percent fat content will cost 143-149 dinars, instead of the present price of of 110-115 dinars. Milk with 3.6 percent fat content will cost 10 dinars more.

Due to delivery expenses the most expensive milk will be sold on the Adriatic, then in Zagreb and then in other continental parts of the republic.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REVOKES PRICE INCREASES

LD312038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council passed a decision today instructing producers of 200 products whose price went up by more than 5 percent in the period from 9 to 24 June to return the prices to their level of 8 June. The producers have been given 5 days in which to do this.

This was stated by Milan Sojic, director of the Federal Institute for Prices, at a news conference today. According to Sojic, the products include spare parts for cars, furniture, beer, ladies footware, lamb, textile products, marmelade, etc. He also informed the journalists that, according to the latest figures, July retail prices were 3 percent up on the previous month; the cost of living went up by 0.7 percent while July inflation was cut by half in comparison with June.

TEXTILE WORKERS CONDUCT WORK STOPPAGE AT SINJ

AU311928 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 86 p 9

[R.K. Report]

[Text] Sinj, 22 Jul -- Low personal incomes and dissatisfaction with the lack of incentives in distribution are the main causes for the work stoppage that occurred yesterday in the Sinj textiles industries "Dalmatinka" in which more than 600 workers took part. At a special referendum which should be held next fall, the workers of this reputable organization will decide about job classification which is supposed to improve the remuneration for production work.

The work stoppage was started by the workers from the first shift in two basic associated labor organizations. The direct reason for this was a recent decision of the factory's self-managing organs that all employees incomes be increased by one fifth. In their talks with the organization's leadership, the workers pointed out that a great majority of them do not receive more than 50,000 dinars which is not enough to live on. The 3-hour long stoppage was also supported by the second shift workers. Work was not stopped in the dye section, which because of its technical nature has to operate continuously. The work stoppage was conducted peacefully.

The workers councils of the basic associated labor organizations accepted workers demands that in the next 2 months they will prepare changes in the normative acts which would create stimuli for quality and productivity.

Analyzing the events that took place in the "Dalmatinka" organization, the leadership of the sociopolitical organizations and the Committee for the All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Sinj commune concluded that the essence of the problem whose solution these workers demanded was beyond the powers of this work organization because it stems from the general burden that is imposed on our economy.

The Sinj textile workers operate, in fact, quite successfully and are in an enviable position in this branch of the economy but this does not help because deductions from their incomes are so large that their personal incomes cannot be increased.

The work stoppage was a surprise for the Sinj sociopolitical organizations because nobody anticipated it.

NEW COMMUNE AT MALISEVO FACES MANY PROBLEMS

AU301704 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Jul 86 p 10

[R. Bislimi article: "The Worries of the Province's Newest Commune -- Malisevo Needs Buildings"]

[Excerpts] Malisevo, the newest commune of our province, born of the successful response to the needs of the local working people and citizens, is confronted with many mainly objective difficulties, even though it began its existence on 21 April this year after the formation of the communal assembly.

The commune of Malisevo has some 40,000 inhabitants, divided into 14 local communities. These are principally engaged in agriculture and earn virtually the whole of their income from this source. After the referendum held in the communities which formerly belonged to the communes of Orahovac, Glogovac, Klina and Suva Reka, elections were held and sociopolitical organs and organizations formed, while the communal assembly was formed on 21 April, and later other assembly organs. However, a communal court and surveyor's office have still not been formed.

The Economy

In the territory of the commune of Malisevo there is not a single industrial or economic enterprise to form the basis for the further development in the commune. [passage omitted]

In this commune of 40,000 inhabaitants, only 1,100 are employed, overwhelmingly in the social sector. Although there is no precise data, it is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 are out of work. [passage omitted]

There are health centers in most of the local communities, but doctors do not visit any of them, apart from that at Kijevo. In the whole commune of Malisevo, in fact there is only one doctor, who lives in .ristina because of the lack of housing. [passage omitted]

The communal center has not solved the most elementary problems of infrastructure, water supply, drains, roads, etc. [passage omitted]

But the commune has other problems. Some villages are isolated from the communal center, because they are not connected by roads. The local community of Ponorc includes three main villages and various smaller ones and is truly isolated, as one can only go there in July and August, and then only with special vehicles. [passage omitted]

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO ARRIVES; MET BY DIZDAREVIC

LD010914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, this morning arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport in Surcin the guest from the friendly African and nonaligned country was met and welcomed by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. [passage omitted]

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[BORBA 30 Jul]

U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS ON DISSIDENTS 'ASTONISHING'

LD021019 Prague CTK in English 0725 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 2 (CTR) -- The daily RUDE PRAVO today characterized the recent statements of newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovaki a Julian Niemczyk in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee as "not only unusual but even unheard of".

According to the REUTER News Agency, Niemczyk has told members of the committee that when in Prague, he will strive to maintain relations with the so-called dissidents, that is people opposing Czechoslovakia's state system. He also called on congressmen to meet with dissidents during their visits to Prague, and added that he himself will give support to such meetings. He even promised to endeavour to hamper Czechoslovakia-Soviet relations, the daily said.

Such statements by an ambassador, whose traditional task is to enhance bilateral relations, are really astonishing, RUDE PRAVO said recalling the only recently signed Czechoslovak-U.S. agreement on cooperation in culture, education, science, technology and other spheres which literally speaks about development of "historical bonds" between the two countries on the basis of mutual advantageousness and respect for state sovereignty. Now, a man who is to represent official interests of the United States in Czechoslovakia openly declares that he will work contrary to this document, the daily stressed.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NORTH YEMEN OFFICIAL

AU011027 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Ahmad Muhammad Iryani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, who is visiting the CSSR, was received on Wednesday [30 July] by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. During their talk the two representatives exchanged views on certain issues of the international situation and assessed the level of mutual relations between the CSSR and the Yemen Arab Republic.

HUSAK APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND

LD011704 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed Pavel (Sturajter) the extraordinary and plentipotentiary ambassador of the CSSR to the Republic of Finland. At the same time he has decided to recall Jan Husak from that post.

KAPEK TOURS PRAGUE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

LD012343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee presidium member and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee today visited a number of construction organizations in Prague.

He checked on the implementation of the joint socialist pledge of 46 construction organizations within and outside Prague, which was recently presented to him. The pledge is relative to the construction of new housing estates in Prague adhering to deadlines, work quality, and, particularly, timely completion of civil amenities and technical servicing of housing estates.

Antonin Kapek has also familiarized himself with the course of the construction of some key industrial and transport projects of the CKD Tatra and the bridge of Antonin Zapotocky.

During the visit, Antonin Kapek spoke to designers, investors and builders from and outside Prague. He expressed the conviction that the joint pledgw would make the construction work in Prague move more quickly and would improve its quality. He said that much would have to be improved, especially in management and work organization, timely material supply, and the preparation of building sites in order to successfully implement the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the city party conference.

GENERAL KLICHA ON DISCIPLINE, CONDITIONS IN ARMY

AU011017 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army: "Members of Our Army Are Implementing Conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress; In the Interest of Reliable Defense"]

[Excerpts] The 17th Congress of our party requires of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] that it be comprehensively equipped politically and materially to ensure the reliable defense of socialist construction and the life of our people in peace. Members of the CSLA approach the fulfillment of that task with great responsibility. The recent all-Army party aktiv discussed the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress with reference to the conditons of the CSLA and standardized the course of the commanders, political agencies, and party organizations with regard to the further resolute implementation of the party's military.

We regard the CSLA's corps of commanders as the vital factor for the successful fulfillment of the party's demand as regards the combat and mobilization readiness of troops. [passage omitted]

The fundmental instrument for raising the combat readiness of the Army and for shaping the necessary qualities of commanders and the rest of the troops is the process of combat training, the field and air exercises. Despite many positive results, their intensity is marked by quite a few [nemalo] weak spots. We cannot reduce our demands on training and combat capability. [passage omitted]

An integral part of constantly perfecting the combat skills of the troops and the state of preparedness of units and formations is the effort to strengthen military discipline. The current state of affairs shows that the majority of members of the CSLA approach the fulfillment of this proncipal task responsibly and with initiative. There is a growing number of formations that are successfully fulfilling the plans for combat and political preparation without extraordinary incidents and grave violations of discipline. At the same time, however, it is apparent that some shortcomings and problems persist in this improvement sphere, and they are a serious obstacle to achieving even more marked results in training and education. [passage omitted]

We put great emphasis on purposeful work with cadres. The continuing natural renewal of the corps of commanders requires us to strengthen the planned purposeful nature of the Army's complement of young, class-conscious cadres, above all, from workers and farmers' families. However, winning and training a young person for active service in the CSLA is no easy task in view of the increasing demand of the all-around training of officiers and warrant officers, the limited opportunities with regards to making use of their free time, and the need to be on duty round the clock wherever the Army needs them. The CSLA's command has therefore been -- gradually and purposefully, and in harmony with the economic possibilities of the national economy -- adopting measures to improve the living conditions and thus make military service more attractive for the present day young male generation. [passage omitted]

It is evident that the effectiveness of ideological work is often weakened by inadequate pragmaticism, by lack of alertness and the failure to react sufficiently to the problems of troops. Greater attention must be paid to individual work with people. [passage omitted]

We are directing our effort to ensuring that the party's influence is being brought to bear as it should. We see the weak spots in this respect as being insufficient work with individual communists and too small a commitment by some commanders and chiefs in the life of their own primary [party] organization. Also a lack of specific criticism prevents shortcomings from being more decisively overcome.

Therefore -- in accordance with the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee -- we will devote exceptional care to further improving the membership base of the Army party organization and its intraparty life. We need, above all, to improve work with party fulfillment by all communists. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

PITRA IN NORTH MORAVIA -- Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in the North Moravian region on a working visit today. He visited North Moravian Cellulose, a national enterprise in Paskov, and the central laboratory of the North Moravian Dairies, a national enterprise in Ostrava. He also visited the Ostrava operation memorial in Hrabyne, the unified agricultural cooperative "Polrok" [Progress] in Otice, and the agricultural cooperative in Halavnice in the Opava District, where he will familiarize himself with the progress of harvest work. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 31 Jul 86 LD]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF GWIAZDA'S VISIT

Meets With Marjai, Lazar

LD011709 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Issues relating to economic cooperation between Poland and Hungary were discussed to by Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Jozsef Marjai in Budapest. The favorable development of bilateral relations,which is manifested among other things by an increase in trade exchange, was emphasized. Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda was received by Georgiy Lazar, Hungary's Premier.

Seen Off at Airport by Marjai

LD011956 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and permanent CEMA representative of Poland, left Budapest Friday. He was visiting Budapest on the invitation of Deputy Prime Ministe Jozsef Marjai.

Wladzslaw Gwiazda was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai.

LAZAR BEGINS YEARLY VACATION ON 1 AUGUST

LD012135 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has started his yearly leave.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS GDR COUNTERPART

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress held talks with Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade of the GDR, who was spending his holidays in Hungary. The sides evaluated the state of fulfilling the Hungarian-GDR goods exchange agreement for the year 1986, and discussed expansion of turnover. They informed each other on issues related to the foreign trade of the two countries, and the international economic situation.

DELEGATE OF HUNGARIAN JEWS IN U.S. VISITS

AU291221 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Discussion in the Church Affairs Office"]

[Text] State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, received in his office Laszlo Keller, deputy chairman of the American section of the World Federation of Hungarian Jews. They held discussions about cooperation related to preserving Jewish cemeteries. Also present at the meeting was Andras Losonci, chairman of the Hungarian Jewish National Representation [Magyar Ozraelitak Orszagos Kepviselete].

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PZPR 2D CC PLENUM

Politburo Report

AU291810 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 86 pp 3, 4

[PZRP Politburo report delivered to the 24 July Second Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw by Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "The Party's Current Tasks in Propagating and Implementing the 10th PZPR Congress Resolutions"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, three weeks have passed since the 10th PZPR Congress ended. The highly ideological and creative congress debate and an atmosphere of seriousness, realism, and responsibility, of criticism, and of readiness to tackle ambitious new tasks continue to live on in our memory. We must nurture this atmosphere because it strengthens the party, its ties with the working people, and its credibility within society. No issue is of greater importance than raising the efficiency of our activities in the economy, science, technology, education, and culture and in meeting social needs. This calls for thorough organizational and structural improvements, increased resourcefulness and discipline in the execution of tasks, and the overcoming of sluggishness, red tape, and other causes of the wastage of man's efforts, intellect, time, and material resources.

The creative trend within the socialist development, the overcoming of impediments which make this development more difficult is inseparably linked with the 27th CPSU Congress.

Despite the fact that the historical conditions are different, the assessments and conclusions arrived at by our party's 10th Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress coincide, as does the creative, Marxist-Leninist approach to, and interpretation of, the general trends in socialist development.

We continue to study thoroughly and copy a number of methods and solutions and, especially, the resourcefulness and consistency of our Soviet comrades in implementing various solutions. We also continue to avail ourselves of the practical knowledge of other socialist parties and countries, because taking over such values amounts to a creative practical application of the principles of internationalism.

The importance of the 10th Congress and of the place it will occupy in socialist Poland's history will be determined by the effectiveness of our efforts and by our ability to translate congress resolutions into concrete achievments.

This is what Central Committee Member Josef Krolicki from Wroclaw wrote to the Central Committee: "Our complete success will be determined by the implementation of the congress resolutions and by our ability to translate them into deeds, to ensure compatibility between words and achievments, and to exploit the enormous production reserves possessed by our country...." The many letters that the party leadership continues to receive, following the 10th Congress, are in a similar vein.

Today the value of time has doubled, and this is why we must never relax the atmosphere of the militancy and will for action that was such a feature of the congress debates and that continues to exist. We will be able to maintain the necessary rhythm and continuity of our postcongress work during the vacation period, provided we rationally plan our tasks. The point is not to stick mechanically to the congress resolutions, but to solve in the spirit of the congress all that it is possible to solve promptly, almost immediately. At the same time, we should tackle the things that call for more thorough studies and for careful planning and organizational preparations, which will bear dividends in a more distant future. [paragraph continues]

However, in connection with these long-term tasks we should also seek to achieve what can be achieved now for the benefit of the community.

The process of implementation of the 10th Congress decisions is taking place in complicated domestic and foreign conditions. The opponent is attempting to deliberately distort and belittle its achievements. Naturally, this requires appropriate countermeasures. However, it is facts and will continue to be facts that make up our fundamental argument: the effects of work done after the congress. Our argument will consist of everything which will, as a result of a consistent implementation of the resolutions, change things for the better, in large matters and small, in the life of the people, individuals, and the whole of society.

Comrades, so far we have correctly utilized the time since the 10th Congress. As soon as it was over, congress delegates and participants, including the central and local leadership, went to meet people in production enterprises and in rural areas to tell them about the congress and its resolutions and to consult them about the ways in which to implement these resolutions.

Thousands and thousands of such meetings have been held throughout the country. They continue to be held because people's interest in them is great. So far about 1 million people, including PZPR members, members of the ZSL and the SD, and nonparty people, have attended them. At present the greatest interest in these meetings has been demonstrated in Katowice, Warsaw, Bydgoszcz, Krakow, Opole, Jelenia Gora, Ciechanow, and Plock Vovodships.

The Politburo sessions, one of which was attended by the government Presidium, and the Central Committee Secretariat sessions have laid down the methods by which congress resolutions should be implemented in various sectors of life. Central Committee departments have begun to draw up the necessary plans for work. In line with the congress decisions, we have modified the work rules for the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and we have submitted them to this plenum for acceptance.

The Politburo has also approved a skeleton plan for implementing the proposals submitted during the congress campaign and at the congress itself. These proposals continue to be analyzed by the appropriate Central Committee departments, ministeries, and central insitutions. The authors of these proposals will receive the necessary responses in writing via the Voivodship Committees. The 1,347 statements made during the plenary discussions and in problem teams and those submitted in writing continue to be analyzed. The Central Committee departments will submit the proposals contained in these statements plus the appropriate comments to the relevant problem teams of the Central Committee. A full report on how these proposals have been implemented will be submitted to the third Central Committew plenum.

The State Council has begun implementing the tasks laid down by the 10th Congress and special resolutions has been adopted in this connection. A meeting with chairmen of the Voivodship People's Councils has also been held. The people's councils will examine the tasks stemming from the 10th Congress resolutions, which also pose appropriate tasks for the party members who are people's councillors and whose militance and initiative should make a crucial impact on the performance of the representative bodies.

The session held by the Council of Ministers and voivodas was devoted to the implementation of the 10th Congress resolutions. The government continues to prepare for the necessary activities in order to ensure that these resolutions are implemented.

We continue to note the militant approach toward the congress resolutions by the ZSL, the SD, the PRON, and sociopolitical and youth organizations. This was confirmed by the 16 June session of the Central Cooperation Commission of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD, which was attended by representatives of the associates of the Catholics and lay Christians and of the PRON leadership.

The congress issues have created a great interest in the Sejm, which during its recent session passed a law on relaxing certain legal measures against some categories of crime and offenses. This humanitarian gesture is of great importance. We think that his law can be exploited for the benefit of the people, but that the opportunities in this connection can also be wasted. We expect that the first alternative will be embraced on a wider scale.

Voivodships, townships, gminas, and production enterprises continue to adopt plans for postcongress political and organizational activities. It is obvious that attention continues to be focused on searches for the best solution, especially in the field of housing construction, the brigade system of work, the review of structures, and the verification of jobs.

Many production enterprises and voivodships continue to demonstrate militancy at the initial stage of this great undertaking. They have begun to analyze work norms, define the criteria for job verification, and appoint the appropriate teams within enterprises. This is especially so in Katowice, Wroclaw, Poznan, Opole, Lodz, Bydgoszcz, Slupsk, and Czestochowa Voivodships. In some enterprises these activities have progressed rather far and have even produced initial results.

The furniture plant in Zamosc has eliminated about 150 jobs. The truck plant in Starachowice has reduced six shops to three and has eliminated superfluous administrative staff. The "LAS" forest produce enterprise in Zywiec has eliminated 17 jobs. Workers continue to be offered new employment conditions, ones that are often more interesting and materially better. Of course, these are initial measures of reconnnaissance, ones that should be analyzed before the great undertaking is fully set in motion.

One of the subjects considered by the 10th Congress was the correct use of farmland by integrating into a whole many small plots of land. The Central Committee Agricultural Department continues to draw up the necessary proposals in this regard, which will be presented next September to farmers' social and trade union organizations and to the interested farmers for comment.

The Skierniewice Voivodship Committee organized in the "VIS" palnt in Rawa Mazowiecka a seminar for the political and econmic aktivs from the voivodship's enterprises on the subject of brigades as partnership groups in the process of production. It was decided to organize the so-called club of the leader as a place for exchanging experience in the brigade system of work. The club will be set up in the WIADOMOSCI SKIERNIEWICKIE [SKIERNIEWICE NEWS] weekly.

Siedlce Voivodship organized a competition under the slogan "For Courageous Thinking and Acting" to popularize valuable intitiatives. Suwalki Voivodship has begun evaluating the organization and performance of the Voivodship Office and the local basic state administrative bodies. Immediately following the 10th Congress, many voivodships stimulated the worker-peasant inspectorates to devote urgent attention to the most urgent needs. For example, Walbrzych Voivodship's inspectorate has launched extensive control checks of the performance of the trade and service sector. The inspectorate in Gdansk Voivodship continues to check harvesting services and that in Plock Voivodship the performance of construction units in construction site management and in work discipline. We could cite many more such examples.

The Executive Body of the PZPR Committee in Kielce Voivodship appraised housing construction when touring the voivodship and, as a result of various irregularities, recalled the manager of the construction combine in Skarzysko and instructed the voivoda to dismiss other officials responsible for these irregularities.

Many voivodships have taken preliminary action to set up consultative advisory teams composed of workers who belong to the party and those who do not. These teams will operate within the voivodship committees.

Efforts also continue to be made to set up new primary party organizations. For example, Ciechanow Voivodship expects to set up 86 such organizations in villages before the voivodship accountability and election conference. Many other voivodships, including Tarnow, Torun, and Konin voivodships, continue to make similar efforts. The number of party admissions continues to increase, and last month [June] over 7,000 comrades joined the PZPR.

These examples demonstrate that the pulse of work in many regions, townships, and villages is not weakening. As a living organism, the party does not take vacations. It takes care to maintain the congress momentum. This is what the situation must continue to be.

Esteemed comrades, the congress has affected all areas of our life. For reasons which are understandable, we will here deal merely with a few groups of problems which, it appears, are of special urgency in the post-congress work.

As far as ideological and propaganda work are concerned, the foremost task here is to propagate the tenth Congress materials, to translate them into a language of tangible and intelligible tasks in a manner that accords with the requirements of various social and professional communities. Following a preparatory meeting with the central committee lectures which has already taken place, an extensive campaign of lectures will get underway in the next few weeks. Meetings with the congress delegates in work places and residences will also be continued. At the same time, post-congress lecture work is already gathering momentum in certain voivodships and work places. The extent of this work still continues to vary considerably; but what is of importance here is the initiative that has been shown without waiting for decisions from the top.

It is important to ensure that each party member is thoroughly familiar with the congress materials. They will have reached every primary party organization by mid-August. However, some of them, including the congress resolution, are already available; the press has published them extensively. We set all party members and candidate members the task of acquainting themselves independently with the 10th Congress documents. A new party training year commences in mid-September. We envisage that two or three meetings of primary party organizations, will have taken place by the end of the year.

New forms of training, ideological education teams, rural aktiv schools, and seminars for voivodship committees' lectures will be introduced. Preparations for the implementation of the lay education program announced during the congress are in the final stage. The central committee teams in charge of economic, historical, and legal education, will appraise, update, and enrich the programs in force in accordance with the 10th Congress decisions.

A review of publishing work in the party will have been carried out by the end of the year. It will be preceded by an opinion poll for the party members concerning the usefulness and effectiveness of the materials being published.

Work is also going to commence to improve further the ideological education work and the work done in the sphere of information in work places. The aktiv and specialists from the voivodship committees should be active in enterprise education centers.

The 10th Congress has opened a new stage of the development of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences in Poland. We expect the party and university scientific institutions and communities to develop the study of the theoretical achievements of the PZPR congress, especially of the PZPR program, to expand the scope of research into contemporary problems, and to provide bold and principled answers to the new questions posed by life.

We must stimulate the party organizations' activities in order to ensure that the novel achievements of the 10th Congress inspire those who create national culture, act as incentives for artistic activities, enrich the ideological and moral values of these activities, and integrate creative communities around the most important task of intensifying the awareness of the people, especially young people, and of accelerating the country's development. The party will actively support the artistic works and cultural initiatives that serve this purpose.

The mass media face very responsible tasks. It is their duty, among other things, to expand further the ranks of our allies, actively involved in implementing the congress decisions. A broadening of the social dialogue requires full and honest information, an in-depth, Marxist analysis of the conditions in which we live and work, concreteness in shedding light on tasks and experiences, and avoidance of shallow and obtrusive preaching. What is required is a depth of meaning and varied, unconventional forms, being bold in making use of contrasts, consciseness, simplicity, and intelligibility of appraisals and suggestions.

We find the examples of the understanding of these tasks in the manner of the requirements and atmosphere of the 10th Congress in various publications of TRYBUNA LUDU and in individual television and radio programs. We must propagate these good examples with greater speed.

Ideological workers must always be present among the people and wherever people engage in discussions, are at work, and are located in the struggle with the problems of daily life. We must listen to their views and demands and engage in a dialogue with them. The Central Committee report has described this in an imaginative way: "It is necessary to talk with people, give them patient explanations, and even argue with them. But we must be among people. We must act among them. We must listen, listen, and once again listen to them."

The mass media should report on the party's daily activities primarily wherever its strength and character are being tested in the best manner: in production enterprises and primary and shop organizations. Our propaganda should help the comrades in the first line of action by propagating their work, offering advice, praising where praise is due, and criticizing where criticism is due. In particular, it is necessary, while propagating the best experience, to tighten requirements vis-a-vis those whose performance is feasible so that they keep abreast of those who achieve good results.

Comrades, the congress emphasized with all vigor the rank social and economic problems occupy in the policy of the party and the state. The housing question is among the issues resolutely put to the forefront of the 10th Congress resolution. Already in the current quarter the council in charge of housing affairs will more precisely render the modified principles of the policy in this field. Proposals for new financing and credit-extension on housing construction and the regulations making it easier to exchange apartments will be ready by September. The work to modify the housing law is being speeded up.

The government has begun accelerating the development of the construction materials industry. The modernization of nine ceramics plants, the two new synthetic wool plants, the bent sections shop in the Pokoj foundry, and the small rolling plant in the Nowotko foundry will help to meet the most urgent demands.

During the congress campaign much criticism was leveled against the communal economy, especially against the neglect of repair and modernization work, which is usually disregarded in favor of new construction. We have raised the importance of repair work, and the funds for it have been doubled in the plan. The correct exploitation of these funds by the local authorities and efforts to make everyone take a good care of their apartments and to keep housing settlements clean and in a good technical condition should produce the expected communal results.

Disruptions to the functioning of the trade and services sectors during the summer are a source of particular annoyance. Citizens living in many areas experience shortages of foodstuffs, and cold drinks, and frequent breaks during shop and repair center opening hours. There are people responsible for these matters and party members are among them. Duties ought to be discharged energetically and negative phenomena ought to be eliminated.

It is particularly important that shops located in the countryside receive appropriate supplies and that farmers are provided with efficient service during the harvest period. Administrative units have been instructed to eliminate problems energetically. Farmers do not work a single shift and this means that during periods of intensive work in the fields, stores, transportation procurement points and other services for agriculture cannot operate a single shift system.

This means that technical back-up services assisting agriculture must perform with maximum efficiency when dealing with break-downs and when eliminating shortages of spare parts. Harvests must be efficiently organized so as to serve society in the best possible way. There are still a great many white patches on the map showing services provided in our country. A joint resolution recently passed by the State Council and the Council of Ministers has created favorable conditions for the expansion of this sphere. We expect the appropriate ministries to issue executive directives as soon as possible. It is now a question of party echelons and organizations working in conjunction with people's councils, regional administrative organs, and social bodies to use these opportunities, especially in the countryside and in small towns. The example of Kielce Voivodship shows what possibilities there are in this area. The voivodship recently set up a number of small state enterprises, regional industry enterprises, and by doing so it eliminated many local problems in the consumer goods area and in the optimal use of the labor field.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the 10th Congress, the current 5-year period will be characterized by an intensification of measures designed to protect the environment. Considerable resources are being allocated for this purpose. But progress is only possible if methods that do not require investment are also employed. This is especially the case with small water reservoirs, the planting of forests, exploited coal mines, and the operation of waste dumps. The idea of making young people patrons of our natural environment deserves to be supported and translated into practice as quickly as possible. A program of this kind would cover parks, woods, and residential district parks. Contact with nature during holiday periods will serve this goal particularly well.

Among the long-term tasks, outlined in the 10th Congress resolution, the transition to the second stage of economic reform is of fundamental significance. The government is preparing many measures to this end, within the framework of the process of compiling the national social and economic plan. These measures pertain to the principles and methods of stabilizing the economy, putting matters right in the field of relations between prices, reducing inflation, a consistent self-financing of enterprises and limiting the subsidies and, above all, to enhance the structure of cost-conscious measures and work discipline.

In accordance with the congress decisions, this process will be accompanied by an extensive consultation and explanation campaign. An important element in this process will be the manner and the rate at which efficiency rigors are intensified, including the application of the principles of economic efficiency vis-a-vis enterprises. During the final phase of work on the 5-year plan it is essential that society be presented with actual facts and information on cause and effect relationships in an open manner. It is our duty to inform society in concrete terms about the conclusion contained in the congress report that provides the alternatives: "Shall we work harder today to make life easier tomorrow, or shall we work half-heartedly and settle for poorer results."

It is the task of party organizations to foster understanding for the second phase of reform, and to encourage the establishment of a close link between pay and enterprise results in particular. There are plants in which the idea behind the second phase of reform is becoming reality. We learned of one such example from press reports on the visit paid by the Central Committee first secretary to the "Mera-Blonie" factory. There ought to be more and more examples of this kind.

There was much discussion of the appropriate use of working time during the congress. The report stressed that "in industry almost 1 and 1/2 working days are lost each week for a variety of reasons." This gives rise to the question: What are plant managers doing to prevent such occurrences, especially those that have subjective causes? This situation does not reflect well on the work of many plant party organizations. And, of course, there are also workers' self-management councils and trade unions. So far little has changed for the better.

One may say the same about quality. Here there must be a radical sharpening of controls. Party members should be in the front line of the struggle for quality.

We need more work like that performed by the Greater Poland Good Work Club, which has been created on the initiative of the voivodship committees of the National Technical Organization, and we need systems like the quality control system in the Swarzedz Furniture Factory which was created with the active help of the PZPR factory committee and which has resulted in half the production, of the highest quality, being exported to the second area of payments. We expect greater interest by party committees at all levels in this subject matter. It should be a more frequent subject of talks by plenary sessions of voivodship committees, as has been the case in Szczecin, Skierniewice, and Koszalin.

The brigade form of work organization is a chance that is not used often enough. The 10th Congress has introduced the requirement to employ this form wherever the technological and economic conditions for it exist. We should overcome with greater energy and consistency all the misunderstandings and lack of confidence some workforces and managements still have on this subject. It is essential to publicize the good experience of those who have already introduced this brigade system of work. What one worker has to say to another worker on this subject will sound the most convincing.

The 10th Congress decision to carry out a general review of organizational structures in the economy and state is causing a loud social echo. This is understandable and justified. Such a review is not just an ordinary technical-organizational operation, and neither is it just another campaign. It possesses not just an economic dimension. It is basically an important and bold ideological, political, social, and psychological undertaking. It should be carried out with the support of broad sections of society.

We started preparations literally the day after the congress. The concept behind the review received a preliminary analysis from the Politburo and government Presidium together. Because of this undertaking's high degree of complexity, we must not let it be shallow and formalized. It requires careful and deeply premeditated organizational, political-propaganda, and social preparations.

We regard it as expedient to divide preparations into three spheres on the basis of the proposals which Comrade Marian Wozniak will present in greater detail:

First, a general analysis of the compulsory administrative procedures including the method of settling citizens affairs in offices.

Second, choosing the best examples of internal work organization and work norms inside enterprises.

Third, publicizing the social and economic significance of a review, gather as many adherents to this idea as possible, and overcome old habits and various psychological barriers.

Comrades, the 10th Congress carried out an appraisal of the state in which our socialist country and our laws find themselves. The congress drew up the prospects for their further strengthening and development. It confirmed the will to deepen the processes of democratizing political, social, and economic life and, above all, to enhance the influence the elective bodies and self-management bodies and citizens have on the process of decisionmaking and, at the same time, to strengthen discipline, socialist legality, and to improve further the legal system.

These 10th Congress recommendations are concretely reflected in preliminary and legislative work. Decisions have already been made. They are, or will be implemented soon. Such dynamic solutions, sometimes without precedent, stem from a deep analysis of the prospects and requirements of the PPR socialist system, from the spirit of renewal, and from public expectations.

Strengthening the legal and systematic solutions as they have been so far -- solutions which constitute the foundation of our socialist statehood and which stood the test of time, serving our society and people's Poland well -- goes hand in hand with the new measures.

The representative bodies, representing the authorities and self-management organizations, are statutorily guaranteed an extensive range of action and powers. The thing is that it is not always, nor everywhere, that this range is put to full, or proper use.

The current, post-congress atmosphere creates particularly favorable conditions to make their activities more dynamic, to boldly avail oneself of all one's powers in the implementation of tasks and, should the need arise, of course, to ask for these powers to be extended.

We regard a broad participation of the social factor in the administration of justice as one of the fundamental principles of power by and for the people. Part and parcel of this principle is the direct influence this factor yields on the penal and criminal policy of the state. Through its members, the party will actively involve itself in the fall campaign to elect people's assessors, members of the misdemenour collegia. Appropriate preparatory work is already underway in this area in the voivodships.

We want people of high moral authority, people who enjoy the trust of their community, people who stand out in their professional work and public activity to assume these socially and politically responsible functions.

The further development and intensification of the activity of the social judiciary is an important problem, as a plane of social mediation, of alleviating conflicts, and improving interpersonal relations. This includes housing estate and factory conciliation commissions, social courts, conciliation commissions, labour courts, and finally, honorary milieux and internal tribunals. We see in this socially important but often underappreciated and neglected field an important role for the cells of PRON, the trade union, and local self-government and social organizations. We are counting on their constructive initiatives and involvement.

An exceptionally important consolidation of this sytem will be the introduction of the examined and currently prepared institution of spokesman for civic affairs. A year ago, as we know, our party announced that the year of the 10th Congress is a period of intensified struggle for socialist shape of social relations, for respect for the law; for combatting and successfully curtailing social pathology. The 10th Congress of our party opened the second stage in this activity, a stage of increased effectiveness and specific, measurable results. We have a party and government program and a schedule for the struggle against social pathology. We are augmenting it at present with tasks emerging from the 10th Congress resolutions. The corresponding voivodship programs are also in the final stages of preparation. We have to do everything to pool efforts of state bodies, social organizations, and citizens in general in their implementation, and to spread the belief that every infringement of the law will inevitably be punished; and every punishment will be materially and morally painful. We are counting heavily on the results of the 12 May government decisions this year, which include the limitation of sales outlets of alcohol; the change in the structure of its production; the monopolization of the growing of poppies; particular supervision of pharmeceutical drugs, and also the support of many national and regional initiatives in the field of combatting negative social phenomena.

Such measures should break the vicious circle of impotence, in particular the struggle against alcoholism, and introduce total sobriety in work enterprises and public places. The organs to protect the law should intensify prophylactic and repressive measures aimed at the criminal milieux, those endangered by depravity, and the areas of greatest neglect which concern society.

The civic militia and other forces of order, as well as administration and self-management groups, and also the citizens themselves should undertake relevant steps to improve public sanitary conditions. The poor state of hygiene can be seen in examples of food poisoning, in particular in children's and youth summer camps, and also in the tourists and leisure centers. This is an embarrassment to us. The institutions which are responsible for this -- holiday and mass catering organizers must counteract these phenomena more energetically and rigorously.

The intervention activity concerns also order on railways and better functioning of the public transport as well as adequate provision of the infrastructure for the harvest campaign and other field work. The experience gained in such campaigns as the posesja [order in properties] the semafor [order on railways] the rynek [market] the bezpieczn droga [safe road traffic] and others should be popularized in order to inspire the work of relevant offices, services, and organizations. The struggle against waste and lack of order, lack of thriftiness and disregard of the labors of others and also lack of care and sometimes contempt for the public property can bring about measurable results in such a way. Here the perpetrators must be called by name, must be brought to book without exception, and must be condemned publicly.

In uncovering and eliminating social irregularities, we depend heavily on the active participation of the workers and peasants inspectorate [irch]. As the class and party instrument of the socialist system of control, it already has a significant place in the hierarchy of social bodies. Further advantageous legal and functional conditions will be created with this in mind. We respect the enthusiansm and selflessness of over 30,000 social controllers of irch. In the near future they should concentrate thier efforts on the control of these areas of the social life which have been pointed out by the 10th Congress. The activity of irch will therefore constitute an important impulse to the realization of the congress resolution.

Comrades, the 10th Congress has confirmed the permanence of the party's policy as regards the trade union movement. We hope that the campaign before the second assembly of the OPZZ will bring about a strengthening and vigor to the trade union movement and will confirm its authenticity and independence and will increase its influence within the working class and society. A significant role in this campaign should be played by members of our party. It is worth recalling that participation in trade union organizations is the duty of party members. Their activeness and commitment must be an example for their coworkers.

A significant role in trade union activity on a national scale and in individual voivodships is played by 208 work enterprises which are in the direct sphere of interest of the Central Committee. The average figure for trade union membership among party members at this level is 77.6 percent, but on a national scale it is lower. Proof that things can be different was shown in the first quarter of this year. In this period throughout the party, meetings of party organizations and echelons were held on the subject of trade unions. Many talks were held with party and non-party people. As a result of this, the number of trade union members increased on the average monthly by about 97,000 persons. The post congress climate encourages the maintenance and in many spheres intensification of this trend.

Also permanent is party support for the institution of workers self-management. there is an urgent need to systematically train activists at works in self-management and perfect methods of their work. While continuing the training of activists in self-management at the key enterprises it is necessary to expand it gradually to the remaining enterprises.

This will be encouraged by establishing under the council of state a center for self-management studies. The self-management aktivs should become more extensively involved in the development of the movement for economic education and legal education. An important task is the establishment of stable, partner like relation between workers self-management bodies and the economic administration, as well as with the trade union organizations. We declare ourselves in favor of solutions which increase the role of the workforce in the resolution of contentious issues, and influence the growth of efficiency at enterprises.

An important role is played in our country by numerous public organizations and associations. They form a very valuable basis for awakening and encouraging initiative and civic involvement. We exhort them to ever increasing dynamism and tangible activity, to verification of programs and forms of work, to propose and to make use of the possibility, suggested at the congress, to increase powers in order to improve a variety of spheres of our life.

The program adopted by the 10th Congress is a program of the future. Its addressees include young people. It is they who will greatly predetermine its realization.

It is of maximum importance that the young generation should thoroughly adopt the congress subject matter and see in it a picture of its own future, and take active part in implementing the congress resolution.

One must not procrastinate in this. Already during the summer vacations, party committees, state institutions, and cells of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth Union, Polish Scouts Association, and Polish Students Union should impart to a knowledge of the congress subject matter to young people at work to staying in holiday camps at home and abroad.

One must also see to it that school and college curricula contain the subject matter of the 25th Central Committee Plenum and 10th Congress. This is an important duty for comrades in the spheres of education, as well as for teacher. We also expect representatives of central and voivodship party cells, ministries, and institutions not only to take part in ceremonious inaugurations of new school years, but also in forthcoming party meetings in all types of schools. This will permit a commencement of the new school year with suitable congress inspiration.

Comrades, the 10th Congress formulated qualitatively new tasks for the party. Its consideration and energetic activity, its efficiency and its innovative spitit, are a pecondition for success. The basic proposals, presented earler, ensuing from the 10th Congress for various spheres of life by their very nature touched also in particular upon life in the party, its committees, and organizations. That is why we are restricting ourselves here only to those aspects of work which have not previously been discussed, and which closely correspond to our post-congress tasks. Three matters, at least deserve emphasis:

First: Perfecting the style of party work. The party echelons and organizations must go deeply into the problems of that milieu, get closer to the people, among them, and with them resolve matters which arise daily. The support of the ideology of the party must be documented by familiarity with reality, by the wisdom of their decisions, and the precise implementaiton of them, by a speedy reaction to issues affecting people and to everything that causes pain and complicated their lives. It is also a question of having the party organizations attain an even and high standard in this work, in the way they affect people. Experience shows that this has not yet been done everywhere. There still exist weak links, inactive links. Evening out the rhythm of all links and the comrades working in them should bring about the expected higher quality in all party work.

Second: This concerns the role of the primary party organizations. This link is of absolutely basic importance. This problem was repeatedly exposed in the congress debate and it is also reflected in the resolution.

The role of primary party organization has been growing steadily since the congress, and is doing so at a time of intensive implementation of its decisions. The state of the party is determined by them. Their strength, energy, and militancy is determined by their members at every post and in every milieu.

We attach great importance to individual work with party members. We have good experience in this sphere in the shape of the talks preceding the congress. As a result of the private talks held with party members and candidate members, we possess broader knowledge about the stronger and weaker sides of life and work organization, and about people's attitudes, dispositions, and possibilities. Today we know better to whom we should entrust more responsible, priority tasks. Now we should share this knowledge in order to properly distribute party forces and resources.

This is, as it were, the internal aspects of educational influence by a primary party organization. But of equal importance is the external aspect, based on the fact that the energy of our comrades should inspire the work of ministries, institutions, and social and self-management bodies. The point here in particular is to make sure that party organizations are energetic and efficient, for they, acting in accordance with the statute, should influence the correct functioning of the administration and representative bodies. Particularly important is a constant party presence among nonparty people. Constant dialogue with them, listening to them, and convincing them are the best yardsticks of our credibility.

And finally, third: The proper preparation of accountability and electoral meetings and conferences. The course of their implementation was defined by the 23rd Plenum and substantiated recently in politburo directives. We should plan the whole work urgently, appoint teams to formulate the report and draft resolutions in the light of indicators of the 10th Congress. It transpires, from what we have discerned, that preparatory work in voivodship organizations is far-advanced. In some of the voivodships the preparations are just beginning. Elsewhere, only conceptual work is under way.

Comrades, we are not left with very much time. The extent of the preparations should be levelled out as quickly as possible. The most attention should now be concentrated on a detailed analysis of the situation and the drawing of appropriate conclusions from it. Delegates to the 10th Party Congress should be included as extensively as possible, in the preparatory work, making use of their knowledge and appraisals, constituting a confrontation of the congress debate within their milieux, parent work places and institutions. Assessing the activity of the party authorities of the passing term of office in an honest and comprehensive manner, we should extract everything which may well serve the implementation of the congress tasks. What is imperative is concern, that the accountability and electoral campaign should strengthen the class character of our party, so that in accordance with the will of the 10th Congress, we may ensure a proportionally correct representation of the workers and peasants, youth and women.

Esteemed comrades: There are many objective difficulties to be conquered on the road which we travel, but there are also many subjective obstacles. There are possibilities to improve the situation, for the country to develop more rapidly and for people to live easier and better lives.

The subjective factors are our reserve, and therefore a special field of activity for the party and its members. And there is very much to be done. Let us mention once more the quality of production, use of working hours, improving interpersonal relations, and harsh reaction toward everything that violates socialist ethics, reduces management efficiency, diminishes socialist democracy, and weakens discipline.

This involves a consistent cadres policy. Once again we draw attention to the Politburo resolution in this matter adopted following the 25th Central Committee Plenum. [paragraph continues]

This resolution must always remain in our field of vision. Nothing that is harmful may go unpunished. At the same time, as the congress has strongly emphasized, we must publicize the best experience and compare it with that of leading workers. After all, we possess so many talented and wonderful people. We have many modern and well-functioning factories and premises and many excellent organizational and technological solutions. It is the party's duty to share these best experiences with others.

The 10th Congress has mapped out the road we must follow in order to achieve a Poland that is orderly and just, one that fulfills the hopes and expectations of the working people and which possesses prestige in the world. Proceeding along this road, we will consolidate the socialist state -- the supreme asset of Poles, enhance existing forms of people's rule, and develop new ones. We will establish pure social relations and consolidate social justice and order in accordance with our political principles.

We will perfect the mechanisms of our economy and accelerate its development in accordance with our society's needs and aspirations. Guided by the principle "the same party but not in the same way," and mindful of its service toward the workers class and people, we will improve its managerial and leading role in all spheres of our lives.

We know to an increasing degree what has to be done. Now is the time for daily hard work on implementing the resolution point by point. The success of this work will determine the success and iron consistency with which we will implement the decisions of this supreme party forum.

This is a duty for the entire party. It must become a subject of concern for every organization and cell and for every member of the ideological community that constitutes the PZPR.

Szalajda on Congress Resolution

AU300743 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Speech by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda at the 24 July Second Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] I would like to tell you, comrades, about the government's activity to have the 10th Congress resolutions implemented. [passage omited] The government plan for implementing congress resolutions and the congress discussion and materials are the basis on which all ministries and voivodship offices will draw up their own detailed plans for implementing congress resolutions. These plans will be subjected to continuous control.

I would like to present to you, comrades, some problems of the government plan that we are already solving or will solve in the near future. The improved flow of consumer goods and a better development of the food economy are some of our urgent problems, especially in view of the present harvest time. The goverment has learned its lessons from the critical evaluation of the harvest last year and has charged a special ministerial staff to supervise the activity of various branches of the economy in order to ensure better suplies of farm machines and spare parts.

The first stage of the harvest is behind us, and the present reports indicate that farming and farm services continue to accomplish their tasks more effectively than in previous years. [passage omitted]

The flow of consumer goods to shops improved in the first half of this year as a result of increased industrial production, which went up 5.3 percent compared with the first half of 1985. This increase was in excess of the 1986 plan targets. Although the overfulfillment of planned tasks has produced many positive results, it has also created serious difficulties and tensions in the flow of fabricating materials. The volume of our imports from the capitalist countries is our basic difficulty because to increase it we need to earn convertible currencies through our exports and because the repayment of our debts swallow up much of these currencies. [passage omitted]

Extensive efforts to improve the flow of fabricating materials to industry allow us to hope that it will be possible to overfulfill the volume of industrial production stipulated by the 1986 Central Annual Plan. However, before we can do this we must achieve at least the planned decreases in material- and energy-intensiveness. This is one of the main tasks that the government poses for the entire economic and state administration in the second half of this year. [passage omitted]

Already in the first half of this year the government took action to disclose what extra manpower we are able to produce and what can be done to raise the effectiveness and productivity of work. The Council of Ministers passed the necessary resolution in this matter and named the enterprises in which pilot reviews and verification of jobs continue to be carried out in line with the special directives on job verification. Some production enterprises have obtained favorable results in rationalizing and better exploiting manpower and production assets in the past few months. [passage omitted]

Our people are still not conscious enough of the fact that the losses that our economy suffers through the low quality of our products are very large and significant. As a result of the various programmatic decisions made by the government, we have been able to create an entire complex of economic mechanisms such as determining factors in prices, taxation, loans, and in wages as well as regulations affecting the legal contracts made between trade and consumers and including the necessary legal sanctions and other appropriate measures. However, it would be futile to seek improvements in quality only in legislative measures. The primary agents of improving quality are enterprises and their efforts to fully observe legal enactments in economic practice. [passage omitted]

The plan for implementing the 10th Congress resolutions poses a number of tasks connected with the 1987 Central Annual Plan. These tasks concern detailed solutions in the field of fiscal-market balance, price policy, and the state's fiscal policy vis-a-vis enterprises. All these tasks form the second stage of the implementation of the economic reforms. Work in this regard is continuing in such a way as to ensure that modified solutions can be carried out as early as 1987.

Szacilo Addresses Plenum

AU291110 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Report on speech by General of Division Tadeusz Szacilo, Central Committee member and head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, at the 24 July session of the Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrades! The 10th PZPR Congress is without a doubt the central political event in the life of the country in 1986, one with far-reaching domestic consequences and a broad international echo. For its resolutions present in an objective way the strategic and specific tasks in all spheres of our socioeconomic life and in two time spans -- one covering a period of 5 years, and the other extending until the end of the century. [passage omitted]

The 10th Congress has met with a loud echo in the armed forces. The talks aroused exceptional interest among military circles and inspired particular energy among them. We have used the 21 days which separate us from the end of the congress in order to present information about the congress and to perform planning and programming of work. The military delegates to the congress have already held 350 meetings in various circles. [passage omitted]

The armed forces' tasks stemming from the 10th Congress resolution have been divided by us into a series of groups of problems, which include: party-political work, training and mobilization activity, improving the army's organizational structures, and rationalizing the military economy, as well as other tasks.

Concerning party-political work, we will concentrate mainly on inculcating Marxist-Leninist ideology among all military circles; shaping the ability to perform a class interpretation of modern sociopolitical, economic, and international processes; and consolidating the patriotic and professional incentives for military circles to perform exemplary work and service. One of the effects of this work is the high level of party admissions. In June 1,222 young party members joined the army. Inspiring all military and social bodies to shape a high moral-political standard within the armed forces as a basic factor of combat readiness remains unchangingly at the center of our attention. [passage omitted]

For us, the 10th Congress resolutions represent a need to further improve the developed system of military training and modernize it and raise its efficiency. We have already done much in this sphere by implementing the decisions of the 24th Central Committee Plenum and Third Congress of Polish Science. We are now concentrating on improving the training system, which includes improving the material base of training and management over the training system, and also on increasing the qualifications of instructors, modernizing training curricula, and perfecting scientific research work. [passage omitted]

I am unable to inform the plenum that rationalizing the structures of the army has become our permanent practice. This depends on an assessment made of the nature and size of the external threat to the state, the country's economic possibilities, development trends in military technology, and the results of international disarmament talks, especially the peaceful proposals of the countries of the Warsaw Pact. An unviolable principle here is to operate always within the established personnel limits of the armed forces. Typical work in the sphere of rationalizing army organizational structures is: defining the limits of tasks and duties for all institutions and posts; abolishing unnecessary structures, and creating new ones in line with modern requirements. [passage omitted]

We attach great importance to making rational use of personnel resources, something that is particularly important during a time when manpower shortage besets the national economy. [passage omitted]

In implementing the 10th Congress resolution, we are steadily rationalizing the consumption of resources provided by the nation for the use of the armed forces. A permanent feature of the army is the periodic conferences of efficient management, whose recommendations we carry out consistently. In the army too, we are trying, by means of economic mechanisms, to impose the rational consumption of fuels and materials. [passage omitted]

We realize that performing an ambitious socioeconomic program has international significance. Experience teaches us that only a strong Poland, one with a meaningful economic and defense potential, can be a strong component of the socialist community and an important factor of stabilization in Europe. It may speak out all the more strongly for the sake of peace, and it security will be all the more credible.

On the other hand, peace and security are our chance of and condition for favorable development, our chance of existence, hence our support for Gorbachev's peace program. So far this has not met the required response from the American Administration. Nevertheless, a resumption of important talks has been achieved. In a situation where various contradictory views are clashing in Europe, we Poles should be particularly sensitive on the subject of our own country's security, and should be able to differentiate between a diplomatic game of appearances and factual political reality. It would seem that these are obvious truths. However, in view of various facts and phenomena, they have to be constantly repeated. The various kinds of pseudopacificst movements that are appearing are not only antimilitary and antidefensive in nature, but antisocialist as well. They find no support in Polish tradition and are clearly inspired by circles hostile to us. From time to time, authors of various letters and petitions also make themselves heard, self-appointed representatives of various groups and proponents of great ideas, who in their pride fail to notice their own grotesqueness. We must not entertain the slightest doubt that, apart from empty semantics, they are concerned with altering power in the political sense and changing Poland's political options despite the nation's vital interests. At the plenum we may once again state our stance that the PZPR may be the only credible guarantor of these interests, the guarantor of the Polish-Soviet alliance, peace and security in the existing situation. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AMNESTY LAW, RELEASE OF LIS

Lis Speaks at Rally

LD031359 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 3 Aug (DPA) -- Bogdan Lis, former leader of the Solidarity underground organization in Gdansk who was released last Thursday [31 July] in a limited amnesty, speaking to several hundred people today called on the Polish Government to release all political prisoners. Lis had earlier taken part in a mass that was attended by about 7,000 people in St Brygida's church in Gdansk.

Following the service, there was a brief rally in front of the church in favor of the banned trade union Solidarity, at which several hundred people repeatedly chanted: "We will win" and "solidarity, solidarity." Lis addressed the crowd gathered in front of the church and said, to their applause, that he has no desire to operate underground, he also called on the state to give him the opportunity to carry out legal activity in Poland. [passage omitted]

Walesa Comments

LD011941 Hamburg DPA in German 1825 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Aug (DPA) -- Bogdan Lis, former leader of the underground organization of the banned trade union Solidarity, who was released by reason of the recent limited amnesty, on Friday called upon world public opinion to exert pressure on the Polish authorities in order to achieve the release of all political detainees. In a statement conveyed by telephone from Danzig, Lis said that it was inevitable that dissatisfaction in Poland would at some time or other again be vented.

One day after his release, effected without preconditions, Lis on Friday met Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who had to present himself for questioning the same day at the public prosecutor's office in Danzig. In a telephone conversation with Western correspondents, Walesa expressed the opinion that the release of Lis could be an attempt to split Solidarity by pardoning some while the others had to remain in prison.

According to legal stipulations the release of political criminals is dependent on whether it can be assumed that they will not infringe upon the laws in the future.

More Releases Seen

AU011250 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Maryan Kafarski report]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 1 (AFP) -- The discreet release Thursday of Bogdan Lis, one of the founding members of Solidarity, is the latest sign of the growing authority of Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, analysts here said Friday.

The release, which was not announced in the official media, came the same day authorities, in an unusual gesture, tolerated a demonstration in Warsaw by some 1,000 pro-Solidarity activists calling for the freeing of political prisoners.

Polish authorities announced a partial and conditional amnesty on July 22, under which political prisoners would be freed on an individual basis through September 15.

Sources close to the banned Solidarity trade union speculated that Mr. Lis' release might herald a series of releases of top level members of the dissident group. Officially, there are only 189 political prisoners but independent sources say there are 350.

Mr. Lis, who was serving a two-year sentence handed to him in 1985, commented that he was "cautiously optimistic" about more possible releases. He added that two other top Solidarity leaders, Adam Michnik and Wladyslaw Frasnyuk, were expected to be freed "soon."

Mr. Lis after his release met in Gdansk with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who adopted a more pessimistic attitude, saying: "My joy in seeing him freed is clouded when I think that they jailed him, freed him, jailed him and could jail him again."

The two men, who are close friends, embraced as they met and then held long talks in Saint Brigitte parish before Mr. Walesa had to leave for police interrogation in connection with the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, head of the underground leadership of Solidarity.

It was the ninth time Mr. Walesa underwent interrogation for the affair since Mr. Bujak was arrested on May 31, after being on the run for five years.

According to Mr. Lis, Mr. Bujak is not likely to be released as quickly as Mr. Michnik or Mr. Frasyniuk.

Mr. Lis said Mr. Bujak and some other opposition leaders such as Tadeusz Jedynak, Bogdan Borusewicz, Czeslaw Bielecki and Leszek Moczulski, the president of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) would probably not be freed in the short term.

The director of the jail where Mr. Michnik is being held, like all other officials, refused to make any statements about the possible release of the prisoner.

If he does get out, it may be that Gen. Jaruzelski feels all that confident about his power, which was sharply bolstered by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's presence and praise at the Polish Communist Party Congress here last month, analysts said.

Data on Amnesty Law

LD011938 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The General Prosecutor's Office announces that, as a result of the application of the Law on Special Procedures with regard to the perpetrators of certain crimes, up to 30 July temporary detention has been lifted from 312 persons, including 17 suspected of crimes against the state and public order. Proceedings have also been discontinued against 2,637 persons, including 14 suspected of committing crimes against the state and public order.

Prosecutors have conducted over 21,000 legal counseling sessions and also 453 milieu meetings.

REFUSAL OF PASSPORT TO WALESA'S SON DENIED

NC021223 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 2 (AFP) -- The Polish Government Saturday denied reports that it had refused a passport to Bogdan Walesa, the 16-year-old son of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

Zbigniew Augustyniak, deputy government spokesman, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the young man's passport had been ready and waiting for him at Dgansk police station in Gdansk since July 25 after he filed a passport application on June 27.

Close friends of the Walesa family said Friday that the passport request had been turned down. The boy has been planning to come to France this month for language study.

In 1983, he travelled to Oslo with his mother Danuta to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for Mr Walesa, who stayed in Poland, fearing that if he left he would not be allowed to return.

USSR AIR FORCES CHIEF VISITS POLISH AIR FORCE

LD021740 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Aug (PAP) -- A delegation of the USSR Air Forces, led by Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Forces, deputy USSR minister of defense has paid a visit to the [Polish] Air Force.

A meeting took place in the Air Force Command in Poznan between Marshal Yefimov, a group of generals and officers of the USSR Air Force and members of the Military Council of the Air Force.

On the 2d day of their stay in the Polish PR, the Soviet airmen visited an Air Force unit. They acquainted themselves with the history of a military unit, viewed a training and repair base, met with pilots and the personnel of the aviation engineering services. The Soviet airmen also paid a visit to the Training Center of Technical Specialists of the Air Force in Olesnica.

On the next day they visited the Higher School of Air Force Officers in Deblin named after J. Krasicki.

LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL JOZEF BURY REPLACED

LD012137 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressing thanks for several years of active work in the post, recalled Jozef Bury from the position of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs in connection with his transfer to work in the foreign service. The chairman of the Council of Ministers Appointed Zbigniew Januszek to the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs.

EASING OF VISAS FOR ISRAEL; TIES NOT RESTORED

LD011936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] PAP has learned from reliable sources that recent widespread speculation in Western countries concerning a resumption of diplomatic and consular relations between Poland and Israel does not correspond to reality. In accordance with all that has been frequently stressed by the competent Polish authorities, a resumption of diplomatic relations will be possible following clarification of the causes which led to a rupture in them. Our country's position on Near Eastern affairs is not subject to change, and expresses condemnation of policies and agression, a demand for an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied since 1967, recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the formation of their own state, and a guarantee for all the countries in the region of peaceful development within their recognized borders.

An international conference under UN patronage, with all interested parties participating, including the PLO, would be an attempt to resolve the Near East conflict.

Taking account of the age-old links between the Polish and Jewish people, and in accordance with the broadly-accepted humanitarian policy arising from i.a. the pledges of the CSCE Final Act, the Polish authorities have expressed their agreement to a certain easing in interpersonal contacts, and in matters of visas, (?and) the establishment of the appropriate mechanism for this purpose.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD012147 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Sejm Presidium, an official delegation from the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq has arrived in Poland, led by Baha' 'Ali Ahmad, deputy speaker of the assembly. In the afternoon a meeting took place between the Iraqi parliamentarians and Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski. The conviction was expressed that the establishment of direct parliamentary contacts will benefit the favorable development of all-around cooperation between Poland and Iraq.

SOVIET GENERAL LIZICHEV ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD011545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Army Genral Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and his wife today arrived in our country for a short holiday, as the guests of Colonel General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defence. After his arrival in Belgrade, General Lizichev visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, laid flowers on Tito's tomb, and signed the visitors book.

At Batajnica airport, General Lizichev was welcomed by Rear Admiral Petar Simic, head of the political department of the Federal Secretariat for Nation Defense, and Major General Ljuben Jandrivjevski. Also present was Major General Vyacheslav Pronin, militry, naval and air attache of the Soviet Union to the SERY.

MIKULIC CONCLUDES INDIAN VISIT, GIVES STATEMENT

LD011100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Bombay, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- "It is quite certain that our visit has been very successful. We have been given an exceptionally warm and friendly reception, which speaks about our already traditional friendship between our countries," Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said before leaving Bombay for Kuwait, at the end of his 5-day official and friendly visit to India.

"Talks with Prime Minister Gandhi were very substantial," Mikulic said. "They comprised bilateral qustions, including all aspects of promoting scientific-technological cooperation between our two countries. In particular, we discussed the possibility of industrial cooperation and the involvement of the organizations and institutions of our two countries on scientific research development programs."

The president of the Federal Executive Council said that special attention in the discussion had been devoted to the functioning of a tripartite agreement between India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia. He added that Yugoslavia and India were in agreement about the need to also stimulate those forms of cooperation which would make it possible for this agreement to preserve its significance even after it expires in 1988.

In the exchange of views on current international questions, Mikulic said, particular attention was devoted to the international economic situation, with a special emphaisis on the problems of repaying debts, North-South cooperation, that is, between the developed and underdeveloped, South-South cooperation, that is, cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries.

"On these questions we shared similar and identical views and assessments," the president of the Federal Executive Council said.

In the talks, particular attention was devoted to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the light of the preparations for the eighth summit in Harare.

"I would like to stress that I am exceptionally satisfied with the atmosphere during the talks and in general, which shows the level of our friendly relations, as well as the content of the talks," Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in conclusion. He added that he had again extended an invitation to the Indian Prime minister to visit Yugoslavia and that Rajiv Gandhi had confirmed that he would visit our country.

REPORTAGE ON SFRY DELEGATION VISIT TO KUWAIT

Mikulic Meets Premier

LD012245 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, August 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic arrived at the head of an offical Yugoslav delegation here today for a three-day visit at the invitation of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti premier and crown prince.

Official Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks are due to start tomorrow, but the emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed al-Jabir al-Sabah, is expected to receive the Yugoslav premier before that. This is expected to offer an ocaasion on which to have a preliminary exchange of views on subjects to dominate talks later between the two premiers and their associates.

Bilateral political and economic relations, the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare, the situation in the Middle East and in the Gulf region are considered to be such subjects, above all.

A great importance is being attached in Kuwaiti political circles to Branko Mikulic's visit and his statement made to official domestic news agency KUNA on traditional friendly relations between the two non-aligned countries which have the same or similar views on a majority of international problems was released last night at the beginning of TV prime programme.

This visit has come at the right moment, political observers evaluated here. Exactly through a month's time to begin is a non-aligned summit on whose agenda to be found are questions of vital importance for the movement's future, and for the world as well. The fact that the Yugoslav delegation came to Kuwait from a visit to India, also one of the movement's founders, is viewed here as very essential.

Conference With Amir

LD021930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, August 2 (TANJUG) -- Amir of Kuwait Shayk Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic in talks in Kuwait today stressed the importance of strengthening the action unity of the movement of non-alignment in order to reach a successful settlement movement's policy. The two sides expressed the conviction that the question will be discussed in detail at the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare.

The amir and the Yugoslav premier, who is paying a three-day offical visit to Kuwait, also discussed the Middle East situation and particularly the Palestinian question and called for an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

The amir of Kuwait assessed that the traditionally good Kuwaiti-Yugoslav relations were based on the "adherence of the two countries to the movement of non-aligned whose authentic principles adopted at the first summit in Belgrade, must be constantly reaffirmed."

He gave a highly positive assessment to capital projects carried out by Yugoslav firms in his country to date and expressed the conviction that they will continue to participate in Kuwait's development plans in the future.

Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah accepted Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic's invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

Press Note on Kuwait Visit

LD032057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- This evening at 1830 local time [1530 GMT] the lowering of the Yugoslav flag on the Salam Palace marked the end of the 3-day official and friendly visit by Branko Mikulic, the FEC president, to Kuwait. To sounds of the Yugoslav and Kuwaiti national anthems, the guests from Yugoslavia were seen off at Kuwait International Airport by their host, Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and by other senior personalities.

The press communique issued here this evening states that the Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks covered all aspects of bilateral relations as well as those international problems which are of joint interest. Special attention, it says, was devoted to questions which will be on the agenda at the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, including the Iran-Iraq war. The two sides expressed their determination to continue investing efforts to bring this coinfict to an end and to find a peaceful solution, in accordance with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and of the UN Charter.

It is also stressed that there was discussion of the Palestinian problem and of the situation in the Near East.

The communique stresses that the FEC president invited the crown prince and prime minister to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia, which was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed at a later date.

Before his departure from Kuwait, Branko Mikulic in an interview with Kuwait Television expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and stressed that in his talks with the amir of Kuwait and with the prime minister, the two countries revealed identical or very similar views on all important problems. The talks showed, he stressed, tht there is scope for developing cooperation in all fields, especially in the economic field. He stressed that, in the future, attention will be focused on higher forms of economic relations, such as joint ventures and joint participation in third markets.

Replying to a question on possibilities for the investment of Kuwaiti capital in Yugoslavia, Mikulic answered that a law has recently been passed in our country on joint ventures which regulates these questions in a favorable way.

Speaking of the rescheduling of debts, the FEC president said that Yugoslavia is regularly meeting its commitments and that there is not a single dollar of debt outstanding to anyone. Some debts have been rescheduled, he stressed, but this is in order to invest funds in development projects which will facilitate the smoother repayment of foreign credits. This year Yugoslavia's overall foreign debts have been reduced by about $500 million, Mikulic stressed.

At the end of the interview, Mikulic stressed that Yugoslavia and Kuwait are tied by bonds of friendship and by their membership in the Nonaligned Movement.

MIKULIC RETURNS AFTER INDIA, KUWAIT VISIT

LD032201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic returned to Belgrade late tonight from visits to India and Kuwait.

Mikulic exchanged views with highest officials of the two friendly and non-aligned countries on possibilities for further cooperation.

Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with the two countries, as assessed, lags behind the actual possibilities and mutual wishes.

Special attention in the talks was devoted to topical international problems.

Attention was focused on all questions related to the activities of the non-aligned countries and preparations for their upcoming summit in Harare.

In all the contacts and talks Premier Mikulic had in India and Kuwait, the interest in the success of the Harare non-aligned summit was expressed, as was also the readiness to make a full contribution to that end. Significant attention was devoted to the necessity of strengthening the unity, role, and action capability of the movement of non-aligned countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VLAJKOVIC TRIP TO GUINEA

LD012347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1859 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Conakry, August 1 (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia on a visit to Guinea now had a talk with Lansansa Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Reconstruction and president of Guinea here today.

Vlajkovic and Conte discussed bilateral cooperation between Guinea and Yugoslavia and international relations in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, particularly the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and state in the movement in anticipation of its 8th summit in Harare.

They laid a particular stress on the need for the Harare gathering to be devoted to key-international problems and the Non-aligned Movement's greater engagement as an independent and autonomous factor in international relations.

Vladjkovic Comments

LD022028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Conakry, August 2 (TANJUG) -- The visits to Ghana and Guinea were very successful and important for a futher development of Yugoslavia's relations with those countries and, particularly so, as they were made at the time of preparations for an 8th non-aligned summit in Harare, Radovan Vlajkovic, a member of the presidency of Yugoslavia, said here today before leaving Conakry for Belgrade.

In talks in recent days with Jerry Rawlings and Lansana Conte, presidents of Ghana and Guinea respectively, a full agreement was reached on the necessity for strengthening the Nonaligned Movement's action capability, Vlajkovic said.

Rawlings and Conte, the heads of states which together with Yugoslavia founded the movement, consider that Yugosalvia and other member countries which enjoy reputation within the movement and internationally have to particularly get engaged with the goal of securing success for the summit, Vladjkovic emphasized.

In a statement for TANJUG, Vlajkovic said that Ghana and Guinea have pointed out their attachment to the original principles of non-alignment as a guarantee that the movement will remain an autonomous and independent factor in international trends.

His visits to Ghana and Guinea have confirmed that these countries, as before, expect support from Yugosalvia in their efforts to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and its aid to get as soon as possible out of poverty and underdevelopment, the member of the Yugoslav presidency underlined.

Before leaving today, Vlajkovic had a closing talk with Gen Lansana Conte, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Reconstruction and president of Guinea, on summing up the results of his three-day visit to this friendly and non-aligned country. The Vlajkovic-Conte meeting today was their working meeting during Vlajkovic's visit to Guinea.

TANJUG CITES SFRY-GHANA COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT TALKS

LD011735 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0315 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, August 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Ghana have confirmed their commitment to the U.N. Charter and the authentic principles of nonalginment, and stressed the need for the respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of nonaligned countries. The two countries underline the importance of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all other forms of domination and oppression.

These stands are contained in a Yugoslav-Ghanian comminque issued here at the end of Yugoslav Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to friendly and nonaligned Ghana.

The joint communique underscores that the racist policy of the Pretoria regime is the "main source of instability in southern Africa which poses danger to peace in the region." The two countries therefore strongly condemned the inhuman and oppressive policies of the Pretoria regime, urging its immediate abolition, the release from prison of Nelson Mandela and the creation of conditions for naormal activities of all movements struggling against apartheid.

Yugoslavia and Ghana also urge the opening of a dialogue between the minority white and the majority black population in South Africa, with the aim of establishing democracy on the one-man-one-vote principle, the joint communique said they should also call on the international community, especially the nonaligned countries, to increase moral and material support to freedom fighters in South Africa.

It was noted with pleasure the Yugoslav-Ghanian talks in Accra in the past three days, the joint communique sets out, that the two countries' relations are exceptionally good. A mutual wish was expressed to further examine the possibilities to promote bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere.

The talks also reflected the two countries' conviction that the eighth summit in Harare in early September would reaffirm the unity of action of the Nonaligned Movement in accordance with the philosophy which inspired its founders -- i.e. "nonalignment as a global, independent factor outside the big powers' blocs."

REPORTAGE ON DIZDAREVIC, MOZAMBICAN TALKS

Exchange of Views

LD011658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, this morning started official talks which primarily concentrated on bilateral cooperation. Both sides assessed that bilateral policitical relations and cooperation were very good and that they had a long tradition. Friendly relations were established as early as the time of Mozambique's struggle for independence, when Yugoslavia provided support and help to Frelimo. Later contacts, which have become traditional, contributed to the friendly development of cooperation. It was assessed that the present visit of the Mozambican foreign minister would also contribute in this direction.

The exchange of views was also devoted to the possibilities for promoting economic cooperation which is lagging behind politics. It is expected that at a meeting between Chissano and ministerial officials, references will be made to individual questions of economic cooperation, projects, and possible participation of Yugoslav enterprises in their realization.

Dizdarevic and Joaquim Alberto Chissano will continue their talks this afternoon. They are expected to devote most attention to international questions, the activities of nonaligned countries, preparations for the Harare summit and the situation in South Africa.

Upcoming Summit Discussed

LD012014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- [Passage omitted] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Chissano talked about an alarming development of the situation in southern Africa and about efforts, particularly on the part of nonaligned countries, to put an end to apartheid and free Namibia.

Special attention was devoted to preparations for and the importance of the coming eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare which is expected not only to further reaffirm the original principles of the nonaligned policy, but also to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned and to strengthen their action training as regards resolving the fundamental problems of the modern world.

Discussing Yugoslav-Mozambican cooperation the two sides also expressed readiness and need for joint efforts aimed at the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic sphere.

'SILENCE MAINTAINED' ABOUT RAPE IN KOSOVO

AU311758 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 86 p 2

[D.D. article: "Reflection: Delayed Truth"]

[Text] It is only from an official statement that TANJUG the day before yesterday reported from Titova Mitrovica that one has learned about a serious incident which happened as early as 5 May this year. TANJUG reported, and all the public information media relayed its report, that the trial of eight perpetrators of a criminal act of rape against N.K. of Serbian nationality set for 28 July was postponed until the end of August because the defense counsel of one of the accused was on annual vacation.

One learned about this repulsive event and very grave assault on the dignity of a young woman only when the trial was set. Exactly 83 days had elapsed by then. During that time, silence was doggedly maintained until a NIN journalist last Saturday broke the "embargo" and reported, much more extensively than the official statement later, about another crime of wide proportions. "This is a crime and not a rape," N.K. was able to say to the investigative organs after all that happened. As the weekly reported, the 21-year-old wife of a Belgrade man has been living in Srbica recently. Why was silence maintained when it has been said many times since 1981 that the truth must always be in the foreground? Will the public get an answer to the questions why silence was maintained for almost 3 months, although some people knew very well about this event?

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1556 GMT on 28 July carries a 400-word report on the postponement of the trial of eight ethnic Albanians accused of rape and of abetting in the rape of N.K.]

[Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1856 on 27 July on page 14 carries a 700-word report by T. Milic on the incident in Titova Mitrovica on 5 May, when N.K. was first molested by two unknown men, and when asking for help at a nearby coffeeshop, was helped by two of the accused to a taxi, which drove her and her erstwhile helpers to a deserted house in the Svinjare district of Titova Mitrovica where she was raped and robbed of 5,000 dinars, a gold chain, and a silver ring.]

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BCP FOUNDATION MARKED AT BUZLUDZHA GATHERING

Yovchev Opens Meeting

AU021907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Today one of the most glorious pages in the many-century history of our state is commemorated -- the 95th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Communist Party. On the legendary peak of Buzludzha in Stara Planina a meeting-gathering was held which was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov and Petur Dyulgerov; party and economic leaders of the Stara Zagora, Gabrovo, and Veliko Turnovo Okrugs; and many workers, young men and women, and party veterans. The meeting was opened by Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee. [passage omitted with report of Dyulgerov's speech]

Dyulgerov Speaks

AU041012 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Aug 86 p 2

[Speech by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, at the 2 August commemoration meeting at Buzludzha Peak]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted, dealing with the establishment of the BCP and its historic development]

Comrades,

On this peak, 95 years ago, the Blagoevites announced their faith in the teaching of Marx and Lenin, that the future belongs to socialism. Since then the world has changed, and their prophecy has become reality. Socialism has turned from an idea into a world system and the main force of social progress, determining the roads and tendencies of historic development.

Real socialism is the greatest achievement of the world communist movement and the international workers class. It is a powerful support of all progressive forces and the engine of the world civilization. Its positions in the contemporary world are powerful; however, capitalism is still a dangerous opponent that has not relinquished the idea and policy of world revenge. With its class blindness it directly threatens the very existence of mankind and the world. The United States and its allies spark a reckless arms race, conduct a policy of confrontation, exacerbate the international situation and stir up anticommunism by any means.

This road is fatal. It leads toward a nuclear catastrophe. However, there is a way out and that is in doing an about-face toward disarmament, taking into account the realities of our time, and observing the principles of peaceful coexistence. It is very clear that in the nuclear missile era the security of separate countries or the world itself cannot be guaranteed by military means. The alternative is in political solutions and in working out a new political thinking and new political approaches toward the problems of peace and security.

This is how the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are behaving. They conduct an active peace policy, which can really introduce the necessary turnaround and ensure lasting peace. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet program on abolishing nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the proposals on removing medium-range missiles from Europe, stopping nuclear tests, destroying chemical weapons, reducing conventional weapons in Europe, and preventing the militarization of space are a real and secure road of liberating mankind from the military nightmare.

The approach of the United States and its closest allies is completely different. They not only reject the peaceful proposals of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, but despite the mass antiwar movement in the world they are intensifying the arms race, increasing the military expenditures, and stubbornly striving to achieve military superiority.

In this situation, the task of protecting peace is above everything else. This responsibility and this understanding are a guiding principle in the BCP foreign policy activity. The slogan raised by Dimitur Blagoev -- "The War Against War" has been steadily followed by the BCP in the past and in the present. Our country realized its responsibilities and is actively working to protect and strengthen peace. It conducts a consistent policy aimed at removing the nuclear threat, achieving a positive turning point in Europe and the world, peace, goodneighborliness, and cooperation in the Balkans. [passage omitted, pledging to work to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and greeting the participants in the meeting].

ZAREV MEETS SOVIET CONSTRUCTION AFFARIS OFFICIAL

AU011428 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Dmitriy Pankovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affaris.

They held a talk on expanding bilateral cooperation in the building sector and in the construction materials industry field.

MITKO GRIGOROV DEPARTS FOR BOGOTA 4 AUGUST

AU041815 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 4 (BTA) -- Mr. Mitko Grigorov, vice-president of the State Council, left today for Bogota where he will take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the coming into office of the newly elected president of Colombia, Mr. Virgilio Vargas.

ENVOY IN ROME ACCEPTS PRIZE HONORING YORDANOV

AU041857 Sofia BTA in English 1537 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Rome, August 4 (BTA Correspondent) -- This year, the prestigious international "Etna" prize went to Mr. Georgi Yordanov, Bulgaria's deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development. He was honoured for his active work in support of peace withn the framework of the Banner of Peace International Children's Assembly.

The prize was received by Mr Rayko Nikolov, Bulgaria's ambassador in Italy. On behalf of the recipient, he extended wishes for the further promotion of relations and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy in the interests of their peoples, for the benefit of peace and security in Europe.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES SCIENTISTS FROM ABROAD

LD041934 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Natural scientists and engineers of Hungarian origin arrived from every part of the world to Budapest, to the international scientists' meeting that started today, in order to discuss with their colleagues living here at home their common concerns. [passage omitted]

The conference was opened by Academician Erno Pungor, then Deputy Premier Laszloi Marothy greeted the participants. First, we quote from the speech by Laszlo Marothy.

[Begin recording] Permit me to greet this conference gladly and wholeheartedly on behalf of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic. I greet especially those researchers and engineers who, accepting the invitation of the organizers, have arrived here from abroad, giving expression to their liking and esteem for the Hungarian homeland.

At present the entire country is working on accomplishing the tasks stemming from society's internal development and on improving the competitiveness of our economy. But during work, the requirement of constant renewal places intellectual work, science, in the forefront. In December it will be 30 years since we declared, as an important component of our political programme, that only with scientific thoroughness and exactingness can and must society be built in our homeland.

In our days this program is growing stronger, since science is an increasingly important source of our progress, one that is becoming decisive in many areas. We are aware that in order for science to fulfill its social mission, first and foremost it is necessary to raise its level. In order to accelerate development, it is also necessary for us to participate in the maximum extent in the circulation of international scientific life. Science has prepared, and is preparing, for the tasks of the future.

We are glad that in this area our position is satisfactory, as it is also in its international aspects; we also are aware that this can only be preserved or improved if we concentrate our resources more, if we select according to the significance of the tasks, to the standard of scientific work, if we open up the gates of international cooperation even wider. Our society thinks highly of the exponents of science, and we are endeavoring to ensure that the creators of assets should partake in even greater material and moral recognition. We are endeavoring to achieve, in line with our financial possibilities, wide-ranging cooperation with the countries of the world.

We are glad to see at home researchers and engineers who originate from our country, who feel a sense of responsibility for the development of Hungarian science. I must tell you that our government, together with the directing organs of science, is endeavoring to establish the appropriate, good institutional forms for the activities at home of researchers and engineers who originate from our country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

DPA SAYS HONECKER TO VISIT PRC IN OCTOBER

LD050827 Hamburg DPA in German 0734 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (DPA) -- GDR Council of State Chairman and SED Leader Erich Honecker is planning an official visit to China in the second half of October it was learned from reliable sources in Beijing today. It was said that the other phases of his Far East trip will include the Mongolian People's Republic and North Korea.

The political significance of the China trip, which has not yet been officially confirmed, lies in the fact that Honecker is the first head of state and party leader among Moscow's closest allies to visit the People's Republic since the Chinese-Soviet conflict. Thus, both sides are underlining the progressive normalization of relations at state and party levels.

The visit follows that of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to East Berlin at the end of May. Honecker will be accompanied on his Far East trip by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Politburo member Guenter Mittag, it was said.

PRC MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS RECEPTION IN BERLIN

AU041115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Shen Guoliang, military, naval, and air force attache at the PRC Embassy to the GDR, hosted a cocktail party in Berlin on Thursday [31 July]. His invitation was honored by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of national defense, as well as other generals and officers, among them Lt Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commander of Berlin. Also present were Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC, and other heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR as well as military and defense attaches.

SOCIALIST NATIONS END UN PREPARATORY TALKS

LD311536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1103 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, 31 Jul (ADN) -- Three days of consultations by representatives of the foreign ministries of the socialist countries in preparation for the ordinary 41st United Nations General Assembly session ended in Budapest on Thursday.

The consultations, which were held in a creative atmosphere, were attended by the deputy foreign ministers of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, The GDR, The DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the CSSR. The CEMA was also represented. The participants at the consultations expressed the hope that the 41st United Nations General Assembly would contribute to strengthening the role and standing of the United Nations in the solution of the major problems of the present and thus serve peace and international security. The deputy foreign ministers were received by the Hungarian foreign minister, Dr Peter Varkonyi. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Peter Florin, took part for the GDR.

POLISH LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU041304 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades!

We express cordial thanks for the greetings and congratulations conveyed on the anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

We fully share your satisfaction with the universal cooperation successfully developing between our parties, states, and peoples. We will continue to do everything to actively contribute, together with the GDR, to strengthening socialism and peace in Europe and the world, to avoiding attempts of undermining the international security, and to the struggle against all revisionist and revanchist efforts.

We convey to you fraternal greetings and best wishes for further successes in your responsible work in the socialist development of the GDR and in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, as well as for health and well-being.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO SOUTH AFRICAN CP

AU311233 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the South African Communist Party -- no date given]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party on its 65th anniversary.

The South African Communist Party wages a heroic and sacrificial struggle against exploitation and deprivation of rights, for the liberation of the suppressed people of South Africa from apartheid, a system that despises human beings.

The SED and the working people of the GDR follow with great sympathy all efforts aimed at strengthening the broad front of apartheid's opponents, at overthrowing the hated racist regime, and at creating a South Africa of peace, democracy, and social progress, as this struggle has now entered a decisive phase.

In the future the SED will also be firmly and in solidarity at the side of the South African communists and all patriots, and it is convinced that the close relations between our parties in the struggle to safeguard world peace and bring about a happy future for mankind will further develop and strengthen.

With communist greetings
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

SZUROS RECEIVES BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD012133 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- On Friday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held talks in Budapest with Jan Debrouwere, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Communist Party of Belgium and secretary of foreign affairs of the Central Committee, who is spending his holidays in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP.

In cordial, comradely atmosphere the parties surveyed topical international affairs, and inter party relations.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSS LABOR ISSUES

AU041139 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG and MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 1 August carry the following articles dealing with subjects on the agenda of the latest session of the Council of Ministers held on 31 July:

NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 1 August on page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by Katalin Bossanyi entitled "The Future of the Surface Construction Industry -- Upwards With Small Steps" and dealing with the present and future of the industry, the various causes for the crisis of this industry, the deficit accumulated by some loss-making enterprises in this industry, and the various means of long-term solutions to the problems of this branch of the building industry.

The article reviews the difficulties encountered by the enterprises belonging to the surface construction industry, stating that "there has been a drastic modification in the working conditions of the construction industry in the last 5-6 years," including a decrease in the overall achievement of the enterprises, stagnation of housing construction and a decrease in investments. The fact that "60,000 workers left the construction sector of the building industry compared to the planned 20,000 in the last medium-term plan" has further contributed to the problems facing this sector of the economy.

After reviewing a number of large enterprises that have losses and are in great financial and manpower trouble, the article deals with the ways and means aimed at accelerating structural change and achieving a better adjustment to market conditions. In addition to internal organizational deficiencies and manpower, material, and budget administration weaknesses, stricter regulations also contributed to the difficulties facing the enterprises in this sector. The article also deplores the state of the technological standard of various enterprises, saying that "30-40 percent of the machines and installations are completely run-down and there are no development sources available."

Then the article deals with the possibilities of solving the problems as discussed at the recent session of the Council of Ministers, stating that "the government started from the premise that the financial tensions could be eliminated only gradually, over a period of several years, and in three large phases." The first step mentioned by the article is the need to settle the situation of the enterprises that are making the greatest losses by considerably modernizing their production structure, promoting the selling of various workshops to other industrial enterprises, and supplying bank loans to the ones that promise recovery in a reasonable time. Bank loans will also be provided to enterprises that are willing to purchase the surplus workshops and installations of the deficit-making enterprises in order to facilitate the transactions. As a second step, to commence in September this year, the 30 enterprises that operate with a low efficiency are supposed to work out a rationalization program of a minimum 2 years to reduce expenses and to diversify their activity.

The article concludes that "it is impossible to solve the protracted difficulties encountered by the surface construction industry overnight," and therefore there is need of a long term program, too, for which the present decisions are a good start.

MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 1 August on page 5 carries a 1,000-word article by Karoly Ban entitled "On the Agenda of the Council of Ministers -- Package Deal To Improve Work Discipline" and dealing with the recent measures taken by the government to improve the slack work discipline that has been plaguing the Hungarian economy for a long time. Among the measures adopted by the recent session of the Council of Ministers, the article mentions the series of measures aimed "at further extending the opening time of services beyond the regular working hours" in order to put an end to the practice of workers leaving their work places to attend to their personal administrative affairs during working hours. The government decision also stipulates that the workers cannot be paid for the time wasted for private affairs unless they compensate for the loss with extra work. The issue of vacations and holidays has also been regulated by banning the closing of kindergartens and nurseries for a period longer than two weeks. Another point mentioned in the article is the minimum number of working days set to 255 days. As to paid holidays, the article mentions the fact that "employers have to give at least half of the paid holiday in one piece" and that "the employers can now terminate the employment of a worker after 3 days of unjustified absence instead of the current 6 days." Finally, the article mentions the regulations concerning the consumption of alcohol that has for long been a major cause of violations of work discipline and states that "the government decision clearly bans the introduction, storage, and consumption of alcohol in the work place also after working hours."

JOB-SEEKING BENEFIT PAID FROM 1 SEPTEMBER

AU291328 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by "WKI": "From 1 September: Job-Seeking Benefit": first paragraph published in boldface; capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] The law package dealing with the regulations of enterprise rehabilitation and liquidation will take effect as of 1 September. The changes will not only affect the life of business organizations but also the employees. If an enterprise is closed down, the employees will become redundant. This possibility must be prepared for...

The Council of Ministers already issued two decrees dealing with this subject. Decree No. 27/1986 (VII.16) provides for the questions of employment of personnel in business organizations where the liquidation process has begun. Decree No. 28/1986 (VII.16) provides for the extension of time for liquidation and for job-seeking benefit.

When it is decided that an enterprise will be liquidated, a liquidator is to be present at the firm and from that moment onward he has the rights of the employer. Among other things, he is entitled to engage or release people from employment, to modify wages, and to deal with employees that become available. This latter task indicates that in practice the situation is not like closing down enterprise one day and putting people on the street the next. Those involved WILL BE INFORMED ABOUT THE DECISION IN TIME -- at least according to plans -- and they will have an opportunity to look for a job in the stipulated period of notice. If no employment is found, the period of notice may be EXTENDED for 6 months. Special situations may arise, however, where this half a year is not enough to find a new job, and this will be a case where the so-called job-seeking benefit can be allocated.

Of course, in practice MANY VARIATIONS could occur. In certain individual cases the specialized labor administration agencies have to decide and the manpower redistribution agencies also have to help in finding employment. However, in order to achieve this these institutions must also be INFORMED IN TIME about the liquidation process and the number of people becoming free.

If, in the case of liquidation of a firm, at least 10 people become redundant, the manpower redistribution agencies are ADVISED TO SEEK ORGANIZED EMPLOYMENT for them. Experience so far shows that liquidated firms have been replaced by new enterprises and they were happy to take the previous employees. There were cases where people learned A NEW TRADE and during retraining they received a retraining grant. In general, the period of notice should be used to look for a job. If the job-seeking has not been successful, then the 6-month extension can be considered. This, however, requires the permission of specialized labor administration agencies which are obliged to approve the extension if the manpower redistribution agency has been unable to offer employment that is suitable for the training level of the individual and if the prospective wage is 10 percent below the previous wage.

Job-seeking benefit can only be considered after the extended period of notice has expired. The amount of benefit is 75 percent of normal earnings for the first 3 months of payment, and 60 percent in the second 3 months. This half year is counted toward employment.

The regulations will take effect as of 1 September, together with the rehabilitation-liquidation procedures.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER -- Vladimir Lukyanenko, Soviet minister of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, who visited Hungary at the invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, industry minister, left Hungary on 12 July. Vladimir Lukyanenko was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Jul 86 p 3 AU]

CHINESE EDUCATION DELEGATION -- A Chinese education delegation led by Vice Minister Huang Xinbai, member of the State Education Commission visited Hungary from 16 to 26 June at the invitation of the Ministry of Education. The Chinese deputy minister was received by Education Minister Bela Kopeczi. The heads of the Ministry of Education and the members of the Chinese delegation informed each other about the current educational policy issues of the two countries and the situation and prospects of the Hungarian-Chinese educational relations. The Chinese delegation visited several institutions of higher education and vocational training. A protocol was signed on the meeting in which the sides expressed their desire to deepen the cooperation and the exchange of educational experience. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 June 86 p 6 AU]

HUNGARIAN-CSSR WATER TALKS -- The Hungarian-CSSR water management talks held between 10 and 11 June with the participation of State Secretary Antal Kovacs, chairman of the National Waters Affairs Office, and Vladimir Margetin, Slovak minister of forestry and water management, ended with the signing of a protocol on 11 June in Budapest. The sides reviewed the current issues of the border water cooperation and discussed the development of relations in water technology between the two countries and the progress of the Bos-Nagymaros river barrage scheme. Vladimir Margetin visited the computer center of the Water Management Institute in Szentendre. Vladimir Margetin left Budapest on 11 June. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 June 86 p 6 AU]

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD041831 Warsaw PAP in English 1758 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 4: Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski received today Kalu Idika Kalu, minister of national planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, chairman of Nigerian delegation for the 4th session of Polish-Nigerian commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation, now under way here.

During the talk the two exchanged views on key international problems and discussed prospects for Polish-Nigerian cooperation, stressing the will to develop bilateral relations, especially in the field of economy, and to undertake joint activities for the good of peace in the world.

CACKOWSKI, CC MEMBER, DISCUSSES 'COLLECTIVE WILL'

PM041211 Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Zdzislaw Cackowski, PZPR Central Committee member, 10th Congress delegate, and member of the PZPR Central Committee Editorial Group for the Formulation of Party Program, by Hanna Swieszczakowska; date, place not given]

[Text] [Swieszczakowska] In an address delivered at the recent 10th PZPR Congress you spoke, Comrade Professor, about our social prostration. We have good programs and ambitious visions of social development, but we find it very difficult to transform them into reality. In your opinion, what are the reasons for this discrepancy? How can we reduce it?

[Cackowski] My comments will be of a general and theoretical nature, because any transition to practical recommendations seems to require a wisdom greater than that of the philosophers. Let us begin with the fact that there are three necessary preconditions for any deed to be accomplished. First we must answer the question: what? -- that is, define the objective of our project. Then we must tell ourselves how to do it, that is, map out the intermediate targets, which are at the same time the means to achieve it. Finally, we need to have the energy and the will to act.

I shall focus on that last precondition, without which no end, whether lesser or greater, can be achieved. At certain times, the individual will of one single person is sufficient to accomplish some singular deed. But let me stress that it is only at certain times; it is much more often that individual persons' actions must spring from the support offered them by others, from their realization fo the expectations of those around them, from a wish to "pass the test" and meet those expectations, not fail them. On the other hand, every action of social significance must be powered by collective will and collective energy. It is not enough for a certain group or a certain individual to state what it is that their community needs. What is essential is a universal will to act, demonstrated in the form of public pressure for and insistence on accomplishing these objectives. We are in a difficult situation here, because the collective will of the Polish people is suffering from chronic fatigue and chronic caution. But surely this state of affairs cannot obscure our positive outlook for the future.

It would be wrong and harmful to go on complaining ceaselessly that society does not put enough energy into the realization of the major objectives of socialism. It is necessary to understand the caution affecting the collective will of the population and to devise methods of releasing people's reserves of energy. Let us, then, consider our postwar experience. Over the past 30 years the collective will of the population was on three occasions subjected to serious trial.

The year 1956 revealed that the collective will of the population was present on a massive social scale. There was enthusiastic manifestation of support for the authorities and for the party, and that gave them a tremendous stimulus to act. A blow was dealt to that enthusiasm by the events of 1970. But soon people's will to act was restored. It is true that it did not carry as many emotional overtones as before and that its structure was different, but it was, nevertheless, very strong and very widespread. After another 10 years it again became apparent that for a considerable proportion of the population that public will yielded to a fallacious course of action. The resulting disappointment was followed by an explosion of hope, enthusiasm, and energy in 1980. But nationalistic motives were often an essential element at the heart of that state of affairs. It also soon became evident that the will of a considerable section of the population allowed itself in 1981 to be swept by currents which were pulling either in the direction of nowhere or down a precipice. Thus, yet another blow.

After a period of restored calm, we are yet again faced with the problem of restoring the collective will of the population. But we cannot, and should not, expect that it will manifest itself in a show of enthusiasm. Such enthusiastic manifestations of public will have often in the past turned out to be no more than a flash in the pan, and they have become devalued.

Now we must restore the collective social will, as it were, organically, working upward from the foundations. This means that we must link it to concrete objectives, which are at the same time the means, that are important for the people's environment, their region or their workplace. Thus, the collective will needs to be restored in pragmatic terms and gradually directed toward higher results and higher aims.

[Swieszczakowska] But it is surely difficut to talk about any larger-scale restoration of people's will to act if there is not enough of that within the party itself ...

[Cackowski] Primary party organizations must both create and take advantage of practical circumstances in the environment in which they operate to attain certain concrete and universally approved objectives. Thus, we must begin by restoring the collective social will at the lowest level. People must see that an active attitude brings its own rewards in both moral and material terms. Moreover, the party has other, additional devices for activating its members' reserves of energy and courage. It is unfortunate that it still fails to take sufficient advantage of these reserves.

[Swieszczakowska] Nevertheless, a large proportion of our society still believes that proper leadership, especially at the highest level, is the first prerequisite for overcoming our difficulties. People often say, if this condition were met, the rest would follow of its own accord.

[Cackowski] Not even the best plans of leadership can be put into practice without collective will and support offered by those below. Those in the lead must not be left on their own because their energy reserves are bound to become depleted if they do not feel any social response, support, or pressure. Besides, erroneous initiatives by ruling bodies ought to be rejected as a result of pressure from below. After all, the ways in which we attain our goals are not necessarily the same each time; practical considerations make us modify and adjust our methods.

Even the most perfect rudder is useless if it has no propulsion. Such propulsion must be provided by the collective social will. How can we activate it? The question ought to be subdivided into a series of detailed questions dealing with the specific nature of individual social milieus. It is hard to imagine that we can attain the goals we dream of if we do not pose these questions and find answers to them. Recognizing the specific character of particular milieus is a task for party organizations; it is their share of the political responsibility involved in assuming a leading role in society. It was clearly formulated as such at the 10th Congress.

STEPIEN INTERVIEWED ON APPOINTMENT TO POLITBURO

AU042046 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview given by PZPR Politburo member Zofia Stepien to Tadeusz Strumff: "Remaining a Worker" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Strumff] Comrade Zofia, who was one of the first persons to congratulate you on your appointment to the Politburo?

[Stepien] My namesake, Zofia Crzyb. She gave me a strong, warm hug.

[Strumff] But....

[Stepien] Yes, she herself was not appointed a second time. But I believe she and everyone of us have the same opinion of this matter, one term of office is enough.

[Strumff] Why?

[Stepien] Because with a second term of office, a worker would be in danger of isolation from his milieu, work force, and workplace. In other words, he would be cut off from that which gives him strength and lets him be really useful in the highest body of party leadership.

[Strumff] But such a danger of isolation can also occur during a single term of office.

[Stepien] Of course. A lot depends on the person himself, on his character and way of thinking. However, a shorter period of holding this function permits a better correlation of one's status in the milieu and sensitivity toward its troubles and opinions on the one hand with the enormous burden of commitments and tasks brought by work in the Politburo on the other. That is why in my opinion one term of office for a worker is just right. Later he could lose his sharpness of perception, receptivity, and firmness of opinion. Maybe, I will say this without mincing words, he would stop being that person whom his closest comrades sincerely trust. And I would most of all like to remain who I was and who I am. [passage omitted]

[Strumff] Where does a new Politburo member see the seeds of new hope?

[Stepien] My optimism stems from my belief, and also from my observation, that we as a society will understand increasingly clearly that the seriousness of the situation requires one thing, efficient, much more efficient work. We must contribute this efficiency without looking at anyone else, contribute it in every workshop and with our own strength, in an "economical way."

[Strumff] This is being said by a woman who travels to work in a crowded streetcar, stands in line for meat, and lives less than modestly....

[Stepien] ...But also one who is a worker, who knows how to assess the progress that has been made in this political system that we have, not in any other. That is why I am confident that despite all the crises we have experienced, including the profound crisis in our social consciousness, there are better, richer times ahead of us.

Let there be one thing, let there be peace. I was moved by a female textile worker who told me during one of my postcongress talks in the factory: "I do not mind living in greater poverty as long as there is no war -- make sure that peace continues to reign." I replied to her: "I have a daughter and a grandson. I know what you mean."

WORK OF CONGRESS APPEALS COMMISSION REPORTED

AU041351 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2/3 Aug 86 pp 1,2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "Five Hundred Appeals to the 10th Congress"]

[Excerpts] A chief executive of a city and rural district whose party recommendation for holding this post had been withdrawn by the voivodship PZPR Committee viewed this decision as unfair and appealed to the 10th Congress Appeals Commission.

People are appealing to this commission who were often expelled from the party many years ago. Sometimes a family of a deceased person lodges an appeal in order to clear his name.

Every case received by the Congress Appeals Commission conceals an individual piece of human misfortune, someone's drama or feeling of injustice whether invented or real, and a desire to vindicate one's political, ethical, or professional rights. In accordance with the principles of democratic centralism and the party statute, the right to apply for party justice is not becoming extinct. If someone has failed to achieve satisfaction by the entire statutory appeals procedure in force in the party every day, then this very road -- the congress -- remains open to him. The congress is the highest party authority. One of its powers, which it shares with no one else, with no cell or executive body, is the power to reverse an earlier decision made by any party body ranging from the primary party organizations right up to the Central Party Control Commission.

Of course, the appeals are not examined by the congress in their entirety. For this purpose, every congress appoints its own Appeals Commission. The 10th Congress did the same. Its commission, composed entirely of delegates, contains 55 members and is headed by Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski, whereas its work is managed by a 10-man presidium.

Appeals to the congress should usually be made not later than the end of the congress. But in practice, later appeals are made for various reasons. Therefore the 10th Congress Appeals Commission has decided to accept appeals until the end of the year. Of course these appeals may only refer to decisions made before the congress. The commision will deal with them before the next congress.

By 25 July the commission had received 493 cases. Of these, 254 concerned expulsions from the party 58 concerned erasures from the membership list, 53 referred to party sanctions, 85 concerned length of party membership, and 7 involved requests to rejoin the party. However, there are cases whose connection with internal party work is weak, cases involving the work of various institutions, labor relations, and so on. For example, one Warsaw resident, having probably exhausted all other possibilities, turned to the Congress Appeals Commission for her accomodation problems.

The following voivodships lead the way concerning the number of appeals: Katowice (79), Warsaw (57), and Wroclaw (31). The largest social group making appeals is clerical workers (243), followed by old age pensioners (148). As many as 48 cases, almost 10 percent, have already been examined by the commissions of earlier congresses. Another 10 percent of cases concern appeals against a withdrawal of party recommendation to hold a particular post.

The 10th Congress Appeals Commission is divided into six regional teams, each of which covers specific voivodships. These teams are chaired by members of the presidium. The presidium itself forms a seventh team which examines the most complicated matters requiring possible action at central level. [passage omitted listing names of chairmen of regional teams with their occupations]

The work procedure of these teams foresees two or three team members holding a talk with the plaintiff prior to examining his case, so that he may present his thoughts, quote additional facts, and so on. A report on such a meeting is, apart from other documents, a basis for an examination of the appeal by the team, this time in the plaintiff's absence. This procedure is obligatory in the case of all appeals against party expulsion and can be recommended for other cases as the need and possibility arises. An appeal which has never been examined by a party control commission first reaches the appropriate party control and auditing commission. The appeals commission team is merely the next stage of appeal, and its decision terminates the case. The team reaches a decision openly and by a majority verdict, and the plaintiff receives the decision in writing, a copy being submitted to the party records.

This procedure is clear and understandable when it comes to cases concerning party membership and party decisionmaking. However, the commission does not reject other complaints and requests, because this would be contrary to general party principles. These matters are dealt with by the Presidium, with the help of the Central Committee departments, relevant government bodies, authorities, and so on. The plaintiffs in these cases receive reply from the appropriate institution.

No one who turns to the party congress with his own affair or a more general one, whether or not he belongs to the party, whether or not intervention in his case is justified, may go away without an explanation.

REPORT ON JUNE ANTIPROFITEERING CAMPAIGN

AU041938 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA In Polish 30 Jul 86 p 4

[Unsigned report: "Against Profiteering and Malversations -- No Assent to Easy Money"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In June 1986 the Militia Headquarters carried out antiprofiteering actions in all trading units, catering establishments, private outlets, domestic trade transportation, and various street market places and bazaars.

The operation codenamed "Rynek" [Market] yielded 1,330 initial charges for offenses against customers, including 866, or 65.1 percent, charges for profiteering.

In 168 cases, preliminary proceedings were initiated on account of large-scale profiteering in goods of great value or on account of the fact that suspects operated in an organized manner. The courts dealt with 382 profiteering cases under summary procedures, and this accounted for 28.7 percent of the proceedings for offenses against the interests of customers.

Lay courts were asked to deal with and punish 852 offenses against the interests of customers. Some 4,415 persons were fined to the tune of Z4.7 million for various offenses. State and economic administative bodies were informed about 551 cases of trade irregularities.

Control checks in trading units revealed secret stocks of goods worth Z9.186 million and helped to attach Z40,544,000 worth of goods used for profiteering. These goods are being held for decisions by regular and lay courts. To ensure that suspects are able to pay up eventual fines, Z84 million worth of their property was secured. [passage omitted]

Fiscal control bodies carried out 726 checks in private enterprises and among persons who engage in varous economic activities without paying taxes or conceal reception of inheritances and gifts. As a result, 540 punishable fiscal offenses were ascertained, 265 of which had been committed by owners of registered enterprises and 275 by persons who engage in various economic activities, violating taxation rules or refusing to pay taxes.

The control bodies revealed that such enterprises and persons had failed to pay taxation worth Z182 million. As a result, some Z140 million worth of property from these offenders was attached to secure their ability to pay up tax arrears. This sum represents 76 percent of the tax arrears.

In May 1986 the local taxation authorities carried out 26,700 control checks to identify and tax high incomes that are not socially justified. Altogether 2,380 taxation offenses were revealed, including those by artisans and service persons. In addition, 131 cases of most lucrative illegal trade in foreign goods were ascertained.

Taxation authorities launched about 4,600 explanatory proceedings under the income taxation law against persons whose high personal incomes had raised doubts as to their legality and who had purchased summer huts, foreign cars, expensive jewelry, and other luxuries. Some Z26.7 million worth of taxation was imposed on these persons. Altogether taxation authorities were able to collect Z183.5 million in tax errors. [passage omitted]

The data supplied by the Ministry of Justice show that last June, 991 person were put on trial for profiteering, including 284 persons tried under summary jurisdiction. Some 884 of these persons were convicted, including 256 under summary proceedings.

Altogether in the first 6 months of 1986 some 5,216 persons were put on trial, including 1,459 tried under summary jurisdiction. Some 4,479 of these were convicted, including 1,314, or 29.3 percent, under summary jurisdiction.

This is a result of the measures provided by the law on special penal responsibility passed on 10 May 1985. In the first months of 1986 some 2,075 persons fewer were convicted compared with the first 6 months of 1985.

The structure of crime is not changing radically. The following are the dominant crimes: speculation with goods bought in socialized trade, illegal acquisition of rationing cards, violating trading rules, shops accepting cash instead of goods deliveries, hoarding goods for profiteering purposes, and concealing goods from customers. Profiteering takes place mainly with rare industrial goods and alcohol.

6,927 REPORTED FREED UNDER NEW 'ACT' ON CRIMES

LD041756 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The 3d week of the implementation of the Act on Special Procedure regarding the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes has begun. A total of 6,927 people, including 713 women, have been freed thus far. The provisions of the act have been applied to 59 persons accused of crimes against the state or public order. Thirty-one people came forward voluntarily, revealing that they had been engaged in this very type of criminal activity. All of them returned home after fulfilling the requirements under the act.

BARCIKOWSKI GRANTS INTERVIEW ON LOCAL GOVERMENT

AU041804 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2-3 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview given by Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the State Council and PZPR Politburo member, given to Krzysztof Mikolajczyk and Jerzy Wierzcholski: "Local Government" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mikolajczyk, Wierzcholski] Who is the local government now? The man in the street would certainly be unable to answer this question with certainty because people's representative bodies have not won a significant social authority and the necessary place in the structure of local goverment, despite the fact that the law on the People's Councils and Territorial Self-Government Bodies was passed 2 years ago and despite extensive support in the course of renewal of democracy.

[Barcikowski] I would not be so categorical about this issue. As or the structure mentioned by you, the local government is a part of the state government and operates in line with the Constitution and laws, which define its powers. The state governmen is made up of various segments, including the political segment that represents the principle of the PZPR's supremacy and alliance with the ZSL, the SD, and Christian associations; the represenative segment that is represented by the Sejm, the people's councils, and self-goverment organizations; and the administrative segment, which is an executive segment.

As for the two first segments, participation in them ranges widely and reflects the social and political nature of the state government. Our representative system constitutes the widest possible platform on which citizens are able to participate in government, in decisionmaking, and in responsibility for the current and future destiny of the country. What correct goverment needs most of all is a harmonious development of all three segments, which means that every segment should respect its power and limitations as provided by the law. However, if one segment usurps a special role for itself in the state, such an exercise, as we know from experience, ends in anarchy or in excessive centralization and voluntarism, that is, in a denial of the values that make up the notion of socialist democracy.

[Mikolajczyk, Wierzcholski] This harmonious development, which has always existed in theory, has for many years been upset to the detriment of representative bodies. The activities of the people's councils under the principles of the new law are an eloquent illustration of the fact that this harmony is still lacking. We still cannot assert that the councils are full-fledged masters of their own areas.

[Barcikowski] It is a fact that the councils' performance is still not too good. However, aside from the law, we now have a firm political will to execute this law as attested to by many facts, including the resolutions of the 9th and 10th Party Congresses, the significant changes in the election law, and the coalition system of government. The councils also enjoy the full support of the State Council with the PZPR first secretary at the head. This means that we have made a tremendous stride in the legal and political upgrading of the councils. It is obvious, of course, that this is no substitute for daily efficiency and militancy by the councils themselves. We can say that we have created a place for the councils, but what still matters is how fast they will occupy this place. [passage omitted]

[Mikolajczyk, Wierzcholski] What about the people's councils achievements in the past 2 years? What is their balance sheet?

[Barcikowski] I think that the councils have amassed quite a capital. First, as all experts confirm, the composition of the councils is far more competent and creative than in the past. Second, the councils and councillors know better and better the problems of their areas, and even if they are not everywhere, they have made great progress in this regard. Third, legal enactments have created a uniform system of government and guidance in the field. Fourth, relations with administrative bodies have been greatly balanced in favor of the councils. Although this process is not smooth, it continues to proceed in the right direction.

[Mikolajzyk, Wierzcholski] What about the lack of decentralization? We have noted that decentralization has halted at the voivodship level.

[Barcikowski] It has not been halted everywhere, but there is much truth in what you say. The primary reason for it is lack of experience and continuation of bad habits. It is no secret that a bureaucratic and orders-type mentality is a firm feature of not only the "old" cadres. It happens often that new people who take over responsible positions think and behave like their predecessors. This must be changed, but the process of reeducation will be long.

[Mikolajczyk, Wierzcholski] The party has to play a special role in this process. Has the leading role of the party also been implemented via the representative bodies?

[Barcikowski] Let us not speak about the party, but about party cells in this connection. Centralist and bureautic ambitions continue to be supported to an excessive extent by many party committees. Many committees find it easier to "get on" with administrative bodies than with representative bodies. This is often more convenient to do and consumes less time and effort. However, those who practice this fail to realize that they greatly reduce the social support for the decisions and militancy of the people's councils and weaken the councils themselves. The intentions and practice of the party go in quite a different direction as attested to by the Sejm, within which the party operates via its club. Every decision is the subject of consultation with the other parties in the Sejm and at sessions of the cooperation committees. As you can see, it is possible and necessary to work like that. This practice continues to spread downward gradually and not without resistance. The importance of the party teams of people's councillors continues to grow perceptibly. [passage omitted]

MEAT RATIONING SUSPENDED IN WROCLAW

LD040847 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Acting on a proposal by the commission for supplying the population at the voivodship people's council in Wroclaw concerning consumer protection, and after taking into account the opinion of the Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council, the PRON Voivodship Council and the consumer protection organizations, as well as suggestions by some Wroclaw residents, from 1 August it has been decided to institute an experimental 3-month suspension of the obligation to register ration cards for meat and meat products.

Opinions on this matter are divided. There are fears that the abolition of the requirement to register might cause the disorganization of the market. On the other hand, such a decision might favor an improvement in purchase conditions. The trade organizations have been pledged to vigorously counteract possible disruptions in the sale of meat and sausage. It is also necessary to closely adhere to the remaining principles of rationing still in force. Ration cards may be obtained at place of residence or work in Wroclaw as well as throughout the entire voivodship. The ration cards belonging to people from outside Wroclaw Voivodship may be obtained in the feniks (?shop). The sale of meat and meat products will still take place according to the principles of divisions into groups in force up to now. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC SESSION, TALKS, PROTOCOL WITH BANGLADESH

AU011155 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0547 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/8/1986 -- The fifth session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh was held in Bucharest.

It examined the current stage of bilateral relations, the way in which the provisions of the long-term economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, as well as the resolutions of the previous session are being carried into effect. New ways and possibilities of developing bilateral economic cooperation, of broadening and diversifying mutual goods deliveries were identified.

At the end of the proceedings the two co-chairmen of the commission--Iulian Bituleanu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and (Khurshed Anwer), deputy minister of finance, head of Foreign Resources Department of the People's Republic of Bangladesh -- signed the protocol of the session which stipulates ventures in the machine-building, chemical, petrochemical, textile and food industries, transport, agriculture and other fields of joint interest.

The head of the Bangladesh delegation was received by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister, and had interviews with executives of the heavy equipment and electrical engineering ministeries.

LONG-TERM FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

AU040840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0602 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/8/1986 -- In the 1986-1990 five-year period Romania's forest land will increase mainly through the improvement of bad lands unsuitable for agriculture, reviewing of forest cover where it failed to and the afforestation of forest road slopes, some seven thousand hectares adding thus to the area already under forests by 1990. Another fifteen thousand hectares belonging to farming units will be afforested. Removal restrictions are in force in zones in the Danube plain and Dobrogea with smaller forest lands as concerns the oak, lime and locust tree forests to achieve a balanced distribution of forests across the territory. High-yield oak and beech forests will be maintained 140-200 years for a better quality of wood and veneer more particularly.

Romanian silviculturists work now to increase the share of protection forests from thirty-two per cent at present to 36-37 per cent in the year 2010. To this end intensive regeneration and maintenance technologies are to be applied concomitantly with rational forest management measures.

Silviculturists are backed by researchers in the field who have set themselves to develop pollution resistant trees to prevent and diminish pollution's impact on forest ecosystems. As to other countries the forest lands affected by pollution in Romania are relatively limited. This could be explained by the massive forests (85 per cent) of autochthonous deciduous trees growing in polluted areas as they are more resistant than conifers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBICAN VISIT

Exchange of Toasts

LD012344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2142 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique. During the dinner, which passed off in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

In the development of our cooperation and the strengthening of our efforts to make a better world, in which we will ensure a basis for further progress, we are linked by our adherence to the policy of nonalignment and our devotion to the Nonaligned Movement.

Recalling that both countries are preparing wholeheartedly for the eighth summit in Harare, Raif Dizdarevic expressed his conviction that the conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned will be one of the most significant manifestations of the solidarity of the nonaligned world in offering support for the struggle of the peoples and countries from the south of Africa for liberation from the remnants of colonialism and apartheid.

Having noted the importance of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement, which will also be marked at the eighth summit, the Yugoslav minister for foreign affairs concluded by expressing his conviction that the summit conference in Harare will contribute to the further affirmation of nonaligned policy. It will be a successful summit which will strengthen the unity and involvement of the movement in its efforts to find solutions to all the vital questions in international life, Raif Dizdarevic said.

Expressing thanks for the cordial welcome and warm words, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique, turning to Raif Dizdarevic, stressed that Mozambique feels stronger with the realization of this visit to Yugoslavia.

"When we are in Yugoslavia we always recall the struggles which the peoples of this country have waged for their liberation and independence, and we recall their determination to stick to their principles even when they differed from the views of others. Even today we admire its determination which led to its victories.

"We are convinced that our cooperation and friendship will be further strengthened and consolidated, because our two countries are motivated by the same desires: for independence, development, cooperation, and peace."

Joaquim Chissano, the minister for foreign affairs, then recalled that the representatives of Yugoslavia and Mozambique would soon be together in Harare. According to him, the eighth summit, with its marking of the 25th anniversary of nonalignment, will, in fact, be celebrating the victory of the Nonaligned Movement.

The minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique noted the fact that the gathering of the nonaligned would take place in a region which still represents the bastion of the remnants of colonialism and apartheid. The decision to hold the summit in Harare is, in fact, an expression of the solidarity of the movement with the struggle of the peoples of Africa for liberation.

Our coming to Belgrade, said the minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique at the end of his toast, stems from our desire to coordinate our ideas prior to the important gathering of the nonaligned, so that we act and operate on the basis of unity in Harare with the desire to realize tangible results and full success.

Economic Talks Held

LD021248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the visit by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, talks were held in Belgrade today on economic cooperation between the SFRY and Mozambique.

In the talks, which were led on the Yugoslav side by Svetozar Durutovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee, special attention was devoted to the realization of the agreement from the first sesson of the mixed committee, to problems concerning mutual cooperation and possibilities for future cooperation.

Final Discussion

LD041306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, held final talks today in which most attention was devoted to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and preparations for the forthcoming summit in Harare.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere a broad exchange of views took place in which it was stressed on both sides that Yugoslavia and Mozambique have similar or identical views and orientations with regard to preparations for the eighth gathering of the nonaligned countries. On this occasion there was discussion of questions currently occupying the attention not only of the nonaligned countries but also of the world community as a whole and which will also be on the agenda at the eighth summit. There was discussion of crisis flashpoints, and the need was stressed for investing further efforts to improve general conditions in international political life.

The foreign ministers also focused their attention on international economic issues. There was discussion of the role of the Nonaligned Movement countries in their efforts to improve general conditions in world economic relations and the position of the developing countries.

The guest from friendly and nonaligned Mozambique ends his visit to our country tomorrow.

VRANDECIC LEADS DELEGATION TO BARCO'S INAUGURATION

LD041208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Aug (TANJUG)-- An SFRY delegation led by Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, left for Colombia today to attend the inauguration of Virgilio Barco. Zivorad Kovacevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, is also in the delegation.

BELGRADE PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD041158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Aug (TANJUG) -- The City Committee delegation of the Belgrade LC organization, led by Dragisa Pavlovic, chairman of the city committee, has returned from a 5-day working visit to the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation was on a visit to the Moscow Gorkom at the invitation of Nikolayevich Lyelychin [as received] first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

The chairman of the Belgrade LC City Committee and the first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom exchanged views on (?current) economic developments and the tasks of the two party organizations. The first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom accepted an invitation to visit the Belgrade LC organization.

FACTORY WORK STOPPAGE IN VINKOVCI ENDS

LD041713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Summary] Vinkovci, 4 Aug (TANJUG) -- The workers of the Vinkovci metal work organization in the Croatian SR ended a work stoppage, which began 4 July, today. The motive behind the organized work stoppage, one of the longest ever to have taken place in the country and in which 170 workers participated, is reported to be the size of the June pay checks. However, the causes are suspected to be much deeper. This was a very successful work organization at one time, employing 350 workers. That number is 170 today, while temporary measures of social protection had to be introduced on three occasions in recent times; in other words, the factory had to be placed under receivership. At today's meeting in the factory, which also was attended by Croat Executive Council President Ante Milovic, the workers were informed about the measures implemented by the Vinkovci Municipal Assembly to help the factory's recovery. It also was decided that normal production must be resumed tomorrow. Although the work stoppage in metal has ended, it remains unclear why the Vinkovci municipal leadership and the town's sociopolitical organizations failed to react much earlier.

KOSOVO AUTHORITIES ISSUE STATMENT ON RAPE CASE

AU050702 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 86 p 2

[R.B. Report]

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 30 Jul -- The official statement of the Titova Mitrovica Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protecting regarding the rape of N.K. of Serbian nationality by eight men of Albanian nationality was reported by the media today. The statement among other things says:

The Committee concluded that certain problems which are affecting or could affect the political and security situation of the province must be solved more efficiently so that in that way too concrete activities would contribute toward the more consistent realization of the measures and actions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

One of the current questions whose solution should, in the opinion of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, be speeded up in the justice department as soon as possible, is the case of rape and abetting in the rape of a Belgrade woman, N.K. of Serbian nationality, by eight ethnic Albanians on 5 May 1986 in an empty house in the village of Svinjare.

In connection with this case, the Titova Mitrovica Secretariat for Internal Affairs had undertaken urgent measures to identify persons who committed and abetted in the rape and immediately informed the Communal Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, which then ordered that this case be quickly and efficiently solved.

The Communal Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, in assessing the undertaken measures and activities with regard to clearing up this criminal act, has concluded that the Titova Mitrovica judiciary organs managed, in an extremely short period of time and through legally set procedures, to solve this criminal and legal matter and end their investigation within a month from 5 May 1986 when the criminal act took place.

The Committee's conclusion was that the communal judiciary organs should make a public statement. The statement was made after the investigative process had been completed, says the statement that was signed by Dragan Antonijevic, president of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

HASANI PRESENTS ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR WITH ORDER

AU050825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday presented Abdallah Fadil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the SFRY, with the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with Sash. After that, President Hasani and Ambassador Fadil, who is shortly leaving our country, held a friendly talk.

SFRY-INDIA RADIO, TV AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD022050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1841 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Nicosia, August 2 (TANJUG) -- An agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia's and India's broadcasting organisations was signed here today at the August 1 through 5 meeting of the group of experts and the Committee for Cooperation among the Broadcasting Organisations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC).

The five-year agreement provides a framework for further cooperation between the Yugoslav Radio and Television (YRT) and the All-Indian Radio and Television. Their cooperation is to cover realisation of joint programmes, training of specialists and exchange of radio and TV transmissions between India and Yugoslavia.

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REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT

AU050820 Sofia BTA in English 0734 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations are very good, Mr. Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Ethiopia said today on his arrival here.

He is convinced that this present official friendly visit to Bulgaria will be a new step towards the consolidation of the cooperation btween the two countries.

At Sofia airport Mr. Goshu Wolde was welcomed by Bulgaria's foreign minister Mr. Petru Mladenov.

The official talks between the two ministers are to start today. It is expected that the Ethiopian foreign minister will be received by State Council President Todor Zhivkov and by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Talks Begin

AU051921 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- The foreign ministers of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, and of Ethiopia, Mr Goshu Wolde, expressed satisfaction with the successful promotion of Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations in all spheres on a sound legal and contractual basis.

At the official talks they opened here today, the two ministers stressed the common conviction that this is yet another opportunity to outline measures for the speedier promotion of cooperation and for a diversification of its forms. The talks, as Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petru Mladenov emphasized, offer a chance to enrich the content of the bilateral relations' political framework delineated during the summit meetings.

In today's session of talks, the sides briefed each other on the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and Ethiopia.

Mr Gushu Wolde said that in the political field Ethiopia continues her efforts towards strengthening the workers' party which is growing in membership and class consciousness at all levels.

He paid special attention to the work for the promulgation of a new constitution, describing these efforts as a turning point in Ethiopia's history.

The Ethiopian foreign minister expressed gratitude to Bulgaria, the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries for the assistance they render to Ethiopia so that it could be transformed from a monarchy into a socialist-oriented state.

In the economic sphere, the efforts of the Provincial Military Administrative Council are focused on overcoming the consequences of the severe drought which, as Mr Goshu Wolde had the satisfaction to announce, are almost entirely eliminated. He said that the most important socio-economic project realized now is the population resettlement program. Irrespective of the distorted light in which the U.S. and the Western countries present this program, it is met with support across the political spectrum in the country, the Ethiopian foreign minister emphasised. Certainly, he went on to say, the Ethiopian economy is inevitably linked with the world economic juncture, which calls for additional efforts on the part of the government.

The Bulgarian foreign minister familiarized the guest with the Bulgarian people's work for the fulfilment of the decision of the 13th BCP Congress, which set the strategic task to turn Bulgaria into a highly advanced socialist country with the help of the revolution in science and technology.

The talks are going on tomorrow.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU051950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner in honor of Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Ethiopia. The dinner, which was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Andrey Lukanov, members of the government, representatives of social and political organizations, leaders of economic enterprises, and arts and cultural figures.

At the dinner Petur Mladenov and Goshu Wolde delivered toast speeches.

Report on Dinner Speeches

AU051959 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov reiterated his country's solidarity with the struggle of the African states for overcoming the economic crisis, with their struggle for complete independence and against colonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace and social progress.

At the official dinner, which he gave in honor of Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Mr Goshu Wolde, Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that at this stage the policy of the regime in Pretoria is a particularly dangerous source of tensions in Africa. That racist state continues to be partonized by certain imperialist countries. They must comply with the clearly expressed will of the international community for efficient and comprehensive sanctions against the government of the Republic of South Africa, the Bulgarian minister said.

He welcomed the efforts of the Organization of African Unity for eliminating trouble spots on the continent, for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between the African countries, and he laid emphasis on their growing role in international life.

The Bulgarian foreign minister drew attention to the proposals of the socialist community countries seeking to halt the arms race, and pointed out that they are constantly diversified and updated. This has been evidenced by the latest peace intiiatives of the USSR set forth by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on July 28, Mr Petur Mladenov emphasised.

He said that with her principled, consistent and realistic Balkan policy, aimed at good-neighbour relations and cooperation, Bulgaria makes her concrete contribution to the joint peace offensive of the socialist community countries. Bulgaria perseveres in her efforts towards the realizaton of Mr Todor Zhivkov's initiative for a nuclear-free Balkans, and had advanced, jointly with Romania, a proposal for ridding the peninsula of chemical weapons, too, Mr Petur Mladenov went on to say.

In his toast speech, he reaffirmed Bulgaria's desire to promote her political, economic and cultural relations with Ethiopia. Bulgaria's foreign minister stressed the identity of the two countries positions on the key issues of our times.

Ethiopia sets great store by your country's active peaceloving policy, Mr Goshu Wolde stressed in his toast speech. He said that his country entirely supports Bulgaria's role for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and her untiring efforts towards the expansion of cooperation and harmonious relations in this area.

Dwelling on the international situation, the Ethiopian foreign minister condemned the dangerous escalation of the arms race, stepped up by the imperialist circles.

He stressed that Ethiopia gives her unqualified backing to the Soviet Union's peace proposals.

We, he said, are keenly following and supporting the new disarmament initiative put forward by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, adopted at their meeting in Budapest in 1986.

Expressing satisfaction with the steady development in depth and scope of Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations, Mr Goshu Wolde pointed out that the understanding between the two countries' leader, the unity of purposes linking the two parties and the revolutionary feelings common to both people have helped build strong friendly ties between Bulgaria and Ethiopia.

COVERAGE OF ILINDEN UPRISING ANNIVERSAY

AU041029 [Editorial Report] As it does every year at this time, the Bulgarian press marks the August 2 anniversary of the August 1903 Ilinden-Preobrazhenie uprising of the population of Macedonia and Edrene Thrace against the Turks. However, whereas in recent years the anniversary was marked both by lengthy articles in all major newspapers, analyzing the nature and goals of the insurrection and stressing the participant's political and spiritual ties with Bulgaria, and by public meeting at which Politburo members spoke in the same vein, the coverage of the anniversary of this year is noticeably less extensive. There are no major articles analyzing the "Bulgarian nature" of the uprising and there have been no major public meetings.

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 31 July on page 3 carries a 550-word article by Valeri Orlov, entitled "For Our Holy Cause." After noting that "the liberation struggle of the Bulgarian people was heroic and sacred, full of suffering and heroic acts," Orlov gives biographical details about three participants in the uprising -- Lazar Madzharov, Mikhail Gerdzhikov, and Captain Stamat Ikonomov -- without commenting on the nature of the uprising or its goals.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 August on page 3 carries a 300-word article by Mila Manova, entitled "Holy Will of the People." This is the only article to analyze the nature of the uprising, as seen today, stopping short, however, of the extensive historical background and interpretation included in previous years' articles on the same subject. Manova defines the uprising as "a summit in the development of the liberation struggles of Macedonia and Edrene Thrace." She points out that "the population of these regions, which, according to the treaty of Berlin, remained in the Ottoman Empire, never became reconciled to the alien oppression and the national and socioeconomic yoke." She stresses that the participants in the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie uprising were "the real spiritual heirs of Vasil Levski and of the ideal and organizationl and practical experience accumulated in the struggle for liberation from the Turkish yoke." Here, the term "Turkish yoke" is used, as distinct from the term "Ottoman yoke" usually encountered in the Bulgarian press in recent years. In conclusion the article notes the bitter and bloody end of the uprising.

There is only one report of a republic meeting related to the Ilinden uprising, carried by the Bulgarian press. Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO and NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 2 August on pages 2 and 3 respectively carry an identical 80-word report on a Sofia public meeting "organized by the 'Vladimir Poptomor' Culture Club of the Fatherland Front National Council, the 'Gotse Delchev' and 'Thrace' culture-educational clubs" in Sofia's Freedom Park. No leaders are reported as having attended the meeting, the only name mentioned is Marin Stoyanov, a 97-year old participant in the upricing.

BCP, TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS NEW LABOR CODE

AU301406 Sofia TRUD In Bulgarian 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[TRUD's "Own Report" on "National Conference for the Application of the New Labor Code" held on 28 July 1986 in Sofia]

[Excerpts] It is a well-known fact that the new Labor Code will become valid as of 1 January 1987. The preparation for the application of the code is increasingly entrusted to the workers' collectives. How can we describe the further urgent measures to be applied with joint efforts of the party, state, economic, and trade union organs and organizations, to create all necessary conditions which determine the successful start and the further effect of the new Labor Code?

This was the subject of a national conference held in Sofia yesterday at the decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, the Council of Ministers, Bureau, and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. The conference was attended by chairmen of the okrug people's councils, by secretaries of okrug party commitees, by leading functions from Trade Union Central Council, and by chairmen of Trade Union okrug councils, as well as by managers of economic associations and trusts. The conference was attended by comrades Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council, Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politiburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, opened the conferenc.

Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Trade Union Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, read a report on the preparations for the application of the new Labor Code and on the implementation of accountability and elections of economic self-management organs.

[Passage omitted on Dyulgerov's speech dealing with procedural matters in the application of the new Labor Code]

OFFICIALS DISCUSS CONSUMER GOODS, AGRICULTURE

AU301401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday with the participation of secretaries of BCP okrug committees, chairmen of people's councils' executive committees, leaders of associations and economic trusts, as well as leading functionaries of the Bulgarian trade unions and representatives of the mass media. The meeting discussed most urgent tasks pertaining to the improvement of the domestic markets, to the harvest, and to the autumn sowings, as well as tasks pertaining to the implementation of the accountability and election of self-management organs.

In connection with the decision of the Council of Ministers on the increase of the quantity of mass consumer goods and on the expansion of their variety, as well as on the improvement of the quality of these goods, it was stressed that it is necessary to decisively increase the responsibility of the economic organizations, of people's councils' executive committees, and of other state organs as regards the state of the domestic market. This Council of Ministers decision which was adopted envisages permanent incentives and sanctions for the economic levers, which will contribute to the establishiment of objective conditions for the implementation of the strategic goal set by the 13th BCP Congress as regards a wualitatively new approach to working out and implementing social policy that will further improve the Bulgarian people's living standard. The task was assigned to the leadership of the people's councils to promptly adopt the necessary measures for the establishment of new relations between the market and the procedures, so that a real change may occur as soon as possible. Under these new conditions the extent of the satisfaction of consumers' demands should be the established criterion for evaluating the market situation. The Council of Ministers entrusted the Ministry of Trade, the Committee of State and People's Control and the okrug people's councils executive committees to exert systematic control and to seek most strict responsibility in implementing the aforementioned decision.

A critical evaluation was made of harvesting, storing and processing the production from spring crops and of the preparations for autumn sowing. Despite the existing difficulties occurred at the beginning of 1986, a good harvest can be expected, which demands a strict organization and the application of a new approach in harvesting without losses and in utilizing the entire agricultural production. Special care must be devoted to secondary crops in order to obtain considerable additional production for the domestic market, as well as for processing, and exports. Very serious measures must be adopted in utilizing the exceptionally great existing opportunities, to obtain a great amount of hay and to successfully solve the fodder problem. All this demands that, under the leadership of the people's councils' executive committees, specific tasks should be mapped out and respective schedules should be set up, by involving economic organizations, administrative offices, and educational institutions, and by mobilizing the entire population for a prompt harvest and for the utilization of all fruits of our soil.

At a meeting with the participation of the Secretariat of the Trade Union Central Council the tasks were discussed in connection with the implementation of accountability and elections of economic self-management organs. As a great political task this is the first practical step in implementing the postulates of the new Labor Code for self-management in brigades, enterprises, in combines, and economic trusts. This is why, under the leadership of party organizations and state, as wellas trade union organs, with the assistance of the other public organizations, we must create a strict order for the leadership of this great cause, in order to hold elections of a high organizational and political standard.

REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISIT

Arrives, Tours Cooperative

LD012159 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Lazar, minister of interior of the Slovak SR, the chairman of the Syrian Committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and a delegation of the Society of Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship arrived in Bratislava on a working visit. Its members today acquainted themselves with the development of the capital of Slovakia and the tasks of the National Front's election platform. In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Unified Agricultural Cooperative of Czechoslovak-Syrian Friendship Svodin in the Nove Zamky District where a meeting of Czechoslovak-Syrian friendship is now taking place.

Received by Salgovic

LD052232 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Slovak National Council and first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, received at Bratislava Castle today a delegation of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Yusuf al-Ahmad, its deputy chairman and minister of transport. He informed the guests about the activity of the society and assured them that Czechoslovak citizens support the further strengthening of the relations between the two countries at the highest level as well as through partner nongovernment organizations.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR COLOMBIAN INAUGURATION

LD050831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Vladimir Blazek, Federal minister of transport, left Prague yesterday for Colombia where it will attend the inauguration of Virgilio Barco Vargas, the new president, to office.

PAPER CAUTIONS PROSPECTIVE SPORTS DEFECTORS

AU051205 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 4 Aug 86 p 1

[Milan Valko article: "Sports Discourse]

[Excerpts] There are people who see in sport above all hard work and self-denial, and others who see in it a source of great popularity, high income, and a high standard of living. [passage omitted]

In our country, too, there have been people who did not hesitate to go abroad for money without the assent of their team or the relevant section of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Union. They join the professional camp, they want to make their living solely with sport -- as if they could do that all their lives.

It is therefore worth reminding people -- especially the young people -- that although money is important, it is not everything. Money is not enough to bring contentment, happiness, and a fruitful life. Not to mention the fact that an honorable person never leaves his homeland, does not betray his fatherland in which he has opportunities enough to make himself comprehensively useful. Let us not forget that more than 40 years ago many of our citizens did not hesitate to sacrifice the most valuable things they possessed -- their lives -- so that everyone in our country would have such opportunities. The pre-Munich republic left a very poor legacy to Czechoslovak sports. If it were not for the socialist system, we would not have built in such a relatively short time so many stadiums, multipurpose covered halls, artificial-ice skating rinks, tennis courts, swimming pools, and other sports facilities. If we did not have them, there would not be, for example, so many promising and excellent ice hockey or tennis players in our country. And it is precisely among some of these players, in particular, that there prevails the aforementioned chasing after money. But life cannot be viewed only opportunistically; not everything can be seen only in the light of immediate advantage, while ignoring the more distant past. This is a shortsightedness for which many have already paid dearly. The bourgeois press makes big propaganda and gives almost disproportionate publicity to professional stars, but forgets them almost immediately once they have left the limelight, just as they are forgotten by the entire capitalist society. No one follows their fate any longer; because they have already fulfilled their role, they have to go, and others are waiting to take their places. In contrast, in our country no one is endangered by such circumstances. We are constantly mindful of the fact that sports make up only a short segment of life, which very often lasts no longer than 10 years. [passage omitted]

But in our country all sportsmen have enough opportunities to achieve qualifications commensurate with their abilities and are able to fully assert themselves!

Briefs

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES DRA ENVOY -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in Cernin Palace in Prague today Mohammad Sharief Karimzadah, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is ending his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. At the meeting, they assessed the existing level of mutual relations, examined prospects for future development, and discussed some issues concerning the international situation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Aug 86 LD]

DIE WAHRHEIT REPORT CRITICIZING CDU/CSU CITED

AU040854 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Karl-Heinz Gatterdam report from the West DIE WAHRHEIT: "Playing With Fire]

[Text] Attacks on the substance of the agreements with the CDR -- this is how one has to assess the pertinent remarks from circles of the Bonn government and the CDU/CSU parliamentary group. Dregger, head of this parliamentary group, wants to adopt measures against the GDR in the economic and trade sectors. Bonn's minister of interior, Zimmermann, is also in favor of that and even threatens the USSR with such measures. Waigel, chairman of the CSU Land group in Bonn, proposes to call in question existing treaties. And Lintner, "spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group for German policy," wants to shake the transit agreement.

What has happened, why are high-ranking politicians of CDU and CSU playing with fire? First an attempt was made to blow up the asylum-seekers' problem into a threat to the existence of the FRG and West Berlin, then it was attempted to make the GDR responsible for the situation that was brought about in this way, and in doing so fundamental positions established by treaties were infringed upon. Then, finally, there was the frontal attack on the treaty system -- something that can be compared tc politics run amok. The so-called asylum-seekers' issue is obviously to be used to justify the CDU/CSU attacks. But Dregger, Zimmermann, Stoiber, and Lintner are not just some kind of back benchers, but are people who have something to say in the CDU/CSU -- and who certainly cannot implement their offences without approval from circles of the government and the Senate.

Does one really have to recall that shaking the transit agreement represents a threat above all for the West Berlin population? In May this year 2.5 million travellers used the transit routes to and from West Berlin -- does the CDU want to call into question this possibility? Does it seriously want to infringe on the substantial improvements achieved since the quadripartite agreement, which are also important for economic development of the city?

In the past, encouraging the cold war against the GDR has mainly hurt the West Berlin population -- an important lesson of 13 August, 1961, a fact which those who belittle the bomb attacks against the GDR state border as individual actions of political scatterbrains should keep in mind.

In this situation it is appropriate to recall two fundamental demands of the SEW. First, the entire European treaty system must be observed, only then does West Berlin have a chance. Second, this city needs a new quality in relations with the GDR; from this indeed further improvements could be expected for the mass of the population. Fanning the cold war mood can only bring the opposite.

ADN CALLS ESCAPE REPORT 'MISCHIEVOUS STORY'

LD021331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Aug (ADN) -- Since yesterday the story of a criminal, who alleges he crossed a border check point to Berlin (West) by car together with dummies in Soviet uniform, has been circulating in the mass media of the FRG and Berlin (West). This mischievous story is a lie from start to finish. Clearly there are people in Berlin (West) who have an interest in unleashing new sensations everyday, which later prove to to be without substance.

WEST BERLINERS' REACTION TO ATTACK ON WALL CITED

AU311307 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Correspondent report: "An Attrocious Crime"]

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- West Berlin's public is as concerned about the attack against the GD state border as it was about the terrorist attack against the La Belle discotheque. Not only the residents of the Charlottenstrasse here in Kreuzberg were scared by the noncultural detonation at the border with the GDR. Since the attack with explosives, which caused several clocks to stop at 0230 on Monday morning, disquiet and insecurity have spread among the West Berlin public. The many fragments, deep cracks in the walls of houses, demolished cars do indeed invite comparison. Both incidents are considered atrocious crimes. In this case even more terrible things could have happened, it is stated in excited discussions, and not just by the tenants in the Charlettenor Kochstrasse. Employees of the Bartos printing works, located immediately at the border, stated that if the shock waves had hit the whole facade, more than merely all the panes of our 5-floor building might have been broken. And during the day, during working hours, with all the printing works' employees at work? unimaginable....

"The loud detonation that roused us from sleep," "...I thought an earthquake had come," and "the bed moved, and I was shaken back and forth." This is how local papers quote numerous residents living close to the place of the attack against the GDR border. Obviously the damage, as estimated by police and the authorities thus far, amounts to several hundreds of thousands, and is bigger than in the case of earlier crimes of this kind. But thoughts run beyond the attack in the night to monday: What else is going to happen, people concernedly ask here, if those producers of headlines, particularly from the Springer establishment, continue to aggravate the atmosphere every day -- against detente, against reasonable cooperation with the GDR, finally even against the interests of the West Berlin citizens themselves. He who falls into their trap nearly always has to repent it. This is stated by many people in West Berlin, people one has known for a rather long time, among them also some with political influence. Here everyone is more or less, consciously or unconsciously, effected by relations with the GDR. The ordinary citizens knows this fact just as well as understanding politicians in West Berlin and elsewhere in the world. In view of the atmosphere aggrevaters on West Berlin's political scene, they express the view of the majority who want to live in peace and quiet and do not want to turn their surroundings into their enemy.

STAMP ISSUED FOR BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

LD041512 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 4 Aug (DPA) -- The issue of a special GDR stamp for the 25th anniversary of the Berlin Wall has been described by Klaus Landowsky, Berlin CDU general secretary, as "sheer cynicism." Everyone knew that the wall was not to keep enemies out, but to keep the native population in, states a press statement released on Monday.

According to a spokesman, the Federal German Post Office will forward letters with this stamp. Returning such letters would not affect those responsible for building the wall and allowing it to continue to exist, but in the end would affect only human beings in both parts of Germany. The post office would not postmark the stamps either. It did not wish to play a part in making the stamp into a philatelic rarity.

However, first day covers were exempt from forwarding, and these would be sent back by the post office to the GDR postal authority. The Federal Post Office did this in 1971 as well when the GDR has issued "Wall STamp" for the 10th anniversary.

The full-color special stamp, face value 20 pfennigs, bears the words: "25 years of (antifascist) [words indistinct] protective wall." As a subject, it shows "members of the combat groups of the working class and the Free German Youth before the Brandenburg Gate." The date of issue is 5 August 1986.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO GDR, FINNISH YOUTH WEEK

LD052147 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service to German 1700 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, has conveyed a message of greetings to the participants of the 6th GDR and Finnish Youth Week which opens in the Republic of Finland tomorrow. In it he assesses the traditional meeting as a contribution to the U.N. Peace Year. The message documents the joint efforts of the two countries' younger generations for peace, disarmament, detente, and international friendship. Young people in particular, Erich Honecker underlines, see a world without war as their ideal in life. GDR youth act in the certainty that its country's policy is aimed at maintaining peace for all time and banning the danger of a nuclear war from the life of mankind. The younger generation of the GDR and Finland play a considerable role in the high level of bilateral relations. They jointly lay the foundation for further expanding the latter in the spirit of peace, friendship, and good-neighborliness. [passage omitted]

M,ANFRED GERLACH VISITS VENEZUELA, MEETS LEADERS

For coverage of the visit by Council of State Deputy Chairman Manfred Gerlach to Caracas, including his meeting with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, see the Venezuela section of the 6 August Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

PRC EDUCATION DELFGATION -- On 24 June Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school affairs, received for a talk Peng Peiyun, deputy chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission for Education, [name of body as published], who is heading a university delegation to the GDR for a study visit. At the talk both sides agreed on the usefulness and the possibilities of cooperation in the university sector. [Summary] [East Berlin NUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 86 p 5 AU] On 2 July Gerhard Engel, GDR deputy minister of university and technical school affairs, received Peng Peiyun, vice minister of the PRC State Education Commission, at the end of a 10-day study visit by a Chinese delegation. Both sides stressed the good results of the cooperation in the university sector and discussed possibilities for expanding it. During its visit the delegation was received in Hannes Hoerning, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee sciences department. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 86 p 5 AU]

MTI VERSION OF KADAR TIME MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

LD051744 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has given an interview to the American "TIME" Magazine. Full text of the interview:

Q: Under your leadership, Hungary has been more successful economically than most other Comecon members. How do you explain this performance?

A: In my view there are both common characteristics and particularities in the development of members of the CMEA. Since their endowments are different, I can see no reason for the economic results of the individual countries being compared superficially — and even less for their being contrasted.

As for the Hungarian economy, I think we are pursuing a policy whose main lines have been justified by practice. An important factor is that we are a small country of ten million people, requiring large imports of raw materials and energy. As a result we are heavily influenced by the state of the world economy. That is reflected in our vigorous economic growth from 1960 to 1975, and, later, a slowdown in the rate of development.

We do not underestimate our problems. We have not yet found the formula for a more effective and lasting improvement of the economy. We are not applying the results of science rapidly enough. Some of our products are not competitive enough, and the organization of work leaves much to be desired.

Still, an indication of our overall success is that since 1960 industrial production has increased more than three and one half times, agricultural production has nearly doubled, and national income has nearly trebled. That we have held ground, particularly in the last five years is, I think, of no less significance. In the last few years we have stood to the test of unfavourable international economic conditions, halted the process of accumulating debts, preserved the country's solvency, safeguarded and a even slightly improved upon our achievements. All this proves that the political and economic foundations of our society are firm. When accounting for these results I should like to lay particular emphasis on the fact that our people feel this country belongs to them. The main line of our policy has been unchanged for almost three decades: We strive to create advanced socialist society in agreement with the people.

To sum up, let me say that in the past four decades we have built a new country here along the Danube and Tisza rivers, namely socialist Hungary, whose people are incomparably better off both materially and culturally than ever before and enjoy more extensive rights and greater freedom and democracy than at any other time during their long history.

Q: The Hungarian economy now appears to be facing some problems familiar to the West, including a slowdown in growth, inflation, and the threat of unemployment. How do you plan to deal with these problems?

A: In some respects, there are similarities. In the last few years we had to reduce our rate of growth temporarily, due to weakness in the world economy and the need to improve the stability of our own economy. But in the five-year plan that began this year, we would like to achieve an annual GNP growth rate of 3 percent. This rate would enable us to continue necessary restructuring of the economy, to upgrade technology, and to raise the living standard while reducing the rate of inflation. Unemployment, a serious problem for the Western countries, is unknown in Hungary. There is, in fact, a shortage in manpower in some areas. We aim to maintain full employment, a great achievement of the socialist system, in the future as well. It is necessary, however, to redistribute manpower into the most efficient branches of the economy.

Q: How do you view relations between the U.S. and Hungary? In what areas is an improvement necessary and possible?

A: In the last two decades joint efforts have gradually removed the obstacles to good relations. Despite the differences in social system and the great geographical distance, we can further strengthen the ties. A major contribution to this would be an end to all discriminatory trade barriers between our two countries, and long term assurance of the most favoured nation treatment for Hungary.

Q: There have been indications that Mr Gorbachev wants to draw his Eastern European allies economically and politically nearer to the Soviet Union. What is your reaction to this idea? What is the importance and the future of Hungary's close ties with the West?

A: As you know, Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Treaty and CMEA, groups of independent socialist countries. For them the main issue is improving their existing cooperation and not to set up the dilemma of 'drawing nearer' or 'increasing the distance'.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about our cooperation in the same spirit at the 27th Congress of the CPSU and in other statements.

That cooperation, however, does not mean seclusion from the rest of the world. Hungary today exports to 143 and imports from 103 countries. Many years of observation indicate that the stronger the economic cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries, the firmer are the foundations for building their political relations. And the converse is also true: When the political atmosphere is improving, economic cooperation is encouraged. This is obviously not a one-way street. Politicians of the capitalist countries have pointed out themselves the advantage of cooperating with the socialist countries, including additional employment and marketing opportunities.

Q: Mr. Gorbachev's style of leadership has led to the replacement of many top party officials in the Soviet Union, especially of the older generation. How do you view this development?

A: That is an internal affair of the Soviet party and the Soviet Union. Of course, the personal factor always influences the making of a policy.

For us Hungarians, it is the main political line of the CPSU that chiefly matters. The leadership of our party welcomed without reservations the important decisions made at the 27th Congress of the CPSU earlier this year because they point in the same directions as our own endeavours.

Q: If you had to name just one achievement of the past 30 years that you would like to be remembered for, what would it be?

A: I usually do not think about that but if you ask me two things come to my mind. The first is not of high politics, but a personal matter. When I was a young man I became a communist at a time when they did not hand out awards for it. I joined the underground movement and the party because of my conviction. I believed in that ideal, but it was not certain I would live to see the ideal come true. Now I can say I have lived to that point, to the birth of a new Hungary.

The second relates to the very grave and difficult period that occured in Hungary in 1956. It was a situation in which, like others, I also felt I had to take a strong stand, and I assumed an important position that I had not sought. There were others who could have done the job, but it fell to me.

At that time Hungary was in the forefront of international interest for a naumber of reasons. My purpose was to remove Hungary from the front pages, and gradually we succeeded. For my actions in those days I was widely denounced, especially in the West. I was called all kinds of unpleasant names. Despite that we were able to put an end to a very bloody series of events that could have led to civil war. Things became normal and gradually another favourable approach emerged with regard to our country . This was due, among other things, to our efforts to avoid ready-made solutions, trying to see the world as it is.

Q: Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was here for a visit before the Warsaw Pact summit in Budapest last month. Did he come to teach or to learn?

A: At meetings of this kind now teachers and students negotiate. Of course there is an exchange of experiences but it is impossible to apply those in a pattern-like manner. I think that many things we do in the country Gorbachev cannot accept, which is quite understandable. The conditions and possibilities of the Soviet Union are quite differente from those of ours. I can definitely say that the Soviets understand and appreciate that we search for new solutions to present problems. I would like to single out our system of conomic management, which I would describe as a socialist planned economy that pays attention to the market. Our system has been operating for 18 years and indicates that it is a realistic system.

We have reorganized our agriculture completely in a way that it has been accepted by the farmers. We do not interfere in how cooperatives are run. How should I know, for example, who should be leading a cooperative? They choose their own managers and decide what they should produce. The results are tangible, this is undeniable.

Q: It appears that socialism could prove to be more important as a political system than an economic one. Do you agree?

A: Socialism is a political and economic system at the same time. Development is also influenced by international conditions. If there is tension in the international arena, there is a closing of ranks within the alliance. If there is relaxation, it allows a broader development of individual characteristics. I think that for a long time we will continue to live in a world that has two specific social systems, very different ones, and their historical competition will be taking place under peaceful circumstances.

Q: In 30 years in power you seem to have avoided creating a cult of personality. Was this a deliberate strategy?

A: I have never been interested in rank and to a certain extent even in 'popularity'. In my view anyone who thinks he creates history is stupid. Everyone should attend the job at hand. If it becomes a part of history, so be it.

I have always stuck to this position of mine and sometimes I paid the price of this. To be in good terms with the world, you must have a good and clear conscience. Ordinary men do not spend a lot of time looking at themselves in the mirror. But it is important that when you do look in the mirror you should not feel ashamed.

Q: What is your concept of democracy under socialism?

A: Democracy is an essence of our political system, which means that it is a serious matter. We wish to strengthen the democratic features of Hungary without changing the basic structures. It is a sad but historic fact that Hungary has had no considerable traditions of democracy. The development of democracy is a manifold task. Just to give you an exmaple I would mention the trade unions which are not independent but they are autonomous. We take that seriously. We do not pass resolutions that are binding on the unions. Instead, we feel it is up to party members in the unions to convince the people there by arguments, and it is a principle we maintain.

Q: What guarantee is there that the achievements of the past 30 years can be preserved in the future?

A: I believe that the Hungarian public appreciates the achievements of the past 30 years: that there is law and order, that everyone who wants to work can, that the living standards have improved. People are aware of this. They do not talk about it every day. Instead they set claims for what they miss. This is understandable. But if our people saw our achievements are in danger they would defend them.

Q: Has it been decided who will be your successor?

A: The succession question is, of course, interesting, but I am not dealing with that.

I believe that it is more important than the personal issue that when I leave this job there will be no change as for the main line of policy and I am deeply convinced about this. There are several gurantees. Among these the most important is the fact that our present policies have been shaped in open political activity with masses of people involved. As for the personal factor, I have always stood for broad autonomy for people in key positions who are my close associates. Under our system we take collective decisions, but the implementation of those decisions is the responsibility of the individual. So I am not too concerned about succession. You know, there has always been a successor, even in 1956 there was one.

KADAR, OTHERS RECEIVE NEW UN REPRESENTATIVE

LD061213 Budapest MTI in English 1603 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have met Ferenc Esztergalyos, the standing representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations Organization, who is shortly to leave for his post.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

LD012124 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Leonor Bornao, member of the Communist Party of Spain Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, visited Hungary July 29 to August 1 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. He held talks with Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee, and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC, and Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department. Leonor Bornao met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee.

At the cordial and comradely discussions the sides gave a brief on the state of their countries and the activity of their parties, and exchanged views on international issues, and reviewed cooperation between the two parties.

WFTU CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED BY GDR PAPER

LD012121 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, August 1 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, Hungarian president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, (WFTU), gave an interview to the central newspaper of the GDR Trade Unions, "TRIBUNE". He discussed the international trade union movement and the tasks of the 11th Trade Union World Congress, to meet in session in Berlin in mid-September.

"The statement made at the 10th Congress in Havana that the two most important tasks of the trade union movement are to safeguard peace, and to fight against the effects of the economic world crisis, including unemployment, continue to be in force. As these major problems have even more intensive and direct effects today, trade unions have to strengthen their activity", said the Hungarian trade union leader.

"The Berlin congress must concern itself with the attacks against the trade unions, and with the fact there are people who query our existence. The economic crisis is still continuing, but it is a fact, however, that the capitalist society has reserves in overcoming this crisis. We have to precisely analyze this situation in the interest of the common fight. Safeguarding the interests of the workers against the consequences of scientific-technical progress is also a problem which has to be examined."

Speaking of the lack of unity of the trade union world movement, Sandor Gaspar said that so far the ideological differences that separate the individual trade union centres have not been overcome.

"However, cooperation between the Communists, the Socialists and Social-Democrats has strengthened since the 27th Congress of the CPSU, which put forward constructive initiatives. More and more Western European trade union leaders are evaluating the situation in a rational and responsible way, and wish to conduct dialogue. I believe we shall also make progress in this field in the coming years."

Speaking of the struggle for peace, Sandor Gaspar stressed that trade unions have given tangible encouragment to this struggle on many occasions in the past.

"The 11th Trade Union World Congress will be successful if participation is as wide as possible, and if the most practical guidelines possible are approved," said the president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

MINISTER OUTLINES PLANS FOR COAL PRODUCTION

LD052319 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The resolution of the Council of Ministers on closing uneconomic mines does not mean regressing the mining industry but aims to make the sector more profitable. This has been emphasized at a session of the presidium of the mining industry workers trade union. Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, said that the annual plan for deep mines which have high production costs will be reduced by 2 million metric tons and at the same time the output of open cast mines will be increased by the same amount. In other words the anxiety of miners that they will lose their jobs is not justified. This, among other things, gained expression in that after the government decree 400 miners gave notice in Borsod and 300 in Tatabanya. According to plans three exhausted mines will be closed, four will be reorganized, while another seven will be given a breathing space -- meaning that if they can make their production economic by the end of the planned period without state support then they will be able to continue operating. You may learn more about other events of the session of the presidium of the mine workers union from an interview prepared by Peter Marvanyi:

[Begin recording] [Marvanyi] Gyula Czipper, deputy minister of industry has announced the establishment of a new central organ, the State Office for Coal.

[Czipper] Coal mining will, in the future too, have a special role. There is a need for various state measures and state coordination partly to ensure the balance between the demand and supply of coal. The State Office for Coal also assumed among its other duties the responsibility for dealing with the material situation and financial balance of coal mines.

[Marvanyi] It was also said that in the near future the production price of coal -- with the exception of the Mecsek coal which is anthracite quality and therefore may be coked -- will be raised; I emphasize that it was the production price which was at issue, but in such situations nonetheless one becomes anxious as this price rise becoming a consumer price rise in the end.

[Czipper] The rise in the consumer price of coal is out of the question; the production price of coal will be raised to allow the insurance of the balance of the financial situation of coal mines, to avoid the creation of such losses in coal mining which would otherwise have to be taken care of by the budget. [end recording]

PRODUCTION STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1986

LD060917 Budapest MTI in English 0754 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI) — In the first half of 1986 production in Hungary's state-owned and cooperative industry went up by 1.3 per cent, or excluding the food industry, by 1.5 per cent as against the same period last year. Regarding the main sectors, output in the engineering industry, metallurgy and the building materials industry rose, while it declined in the other sectors. Industry's sales, both foreign and domestic, rose to nearly the same degree, i.e. 1.2 per cent for domestic sales and 1.4 per cent for foreign ones. Industry supplied wholesale and retail trade with 1.4 per cent more goods than a year ago. There was a particularly sharp rise in supplies of engineering industry durable consumers. Sales for investment purposes livened up substantially. Sales supporting production were slightly over those of last year.

Product exports to the rouble accounting zone went up significantly, regarding both manufactured goods and foods. Sales of manufactured goods to the convertible currency markets rose, but those of foods went down substantially. Industrial employment went down by 8500 persons or 0.6 per cent, as against the first half of last year. Industrial output per capita manpower rose by 1.9 per cent, while production per hour went up by 2.8 per cent.

Output by the building industry was 1.5 per cent up over the level for the same time last year. Building industry manpower declined by nearly 10,000 persons or 3.5 per cent as against the first half of 1985. Productivity rose by 5.2 per cent.

Regarding agricultural products, sales of field crops and horticultural products went up 3.2 per cent, mainly the result of a significant growth in purchases of vegetables. Sales of slaughter stock and animal product went down by 4.5 per cent. With respect to slaughter stock, the one rise was in purchases of poultry (10.8 per cent) while regarding slaughter cattle purchases were down 1.8 per cent compared to the first half of last year. Purchases of slaughter pigs were down 9.9 per cent. Sales of slaughter sheep were four fifths of what they were a year ago. Among animal products milk sales declined slightly, while sales of wool and eggs were down significantly.

Retail turnover in the part of the year already gone by rose by 8.1 per cent in current prices and 3.4 per cent in comparative prices. The retail price level went up 4.5 per cent, and within this the price rise of clothing, most of which falls within the free price category, rose by 9.7 per cent.

As far as the investment sphere was concerned, in the first six months of the year 64,000 million forints were invested, which is nearly the same as the amount used over the same period last year. Company-sponsored investments rose as compared to last year, while council-sponsored investments went down slightly, and those sponsored centrally declined significantly.

ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERS LABOR ISSUES

AU051310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Aug 86 p 1

[MTI Report: "Council of Ministers' Session"]

[Text] The Government Information Office reports: In accordance with parliamentary standing orders, the Council of Ministers made a decision at its Thursday [31 July] session about the assistance that state administration agencies must give to representatives to carry out their duties. The decision contains detailed regulations governing the obligation of state administration agencies that supply information and data and the settlement of proposals and reports made by representatives.

The Council of Ministers heard a report on the enforcement of recent measures protecting basic working time and improving labor discipline. The Council of Ministers concluded that the situation has somewhat improved but progress is not satisfactory. Therefore, it ordered that further central and local measures dealing with the protection of basic working time be prepared and issued.

The government confirmed the State Planning Commission's decision to provide measures for a more efficient building sector. According to this decision it is necessary to settle the situation of loss-making enterprises and of those lacking funds, and the low profit producing enterprises must prepare programs or improving operations.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION -- An Austrian CP Delegation led by Franz Hager, member of the Politburo, visited Hungary from 23 to 26 June at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politiburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The Austrian guests met with Pal Lomany, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the MSZMP Bacs-Kiskun County Committee; Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee; and Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee. At the talks, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the guests acquainted themselves with the current issues of our domestic political life and our environmental protection policy. In addition to Budapest, the guests also visited Bacs-Kiskun and Somogy counties. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungary 27 Jun 86 p 6 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- Gyorgy Misur, the new ambassador of our homeland in Rome presented his credentials to Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 86 p 21 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MALI -- Raymond Toth, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our homeland accredited to the Republic of Mali, presented his credentials to General Moussa Traore, president of the republic. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAF in Hungarian 11 Jun 86 p 7 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS PROVINCE -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers paid a visit to Kecskemt on 7 July. He participated in and addressed the county party committee session that concentrated on current economic and political tasks. Afterward he went to see the Pannonia Film Studios in Kecskemt. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jul 86 p 8 AU]

JERZY URBAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 5 AUGUST

Comments on Gorbachev Speech

LD051455 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 5 Aug 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 -- The main topics covered at today's press conference held by Government Spokesman minister Jerzy Urban included Poland's support for the new Soviet peace initiatives, the visit of the IMF delegation to Poland, the course of the implementatin of the law of July 17, 1986 and the refusal of the chairman of the Polish American Congress to visit Poland.

Poland supports Gorbachev's new peace initiatives

Replying to a question about the recent meeting of foreign affairs vice-ministers of socialist states in Budapest Jerzy Urban said that the meeting dealt with preparations for the fall session of the United Nations General Assembly and especially the joint initiative of socialist countries to form a common system of international security encompassing the platform of military, political, economic and humanitarian security. The meeing in Budapest coincided with the significant speech delivered by CPSU CC General Secretary Mkhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, the main motifs of which were commented on by the Soviet representative in Budapest.

The Soviet proposal to convene a conference of states from Asia and the Pacific Ocean region and the other significant contents of the Soviet leader's speech have met with broad approval in Poland, said the spokesman.

Poland lies far away from the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Poles, however, realize that peace in our region of Europe depends on the global strengthening of peaceful relations. Our government, therefore, supports the proposals and moves that Mikhail GOrbachev spoke about in Vladivostok and shares the whole philosophy of efforts on behalf of peace which the Soviet leader presents, Urban said.

It is the foundation for the common policy of socialist countries because it aims at checking the growth in armaments and reducing the existing arsenals and at eliminating from international life conflicts threatening the security of mankind. The numerous concrete proposals which the CPSU CC general secretary presents and for which Poland lends her full support, serve these ends.

The IMF Mission to Poland

In reply to a question concerning the visit of the International Monetary Fund mission to Poland Urban announced that under Article 4 of the agreement on the creation of the IMF the mission conducted a so-called annual review of the economic situation in Poland. Such reviews are generally conducted by the IMF once a year in all countries belonging to this organization, the spokesman noted.

In our case the mission's stay and work was of special significance considering that this was the first review of the economic situation following Poland's admission to the IMF, Urban stressed.

According to the information I have received, the course of the mission's work proceed in tune with the programme. Similarly to the period preceding Poland's admission to the IMF, the mission had free access to necessary information and data on the state of our economy, he said.

Mazewski Rejects Polish Invitation

Asked whether the Polish authorities have received a reply to their invitation to visit Poland addressed to Alojzy Mazewski, the chairman of the Polish American Congress, Urban said that thus far no reply to the invitation came in. "According to the Polish American press Mr. Mazewski rejected the invitation. "It is a pity," stated Urban. "The chairman of the Polish American Congress frequently speaks out on the current situation in Poland. It is strange, therefore, that he completely does not want to acquaint himself with today's Poland at close range and see it with his own eyes."

The American Poles often argue that they do not have influence on the U.S. policy, which be proportional to a several million population of Polish descent in American society. It is said that other smaller ethnic groups enjoy much bigger influence and authority, and are given much better hearing by the government and share in the government. According to the U.S. press and Polonian communities, the Polish American Congress is being treated with disregard by central U.S. authorities, and is not given major hearing by the Polonian community itself, Urban said.

It is not my competence to evaluate these phenomena. Yet, I think that Chairman Mazewski, by turning down his invitation to visit Poland and hold talks with reliable officials in Poland does not win reliability as an activist who comments on relations in Poland, Poland's needs and U.S. policy towards Poland, Urban declared.

Polish-Israeli Consular Contacts

Asked about the state of talks on the creation of Polish and Israeli consular offices, Minister Urban said that an explanation on this subject had been released by PAP, presenting the essence of this issue. The state of talks is such that it can be assumed that the adopted arrangements will be realized in the near future.

This however is not a matter of days nor weeks, and one should expect the issue to be finalized by the end of this year. At the same time Urban remarked that this issue was by no means linked with the current talks on Soviet-Israeli consular contacts.

Comments on Amnesty Law

LD051748 Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 -- Implementation of July 17 Sejm Law

Replying to questions concerning the implementation of the Sejm law of July 17 this year on special procedure toward perpetrators of certain offences, Urban said that about 7,000 persons had been released from prisons so far. He noted that the Polish press avoided quoting names of those released in order to facilitate their social adaptation after they leave penal establishments.

Asked if the law would cover all people sentenced for acts committed out of non-criminal motives, Urban said it was difficult to predict the decisions of courts and prosecutors as they examine every case separately. The terms of release, he stressed, are contained in the law itself. The point is that a release must be based on a justified assumption that the person in question will not commit illegal acts that he or she had been arrested or sentenced for.

In some case, found necessary by the court or the prosecutor's office, those released are being put under an obligation to make written declarations.

In reply to another question, Urban rejected reports disseminated in the West on the health condition of Leszek Moczulski, declaring that reports about his heart stroke or strokes he was alleged to suffer when in prison were untrue.

Month of Sobriety

Referring to the month of sobriety announced by the Catholic Church in Poland to be observed in August, Urban said that the Polish Government appreciate all church initiatives on fighting alcoholism.

The government is itself waging a decisive struggle with this social ill and is offering the church the closest possible cooperation in this repsect. We hope that the sobriety action anounced by the church in August this year will bear fruit and that the moral influence of the church on the faithful will prove to be effective, Urban said.

Referring to the action of picketing alcohol stores Urban stressed that the authorities supported the propaganda actions of organizations concerned with combating alcholism but did not agree with and did not tolerate any street undertakings, including picketing stores, which did not receive the approval of the law enforcement authorities.

Report on Situation in Poland Following Chernobyl Breakdown

In reply to a question put by one of the foreign journalists Urban said that the report of the Polish Government on the situation in this country caused by the breakdown in the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl was expected as early as this month.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's Visit to Italy

Asked about the date of the visit of the president of Poland's Council of State to Italy Urban noted that the visit lay in the interest of both Poland and Italy. It is, however, difficult at this moment to speak about the date of the visit. It will be the result of future talks on this topic, he said.

Postponement of Iraqi Foreign Minister's Visit to Poland

One of the questions put to the government spokesman concerned the reasons for the postponement of the visit to Poland of the Iraqi minister of foreign affairs. Replying to the question Urban announced that the request to move the date of the visit was presented by the Iraqi side which motivated it with the new situation in the Arab world and the need for the Iraqi minister to remain at home.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF AMNESTY LAW

Law 'Act of Mercy'

LD052149 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 5 Aug 86

["More People Benefit From Act of Mercy" PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5: Referring to the press information today to the effect that a total of 6,927 persons had been released from prisons until yesterday under the law on special procedure on perpetrators of special offences, the press spokesman for the General Prosecutor's Office said that the act had also covered 3,751 persons remaining at large, their cases being remitted by prosecutors.

Moreover, prosecutors had 372 persons released from detention pending trial, including 36 suspected of offences against the state and public order, and gave legal advice to 24,000 people.

229 Affected in Koszalin

LD060718 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Up until today, 229 people in Koszalin Voivodship have benefitted from the Sejm law on special procedures toward the perpetrators of some crimes. This information was presented at today's press conference organized by the voivodship Prosecutor's Office and the voivodship court in Koszalin. In the overwhelming majority of cases these are perpetrators of misdemeanors, for which they were punished by adjurdicating courts. They are also persons sentenced by a court verdict, or those toward whom penal proceedings have been discontinued.

Up till today, the doors of the penal establishments have opened for 125 persons. Some, despite application of the clemency law, still remain in the prisons, because they still have additional penalties to face. Above all, it is a question here of failure to pay fines which, as is known, were not included in the law. As the voivodship prosecutor stated today, so far no one from among the perpetrators of crimes against the state and public order which have not yet been revealed, has reported to the prosecuting organs. [passage omitted]

650 Released in Lower Silesai

LD060712 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Up until today, on the basis of the law of the 17 July this year concerning special procedures toward the perpetrators of some crimes, 650 persons, including 46 women, have been released from the penal establishments of the Lower Silesian region. These are persons punished by a court sentence, persons under temporary arrest, or those punished by misdemeanor courts.

Solidarity's TKK Criticizes Amnesty

AU051527 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 (AFP) -- The underground leadership (TKK) [Provisional Coordinating Committee] of the banned Solidary trade union has criticised on political grounds the recent partial and conditional amnesty voted in Poland.

In a communique received Tuesday by Western correspondents here, the TKK underlined that the fate of union leaders currently in prison "depends on the individual decisions of prosecutors and courts." These could decide whether to allow the jailed unionists to benefit from the July 22 amnesty.

"The amnesty law," the communique said, "is not accompanied by any action on the part of the authorities that is liable to liquidate the causes that lead to the imprisonment of Poles for political reasons."

Since the amnesty, the third in four years, came into force, some 7,000 prisoners, including 59 out of Poland's approximately 350 "politicals," have been freed.

But only one trade union leader, Bogdan Lis, former TKK second-in-command, has so far benefited from the amnesty.

The communique, signed by named and anonymous representatives from six cities plus Upper and Lower Silesia, also called on Poles to celebrate August 31, the sixth anniversary of the Gdansk agreement that led to the founding of Solidarity.

JARUZELSKI, LEADERS VISIT RADOM ENTERPRISES

LD052311 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Wojciech Jaruzelski visited work forces at Radom enterprises. [passage omitted]

Wojciech Jaruzelski visited one of the two creches at the works. He praised the cleanliness and aesthetic quality of it and enquired about conditions for recreation, earnings, and all the things of daily concern to people. A meeting also took place with the management of the works. The first secretary of the Central Committee stated that by visitng Radom he wished to express his respect for the people who are successfully implementing their economic tasks in difficult conditions. The second motive for this visit is the fact that Radoskor is a pioneer in the application of job certification, which is one of the key themes of the 10th Party Congress.

Wojciech Jaruzelski voiced the opinion that a general review should be based on the very best models, on the experience acquired at Radoskor among others.

Wojceich Jaruzelski then proceeded to the General Walter works, where the second shift was starting work. This works, the largest in the Radom voivodship, is also the largest exporter in the region. It produces sewing machines and typewriters. The meeting with the work force began in the tool department. [passage omitted]

Army General Florian Siwicki met the work force and the sociopolitical aktiv of the Stilon synthetic fiber works in Gorzow. Zofia Stepien met the workforce of the Czestochowa building combine. Bogumil Ferensztajn visited Katowice-Dziedzice and the work forces of the town's enterprises, Polam-Kontakt, Heglos, and the Silesian refining enterprise. Gabriella Rembisz visited the foundry-workers of the Poznan (?Pomet) works and acquainted herself with the progress of the harvest in the parish of (Kusliny). Stanislaw Ciosek visited the site of the voivodship hospital which is under construction in Jelenia Gora, and Andrezej Wasilewski visited the National Library in Warsaw. He also visited the documentary film production installation.

SIWICKI SPEAKS AT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

AU051211 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and PZPR Politburo member, at a meeting of the Ministry of National Defense Military Council held in Warsaw on 31 July]

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki stressed that the document that has been examined covers the most important issues in the life and work of military communities. The document stemmed from concern that the recommendations made by the party be implemented as well and as fully as possible. Many of the directives and documents concerning standards that are currently in force in the Armed Forces are in line with the intentions and spirit behind the decisions made at the 10th PZPR Congress.

This does not mean that all possible reserves have been exhausted, that we cannot perform our duties and work in a better and qualitatively higher fashion. There still remain great reserves in the intellectual, psychological, and physical capacity of the professional cadre, basis service troops, reservists, and civilian workers employed by the Armed Forces. It is both possible and necessary to release these reserves. This should be chiefly effected by way of party inspiration and by social and service action. Basic party organizations also have a special role to play. They must boldly, bravely, consistently, and creatively approach matters relating to community needs and to solving problems. This is essential for the authenticity and authority of these organizations.

A particularly important matter, said the minister of national defense in conclusion, stemming from the document examined at the meeting, will be the annual review of the tasks contained in the document by military delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress. Reviews of the implementation of these tasks by the Armed Forces will take place during the annual training briefings of the Polish Armed Forces.

TOURIST DIFFICULTIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA NOTED

LD052300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] A PAP correspondent reports on difficulties encountered by our tourists when crossing Czechoslovakia.

In the case of a bus breakdown, it turns out, more often than not, that the necessary repair work is exceedingly costly. Such difficulties are also encountered by individual tourists traveling by car if, before undertaking their journey, they have not equipped themselves with an international booklet on highway services [pomoc drogowa]. Moreover many Polish tourists have found to their disadvantage that Czechoslovak banks do not accept banknotes of a nominal value of 2,000 zl.

FRG OFFICIAL ON POLISH NORMALIZATION PROGRESS

LD012059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Bundestag SPD deputy Horst Sielaff said after his return from Poland that the process of social normalization is progressing and that the economic situation has improved, although it is still complicated. He also said that the Polish Government is making great efforts to achieve progress on the path of normalization.

JOZEF CZYREK TALKS WITH MPRP'S NAMSRAY

LD021144 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0901 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Aug (PAP) — On 1 August Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. Problems of cooperation between the countries were discussed, with particular reference to matters of culture in connection with the Days of Mongolian Culture being held in Poland.

Ts. Namsray also met with Andrzej Wasilewski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Tadeusz Sawic, director of the Central Committee Culture Department attended both meetings.

POLL SURVEYS ATTITUDES TOWARD MASS MEDIA

AU051814 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Jul 86 p 10

[Article by Jacek Mojkowski, head of POLITYKA's domestic department: "Information Plays the Main Role"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] According to the date published by the Public Opinion Research Main Center, 85 percent of Poles obtain their information from television, 64 percent from the press, 55 percent from Polish radio, and 8 percent from the press conferences of the government spokesman. As for the unofficial sources of information, 29 percent of Poles obtain it through their own observations, 19 percent through talking to relatives and friends, 12 percent through Western radio stations, 11.5 percent through talks at work, and 9 percent through shopping lines and streetcar rides. [passage omitted]

Some 33 percent of Poles regard television as the most up-to-date source of information, 30 percent Polish radio, 19 percent the press, 7 percent Western radio stations, 6 percent their own observations, 3.5 percent rumors, and 2.2 percent the government press spokesman. Some 30 percent of Poles regard television as the most interesting medium, 14 percent the press, 13.3 percent Polish radio, 10.4 percent Western radio stations, 8 percent their own observations, 8 percent rumors, and 7.9 percent the government press spokesman. [passage omitted]

To 21 percent of Poles television is the most trustworthy source of information, to 20 percent the press, the 19 percent their own observations, to 15 percent Polish radio, to 8 percent relatives, to 6 percent Western radio stations, to 4 percent rumors, and to 3.9 percent the government press spokesman. [passage omitted]

As for the credibility of television, to the question of in which programs credibility is most evident, 41 percent of Poles replied the newscast, 21 percent J. Urban's press conferences, 11 percent journalistic features, and 7 percent economic reports.

The poll on the popularity of newspapers did not produce any revelations because most papers publish the same information and because their impact on readers shows almost variations. No profound interpretations of this poll are possible. TRYBUNA LUDU has the most readers (19.4 percent), followed by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA (10.1 percent), and EXPRESS WIECZORNY (9.9 percent].

Some 10.5 percent of Poles do not read any dailies and 19 percent read weeklies instead of dailies. The 10 most popular dailies are: TRYBUNA LUDU, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, EXPRESS WIECZORNY, DZIENNIK ZACHODNI, ZYCIE WARSZAWY, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, GAZETA POZNANSKA, GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, RZECZPOSPOLITA, and SZTANDAR LUDU.

As for weeklies, only a small part of their copies reach readers automatically. As a rule, weeklies are bought in kiosks and obtained by subscription, which means that much more determination is needed to acquire them than is the case with dailies, which are easy to buy because they are cheaper and on sale everywhere.

The poll shows that the 10 most popular weeklies (respondents think that their publication should not be reduced) are: PRZYJACIOLKA, KOBIETA I ZYCIE, POLITYKA, PRZEKROJ, VETO, PANORAMA, PRAWO I ZYCIE, KULTURA, PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, AND PERSPEKTYWY.

The 10 undesirable publications whose circulations should be cut down or liquidated are: ZA WOLNOSC I LUD, ZWIAZKOWIEC, RZECZYWISTOSC, ZARZEWIE, ZORZA, ODRODZENIE, WIESCI, MYSL SPOLECZNA, WALKA MLODYCH, AND SYGNALY.

The 10 publications that respondents have never seen in shops and have no knowledge of are: MYSL SPOLECZNA, WPROST, ODGLOSY, MOTYWY, FAKTY 86, ODRODZENIE, SYGNALY, TAK I NIE, SPRAWY I LUDZIE, AND LAD.

The 10 publications that people resent most are: ZA WOLNOSC I LUD, MYSL SPOLECZNA, RZECZYWISTOSC, KIERUNKI, LAD, PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, WPROST, ODGLOSY, ARGUMENTY, and FUNDAMENTY.

The 10 publications that are least controversial are: PRZYJACIOLKA, KOBIETA I ZYCIE, PRZEKROJ, PANORAMA, POLITYKA, GOSPODYNI, RAZEM, VETO, PRAWO I ZYCIE, and NOWA WIES.

To the question of whether the television and press presentation of events in various spheres of political and social life is inconsistent with the truth, 45.5 respondents replied "yes," 36.7 percent "no," and 14.5 percent "do not know."

Some 24.5 percent of respondents said that truthfulness was lacking in the presentation of economic problems (economic results, the current economic condition, the economic reform, the implementation of plans, the crisis, and debts), 11.3 percent in the presentation of domestic policy (government activities, social moods, and trust in the authorities), 6.5 percent in the presentation of price policy, 5.4 percent in the presentation of information on living standards, and 3.4 percent in the presentation of farming data.

BRIEFS

NEW TRADE UNDERSECRETARIES -- Warsaw, Aug 2: Prime Minister Zbigngiew Messner has appointed Kazimierz Klek and Wieslaw Szymczak undersecretaries of state in the Foreign Trade Ministry. Kazimierz Klek, born in 1940, a chemical engineer, held high posts in the chemical industry, including that of minister of the chemical and light industry, a deputy to the Sejm of the 6th term and from 1982 minister plenipotentiary, commercial counsellor at the Polish Embassy in Rome. As vice-minister of foreign trade he will deal with export favouring restructuring of the Polish industry. A PUWP member. [as received] Wieslaw Szymczak, born in 1931, a textile engineer and graduate of the economic and technical university held a number of executive posts in knitwear factories in Lodz. Undersecretary of state in the former Light Industry Ministry and then in the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry. From 1983 minister plenipotentiary, commercial counsellor of the Polish Embassy in Moscow. A PUWP member. [paragraph as received] [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1646 GMT 2 Aug 86 LD]

RCP GREETS SOUTH AFRICAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU311232 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party,

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend to you, dear comrades, warmest congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the founding of the South African Communist Party.

We know and value your party's history of struggle to unite the revolutionary and patriotic forces in order to attain the ideals of national and social freedom. We follow with interest and feelings of solidarity the activity carried out by you, under particularly difficult underground conditions, to defend the vital interests of the working people against the racist policy of apartheid, to assert the basic rights of the majority people in South Africa, and to promote social justice and equality as well as socialism, peace, and progress.

We express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties will further develop to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of freedom, independence, peace, and socialism. The RCP Central Committee

TOTU, RYZHKOV HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU051819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 5/8/1986 -- N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Ioan Totu, Romanian deputy prime minister.

The interview was attended by A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to the USSR.

During the working interview, the course of Romanian - Soviet economic collaboration and ways to develop and diversify it were analysed.

PRC EMBASSY MARKS PLA ANNIVERSARY 30 JULY

AU301909 Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1986 -- On the 59th foundation anniversary of the Chinese Liberation Army the Bucharest military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China, Shi Shangwen, gave a cocktail party on July thirty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Command of the Army, Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romania-China Friendship Association, generals and higher officers, representatives of the management of certain ministries and central institutions, party activists particpated.

Also attending were military, air and naval attaches accredited in Romania.

CHISSANO DEPARTS FOR MOZAMBIQUE AFTER VISIT

LD051720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 5 (TANJUG) -- Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano today ended his five-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Chissano, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party and secretary for foreign relations of its Central Committee, had final talks here today with Franc Setinc, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency. They pointed to the great importance the two parties attach to the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, and the need for greater efforts in the struggle for peace and the solving of crucial international problems, particularly the situation in southern Africa.

During the visit, Chissano conferred with his Yugoslav counterpart Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Yugoslav State Presidency Sinan Hasani and other high-ranking Yugoslav officials.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR DISCUSSIONS

Topics Outlined

AU051509 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, who arrived in our country today, have started in Dubrovnik. Here is Dubravko Stopar of Radio Zagreb reporting from Dubrovnik:

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister for foreign affairs, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with their associates, as it was announced, are holding talks in Dubrovnik on relations between the two countries and some current international questions. One of the topics of their talks in what is already the third meeting between the foreign ministers this year is economic cooperation. As is known, the FRG is Yugoslavia's biggest foreign trade partner among Western countries. However, the Yugoslav trade deficit amounted to more than $716 million last year and is 12 percent bigger than in the previous year. This is why the reduction of this deficit is of key importance for the further development of economic cooperation between the FRG and Yugoslavia.

Topics such as relations between East and West, European security and cooperation, and the Harare summit will be the main topics of the talks on current international matters between Genscher and Dizdarevic in Dubrovnik. The talks between Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will resume this afternoon at 1800.

Talks on East-West Relations

LD051637 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, held talks on bilateral relations and topical international problems in the villa Lapad in Dubrovnik today. The exchange of views, which lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours and was continued during the luncheon, was conducted in a spirit of openness [otvorenost], mutual understanding and respect. Both ministers stressed that the present dialogue is taking place at a favorable moment and that it is important to the development of their bilateral cooperation and to their exchange of views about their respective stance regarding current world trends.

The issue of East-West relations dominated the agenda of today's meeting. Hans-Dietrich Genscher informed Raif Dizdarevic about his recent talks with top Soviet and U.S. officials. Both sides agreed that the international community had entered a period in which dialogue and negotiations are becoming a dominant factor, although there is no guarantee that the significant difficulties hampering East-West relations had been overcome. It was also stressed that the prospects for a meeting between the Soviet leader, Gorbachev, and U.S. President Reagan at the present time were more favorable than several months ago.

Very significant attention was devoted to the economic trends in the light of the preparations for the CSCE meeting in Vienna this autumn. The two sides agreed that the successful outcome of the Vienna meeting would be of great importance for the relaxation of tension in Europe. The ministers stated that Europe played a great part in international developments and that relations within it and the CSCE cannot be viewed in terms of relations between the great powers alone.

The set of issues concerning disarmament also attracted considerable attention. The federal secretary for foreign affairs put forward both Yugoslavia's and the nonaligned countries' views regarding the issue of disarmament in the context of the stance put forward during the preparations for the nonaligned summit conference in Harare. Raif Dizdarevic informed his guest, in detail, about all aspects of the problem, from the halt in nuclear tests to the need for substantial reductions in strategic, tactical, and other types of weapons. Both sides stressed the importance of adhering to the existing agreements and also of understanding new measures to substantially reduce nuclear weapon stockpiles.

The West German foreign minister expressed his high opinion of the policy of nonalignment as an important independent factor in international relations which, in his view, should not be dominated by either of the great powers.

The talks will resume this afternoon. The two ministers are expected to continue their exchange of views about international issues and bilateral cooperation.

Talks Continue

LD052316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, resumed the exchange of views about international problems this afternoon.

The Yugoslav side stressed the need for the Stockholm Conference to come up with concrete measures for limiting military activity. Raif Dizdarevic also drew attention to the Mediterranean aspect of European security and cooperation stressing that the security in Europe and the Mediterranean was indivisible.

The two ministers displayed a similar approach when they agreed that the spirit of Helsinki does not imply differing criteria for the security of the big and small countries. In other words, all European people share the same right to their own security.

In the course of the talks reference was also made to the movement of nonaligned countries as a significant and positive factor in international relations.

Raif Dizdarevic assessed that there had been evidence in recent times of a positive shift toward consolidation within the movement on its original principles. Dizdarevic also stressed that the nonaligned countries had been doing their utmost to make the summit in Harare as successful as possible and to ensure that it produces constructive ideas of how to preserve peace, disarmament, and economic development.

The two ministers also exchanged views about international economic problems. The Yugoslav side drew attention to the very difficult position in the developing countries and to the draining of resources from the undeveloped into the developed countries as well as to the problem of debts.

Reference was also made to the troublespots in the world. It was stated, in reference to southern Africa, that the situation there was explosive and that we were witnessing an historical process which should not be halted but encouraged.

The talks will resume tomorrow when the two ministers are expected to exchange views about bilateral cooperation.

The FRG foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher ends his working visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

SUNDIC COMMENTARIES ON GORBACHEV SPEECH, SUMMIT

On USSR Offers To PRC

LD041636 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] The USSR is ready to have serious talks with China at any time, in any place, and at any level in order to create an atmosphere of better relations between the two countries. These words were addressed to Beijing a few days ago by Mikhail Gorbachev, and PRAVDA repeated them yesterday in a commentary which confirmed that Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok was addressed primarily to China.

Beijing, let us recall, reacted only to that part of the speech of the Soviet leader which related to the withdrawal of four [number as heard] regiments of Soviet soldiers from Afghanistan. The reaction was short and clear: without the full withdrawal of Soviet units there can be no solution to the Afghanistan problem. On the Soviet intention of having talks with the government of Mongolia on the reduction of troops in this country, nothing was said in Beijing. It is, however, reliably known that this only partially satisfies one of the three Chinese conditions for the normalization of relations with the USSR. China is, in fact, seeking the reduction of troops all along the Soviet-Chinese border and not only in Mongolia.

However, even if the USSR withdraws all its troops from Afghanistan and reduces the number of soldiers along the border with China, as is being suggested by the government in Beijing, it would not be sufficient for the complete normalization of relations between the two countries, if, for example, the situation in Cambodia remains unchanged, that is, if the USSR continues to offer support to Vietnamese intervention in this country. In his Vladivostok speech, Mikhail Gorbachev made no mention of Cambodia at all, but this, according to some assessments, does not mean that the USSR is not thinking about this problem. It is, indeed, more than certain that the continuation of the war in Southeast Asia does not suit the USSR either politically or militarily. However, the internal conditions in Vietnam are such that there can, for the moment, be no question of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, not even in the event of possible Soviet pressure on the government of Hanoi. Moscow is, in fact, afraid that pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia would have as a consequence the deterioration of relations with this country, including the withdrawal of Soviet bases from Vietnam, to which the USSR attaches great importance. The worries of the USSR are, as a result of all this, all the greater if one bears in mind the fact that the war in Cambodia is daily causing increasing damage to Vietnam itself both politically and economically. In other words, the longer the war lasts, the greater are the commitments of the USSR toward the government in Hanoi and the greater the burden.

In Moscow the fundamental question being raised is how to preserve good relations with Vietnam and at the same time to win China over to talks on the regulation of all the disputed problems between the two countries. For the present there is no answer, at any rate not one acceptable both to (?Hanoi) and to Beijing. Beijing, it is quite certain, will adhere to its stance to the effect that the complete normalization of relations with the USSR cannot take place while the USSR is offering support to Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia, or finds understanding in (?Hanoi). China may perhaps even disregard the two other obstacles, the intervention in Afghanistan and the reduction of troops on the border, but there is no way that it would do the same for the first, that is, the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. And as long as this is so, nothing will come of the Soviet offers to China, however many times they may be repeated.

On Reagan-Gorbachev Summit

LD051542 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] Now that it has been officially confirmed that the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, Shevardnadze and Shultz, will have meetings on 19 and 20 September in Washington, it is more than apparent that the efforts of the two superpowers in the period ahead will be directed toward preparations for a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

Gorbachev said in his speech in Vladivostok that a Soviet-U.S. summit was possible, which should mean that the preparations which preceded the agreement on the meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz were shorter and more meaningful than was believed when they began.

Indeed, one has the impression that the general climate in Soviet-U.S. relations is changing for the better, a fact that is lent weight by President Reagan's decision to sell to the USSR significant quantities of wheat at current prices, for which U.S. farmers will be compensated out of state reserves. Nor is it insignificant that there has recently been a considerable reduction in Soviet-U.S. polemics, which quite soon after the first Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva, grew to large proportions. Indeed, it appears that the latest exchange of messages between the two leaders, which related to the problem of disarmament and other important questions, has contributed to a reduction of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations and has, to a significant extent, shortened the road leading to the summit. This is due to the fact that, by all accounts, the two superpowers have finally realized that any other outcome of the current preparations for the meeting would lead to fresh confrontation. This would be very dangerous both for their mutual relations and for the fate of world peace as a whole. The Reagan-Gorbachev meeting could be of benefit even if it does not fulfill all expectations, that is if it does not lead to the reduction and limitation of armaments on which the Soviet side is insisting. At the present juncture, it would perhaps be sufficient for the arms race to be halted at its existing level. In this respect the United States could play a significant role in two ways: respect the agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear armaments, SALT-II, and refrain from "star wars" which is threatening to transfer the arms race to space as well.

As regards the first question, the United States recently agreed that talks be initiated in Geneva on the fate of SALT, which leads one to conclude that a final decision on the above-mentioned agreement, that is, on its abandonment, has not been made, and that there is hope that SALT-II will remain in force. As to "star wars," however, in this regard there have also been certain changes in the U.S. position. In fact, in his latest message to Gorbachev, Reagan proposed the postponement of his "star wars" project by 5 to 7 years, which is sufficient time in the course of these years, for a new solution to be found to the problem of disarmament as a whole on which, for the time being, no progress can be made. The U.S. side, it is true, claims that at the first meeting, Reagan and Gorbachev agreed to meet again, first in Washington and then in Moscow, and this without any conditions. However, there should also be understanding of Gorbachev's fear that a fresh meeting with no results would be pointless. In any case, the road to the summit is not in the slightest bit easy, but all problems could be overcome given more good will on both sides, which implies making the appropriate concessions.

DIZDAREVIC ON PREPARATIONS FOR HARARE SUMMIT

AU050601 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul p 2

[Text] Belgrade 23 Jul -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today briefed delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber on the course of the preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare and about the engagement of our country in final preparations for this meeting. Among other things. Dizdarevic said the following:

On 1 September this year, it will be 25 years since that historical date when President Tito opened the first Conference of Heads of State or Governments of Nonaligned Countries here in Belgrade, in this very hall. With this, a new era in international relations started, an era in which the Nonaligned Movement has made such a strong imprint on world development and international cooperation on an equal footing through its existence, activity, and historical contribution.

The eighth summit of nonaligned countries will open in the capital of friendly Zimbabwe on that same day.

We are now at the final stage of preparations for the eighth summit. Among what kind of current trends in the world, broader international conditions and relations, with what kind of situation and tendencies in its own ranks and activity does the Nonaligned Movement approach its great gathering in Harare, and what will have a decisive influence on the content of the summit itself? What is the substantial and action orientation and involvement of Yugoslavia in the preparations for the summit in these weeks before it is held?

The international situation in which the eighth summit will be held is still burdened by well-known negative and dangerous tendencies which, contrary to expectations, continue, and some of them are even intensified. The arms race has continued unabated and nobody is safe from its consequences. The sovereignty and independence of a number of countries is being violated and resort is made to the application of force and pressure in the most varied ways, which is particularly manifested through the aggravation of some crisis situations instead of these being overcome.

Economic and social conditions are deteriorating in many countries, especially the nonaligned and developing countries, and this is above all the consequence of North-South relations. There are pronounced efforts for global political and economic problems to be solved by a few of the most powerful countries. The forces that dislike the achievements that the emancipation of peoples and states have gained in our time strive to contest them, thus standing against inevitable changes.

Social Progress Is a World Process

However, social progress is a world process, present everywhere on all continents, and the value and the necessity of the historical achievements of emancipation are lasting. They are a result of progress in the development and relations in the whole world, and in its entire progress, and it is only on the basis of these achievements and through their further advancement that the contemporary problems of mankind may be solved in the interest of all.

In fact, we live in one of the most dynamic, but also perhaps most dangerous periods in the history of mankind. The world has never been richer than it is now. Thanks to scientific achievements and great technological progress, undreamt of opportunities are opening for further material and social progress. The world also has never been closer to a peaceful development to the benefit of all. At the same time, it has never lived so long under tension because of the constant increase of means that may destroy it. The world is still searching for an answer to the question of how to avoid this danger, how to lessen such a drastic division between rich and poor, and how to use the new great opportunities and achievements for everybody. Nobody has brought the world as near to the proper answers as the nonaligned policy and movement have done. The Harare summit should make a fresh contribution to this effect.

Therefore, the questions of peace and security, relaxations of tension and renewal of detente, disarmament, overcoming of the hotbeds of crises, along with a search for solutions to the problems in world economic development and international economic relations occupy a central place, and the movement will have to make -- as it did at its first summit in Belgrade — a contribution, just as necessary now as it was then, to stop the present unfavorable development in world relations.

What perspicacity and inspiring relevance are evident even now in the following passage from the Belgrade Summit Declaration.

"Tremendous progress has been achieved in the development of science, technology, and economic development means. Encouraged by such a development in the world, a tremendous majority of people increasingly realize that war among peoples is not only an anachronism but also a crime against mankind. This awareness of people is becoming a tremendous moral force, capable of influencing profoundly the development of international relations."

Wars Are a Crime Against Mankind

"Relying on this and on the will of their peoples, the governments of the countries gathered at this conference resolutely reject the thesis that war, and even "cold war," are inevitable as being defeatist, without prospects, and contrary to the interests of world progress. They confirm their unswaying belief that the international community is capable of organizing its life without resort to the means that in fact belong to past epochs of the history of mankind."

The nonaligned countries at all their gatherings have devoted particular attention to the relations of the big powers and blocs because of their great effect on the overall situation in the world. The international situation has been burdened for several years by relationships of intensified contradictions, deep mistrust, and confrontation between the two big powers. We may say that the international scene continues to be dominated by the contest to achieve global superiority by one side and the strivings to tie as many countries as possible to the policy of the big powers. It is well known how wide the expectations have been that a renewed dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union will open the way to the establishment of greater mutual trust and to agreements on the reduction of armaments as necessary steps to a broader relaxation of international tension. However, the relations of the two big powers for most of the period after the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting last year did not develop as the world, including us, has expected. Negotiations are being conducted, but progress has not yet been reached in controlling and reducing armaments, or in disarmament, and the political, ideological, propaganda, and other aspects of confrontation have been aggravated from time to time instead.

More frequent U.S.-Soviet contacts have occurred recently. A number of new proposals and initiatives were publicly presented by the Soviet side and it appears that the two sides are exchanging them also in their confidential negotiations. Both sides now react to mutual proposals in a little more constructive way, and one expects that even a new meeting of the leaders of the two great powers might occur, if there are no new problems, of course.

It is certainly encouraging that there are new proposals for reduction and control and elimination of many categories of arms, nuclear and conventional. The demands of the international public, broad political circles, and a great many statesmen and scientists that the great powers should finally reach a specific advance in this sphere are stronger and stronger.

On the basis of consultations we have held so far with a number of our partners, one can observe a determination of nonaligned countries to demand at the summit that along with observing the existing agreements on arms limitations, the United States and the USSR sign new ones with which the reduction of nuclear, missile, strategic or tactical, conventional, and other arms could finally begin.

Peace and Security Are Not Isolated

All past development shows that the dialogue of the two great powers can hardly advance or bring results necessary both for them and for the world, if one fails to realize that in the world of today one can no longer treat the problems of peace and security in an isolated way, neglecting burning economic and other problems, and that the great powers, however powerful they are, cannot solve acute global, nor even their mutual problems in a stable and permanent way, without all other international factors, ouside and without the participation and contribution of international multilateral forms. All countries, the whole of the international community can and should contribute to and take part in that process.

One should say here that recently there are stronger and stronger attempts to suppress the United Nations and other forums of multilateral international cooperation. The essence of those worrying attempts is the attack against international relations on an equal footing and against the right of all countries to take an equal part in solvingall problems that concern the destiny of the whole world. This is why nonaligned countries are consistently advocating an affirmation of the United Nations as the sole and irreplaceable universal forum in preserving international peace and security and solving key international questions.

Nonaligned countries do not close their eyes to the deficiencies of the world organization either, and they want to cooperate in removing them. However, one should point out here that the United Nations is efficient to the extent to which member governments in it agree with each other, and that it is very frequently the case that those very members who most attack the United Nations for its inefficiency makes it more efficient activity difficult by their behavior and by avoiding the United Nations.

We are certain that the Harare summit will devote greater attention to hotbeds of crisis and that it will formulate its proposals for solving them on the basis of the implementation of the right of self-determination, of the withdrawal of foreign troops, and the halting of all acts of intervention and interference. We shall resolutely insist upon the already existing demand of the nonaligned countries addressed to the great powers about their military disengagement from the nonaligned countries region.

It is understandable that the increasingly explosive situation in South Africa will be at the center of attention of the heads of states or governments who will gather, for this is at this time the most volatile area of crisis in the world. We are convinced that the summit will again appeal to the international community, along with the application of economic sanctions, to offer resolute assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, as well as to the front line states exposed to constant aggression by the racist regime in Pretoria.

Particular concern is caused by the latest aggravation of tension in the Mediterranean. The presence of military and naval forces of non Mediterranean countries is growing, and frequent demonstrations of force and even the crude use of force are occurring. Concern is growing in the world because in this way, connected with the unfavorable development in the Middle East, the Mediterranean is turning into one of the most dangerous hotbeds of crisis. Such a development in the Mediterranean is also felt in the Adriatic.

The events in the Mediterranean have always had a direct influence on security and the relations in Europe. It has been shown that an armed incident in the Mediterranean jeopardizes security on the continent of Europe. It is difficult to expect a serious relaxation of tension and reduction of armaments to occur in Europe if at the same time arms are being concentrated and tension is increased in the Mediterranean. It is positive that this truth is, in all, accepted more and more widely.

All this shows how much the cooperation of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries as well as a broad cooperation of the nonaligned and the European Mediterranean countries is needed in order to change the present situation. The gatherings of the nonaligned countries have stressed the significance of concrete activities being taken in this direction. We will continue to do this in Harare. The next step in this direction will be to hold a second conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries, which is being prepared.

Yugoslavia, as a European nonaligned country, is vitally interested in the continuity of the process of relaxation of tension in Europe and strives for cooperation which will not stop at bloc divisions.

Danger of Nuclear Reactions

The accident [havirija] at the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl showed how small the region of Europe is for radiation danger which knows no borders between states, blocs, systems, and even continents. The nuclear force released in this case amounted to only one thousandth of the power of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, which directly caused the death of almost 120,000 people, and the number of those who died of the lasting consequences in the course of the 4 decades exceeded 200,000. Nuclear bombs a hundred times as powerful are now produced. What would have happened had it come to an accidental explosion of only one nuclear warhead or bomb, out of the many stationed in Europe? All of Europe would be under the influence of radiation which would endanger its entire population. For Europe, there is no alternative to disarmament. For Europe, there is no alternative to cooperation that creates the conditions for disarmament. Yugoslavia has been and will constantly remain engaged in work for such security in Europe.

Together with other nonaligned and neutral European countries, we strive through the CSCE process to extend the greatest possible contribution to the preservation of the spirit and vitality of all the provisions of the Fina Act of Helsinki, which with its consistent application opens the prospects for cooperation in all fields, and to the revival and consolidation of detente on firmer foundations.

The Nonaligned Movement has always supported these efforts, being aware of the significance of the situation in Europe for peace and security in the world. We are convinced that the Harare summit will give a new impetus to this.

From these positions we are preparing for the meeting of the foreign ministers of neutral and nonaligned countries also works on these lines at the present stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, at which, after a long period of stagnation, greater readiness for constructive agreements has been manifested. Any actual progress and new breakthrough at this conference could have broader favorable consequences for the processes of security and disarmament in Europe.

Pronounced Economic Inequality

At the gatherings of the nonaligned countries between the summit in New Delhi and the forthcoming summit in Harare, questions of international economic relations in the world and the increasingly critical situation were very strongly present; their roots are deep, and their consequences serious and unforseeable. It is matter of an unbearably difficult economic position of the developing countries which almost without exception also belong to the group of nonaligned countries. The growing gap in the level of economic development between the developed and developing countries is now being manifested in an extremely aggravated form.

A pronouced inequality exists in international economic relations and it constantly endangers the independence of the nonaligned countries and the stability of world relations. Some of the most developed countries stand on the positions of maintaining and strengthening the existing system to their own benefit. After several decades, the question of preserving their independence is again being raised for a number of developing countries.

An enormous transfer of funds from developing countries to developed countries was carried out on a world scale in recent years. The losses sustained by the developing countries because of the fall in the prices of raw materials they possess amounted in 1985 alone to about $65 billion. Added to this is the fall in the price of oil this year, which constitutes a further redistribution of income in favor of Western developed countries, again amounting to about $60 billion.

If debts are taken as one of the best illustrations of this big income redistribution, then one can see that debts have become an instrument for the extraction of enormous profits from developing countries. They are objectively used to maintain differences in development and are used as the means of exerting pressure and interfering in internal affairs as well as the means of imposing systems.

Partial measures such as rescheduling represent a necessity for a temporary alleviation of the debt repayment burden. However, it is clear that this is not a solution because every rescheduling is also dearly paid for, which is why debts are rising and becoming an increasingly greater burden.

Due to all these reasons, the struggle to solve the debt problem of developing countries is in fact a struggle for equality in international relations, a struggle against exploitation, domination, and for progress in the world. Because of that and because we are also a debtor country which fully shares the fate of all other debtor countries, we must continue to strive to create better conditions in the world as far as the solution of this problem is concerned.

When we talk about the political dimension of international economic problems, we have in mind the political and economic interdependence of the present-day world. Developed countries should not remain indifferent toward the things that are happening to two thirds of mankind. The south cannot exist without the north, but the north cannot exist without the south either.

These problems of international economic relations and world economic development as well as the movement's greater involvement in these matters are in the center of the nonaligned countries' attention in the preparations for the Harare summit.

The Period of the Movement's Consolidation

There is no doubt that the problems which nonaligned countries and their eighth summit are facing are exceptionally complex and serious. The whole world is at a crossroads, faced with the problem of which road to take.

Talking about the readiness and ability of the movement to respond to the historical challenges of the eighth summit, we can be encouraged by the fact that since the seventh summit in New Delhi the movement has been consolidating its original principles and aims, unity has been strengthened, and the involvement of the movement in the essential problems of international relations increased.

Of course, the movement is not without polarization, quarrels, and even clashes among its member states. It does not live in a vacuum but in the world with all its inherited pasts and in conditions which make present-day world relations. This inheritance and these conditions often result in various visions, disputes, and even conflicts. However, what is essential, what confirms the vitality of both the policy and the Nonaligned Movement is the fact that nonaligned countries are following the direction of authentic nonalignment through which they accomplish political unity on the main contemporary questions such as peace, security, detente, independence, disarmament, and development.

Unity has been historically proved in exactly those questions which constitute the essence of current world relations on which depend the realization of aims and aspirations that represent the vital interest of countries which, despite their different ideologies, systems, and traditions, are united in the movement.

Our strategic orientation is based on the farsighted approach Comrade Tito made as far back as the first summit in Belgrade, when he said: "We want what binds us, what is common to all of us, and what is now attainable. What we do not want are the things that divide us and things whose joint realization is unattainable."

The movement has encountered and still encounters different attitudes toward its role and activity. Throughout the 25 years of its existence and through the role it has played in emancipating international relations and making progress in the world, the movement has become an unavoidable independent factor in all global matters and the more important questions in world relations. Many countries outside the movement also express interest in it because they see it as a certain kind of support for their own and other broadest positive aspirations. Today it is impossible to imagine the activities of the United Nations or any other more important international organization without the role and involvement of nonaligned countries.

Of course, there have been some attempts at disregarding and ignoring the role of the movement, but this brought more harm to those who were doing it than to the movement itself. There have also been and there still are pressures on nonaligned countries to declare themselves in favor of and vote for tenents that do not belong to the movement. This, on the whole, harms the attachment of the nonaligned countries and movement to the principles and aims they opted for. There have been and there still are some wrong assessments that the role and activity of the movement are positive only if they suit a temporary interest of certain world factors. [paragraph continues]

However, the nonalignment policy has emerged as a historical necessity in a struggle for a world with more equal relations and the equality of all peoples and countries, for a world of peace without fear of war, a world against a war, aggression, violence and threats, without bloc divisions, for a world of progress for all countries without the domination of the greater and stronger, without the exploitation of the weak by the rich. It is high time for everybody to learn the historic message from the quarter of century of the movement's existence and its role, whose purpose is cooperation with everybody in order to realize principles and aims which would be in the interest of world progress as a whole.

Our country is continuing to develop a comprehensive foreign-policy activity.

We are trying to make our contribution to equality and comprehensiveness in international cooperation through the more and more developed bilateral realtions and contacts as well as through our activities in the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, the CSCE, and other international forums which are dealing with and solving important international matters.

Last year and in the first half of this year, our bilateral contacts with our neighbors, with many European countries, with nonaligned countries, of course, and with all big powers were intensive.

The Preservation of the SFRY's International Position

All these contacts and our entire foreign policy involvement are primarily used to preserve the international position of our country, the strengthening of its security, and above all the fulfillment of our concrete and entire interests in relations with some countries and world regions, with international groupings and international organizations. In this, the prime objective was to achieve conditions that were as favorable as possible for developing economic cooperation with the greatest possible number of countries, particularly with those with whom we have a trade deficit and to whom Yugoslavia owes the most money, in other words with those countries in which we must seek and exploit possibilities for the greater penetration in developing economic relations with the world and through this way create conditions for solving the country's economic difficulties, for economic, technological, and the total social progress.

We are continuingly making efforts in the promotion of comprehensive good-neighborly relations with all our neighbors. This remains one of the priorities in our foreign policy. We are striving, on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference, and mutual benefit with all our neighbors, to further the cooperation in political and economic relations, in the sphere of culture, communications, and tourism, all of which lead toward better understanding and greater trust and which represent a real framework and way to solve still outstanding problems.

The process of Balkan multilateral cooperation which started not so long ago represents a positive new tendency which is beneficial for all peoples of our peninsula. However, we are not satisfied with the fact that this tendency has in recent years lagged behind. The need for this kind of cooperation among the Balkan countries is becoming greater and greater and requires constant and concrete stimuli. We, of course, respect reality, but divisions in the Balkans are not the only reality. The growing need for good relations and expanded cooperation is also one.

The 13th LCY Congress has emphasized the great importance of implementing a unified foreign policy for Yugoslavia. This kind of foreign policy is an expression of both the current and lasting needs of our country. Our foreign policy is also a part of our involvement in overcoming internal difficulties, in creating all outside conditions which would render our internal efforts easier.

[The following three passages appear boxed within the main body of the item]

Big Powers Cannot Solve Crises Alone

There cannot be any lasting reduction in the world's tensions as long as the situation in the hotbeds of crises remains unchanged. Experience shows that big powers cannot solve crises alone, either by opposing each other or through mutual negotiations which neglect the interests and will of the people concerned.

People do not accept that their way of living and social condition depend on their geographical location or that their development is subjected to somebody else's concepts and the expansion of the so-called spheres of interests. They do not assent to their fate being decided witnout their own say.

$1,000 Billion Debt

This year the debt of developing countries will exceed $1,000 billion. In the last 12 years their debt experienced an eight-fold increase while interest was increased 11 times. In the period 1981-1985 alone, developing countries repaid debts to developed countries amounting to $600 billion, which $340 billion represented interest alone. After all, we have ourselves experienced this burden.

Yugoslavia's Involvement

The priorities of the movement, a question of the summit's agenda, are the priorities of Yugoslavia's involvement.

As far as we are concerned, we will strive for the summit, which is marking its 25th anniversary, in conditions which call for necessary changes in international political and economic relations and in conditions created by great breakthroughs in the technological development, to designate and open future prospectives for the activity of the policy and Nonaligned Movement.

FOREIGN DEBT REDUCED, FUTURE PAYMENTS OUTLINED

AU052051 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 86 p 5

[LJ. Cudomirovic Report]

[Excerpts] — All Federal Executive Council measures introduced in June and July as well as the measures of a systemic character that are planned for September will enable the stricter operation of economic legislation and, by the end of the year, will produce significant results in removing negative elements from economic trends, however much these measures may look as mere starting steps.

This is a brief summary of the press conference held yesterday in the National Bank of Yugoslavia at which Governor Dusan Vlatkovic spoke in detail about the measures of the Central Bank and the board of governors regarding already known and announced moves in the current economic policy of the country. [passage omitted]

According to Vlatkovic, the country's foreign currency reserves are quite satisfactory and now stand at $350 million despite the fact that Yugoslav fixed and guaranteed obligations to foreign countries rose by 29 percent in the first half of this year while the current foreign currency payments in relation to the first half of last year rose by 13 percent.

The total foreign debt of the country outstanding at the end of last year has been reduced by $550 million in the first 6 months of this year. [passage omitted]

Yugoslav Foreign Debts until 1990

The country's total foreign debts at the end of last year stood at $19.78 billion. According to the projection of repaying foreign debts, the total outstanding debt at the end of this year should be $19.23 billion. At the end of the next year it should be $19.545 billion, at the end of 19878 $19.745 billion, in 1989 $19.62 billion, and in the last year of the current 5-year plan it should by $19.3 billion.

A total of $2.5 billion of our debt (principal and interest) should be repaid this year, $1.64 billion next year, $1.7 billion in 1988, and $2.8 billion in 1989. [passage omitted]

MAMULA ON R&D 'SHORTCOMINGS' IN MILITARY INDUSTRY

AU051938 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2454 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Report on the speech delivered by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, at the meeting on current questions of the work of the Armament and Military Equipment Industry Association held on 14 July at Trstenik]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Touching upon shortcomings in the sphere of research and development, the federal secretary for national defense said the following:

"The present situation is obviously unsatisfactory in several aspects. In the level of personal incomes, in the distribution of resources earmarked for personal incomes, and in the overall forms of stimulating successful production and creative work. Urgent and profound measures are indispensable, because low personal incomes and leveling of personal incomes paralyze the driving and creative forces, block ideas, paralyze initiative, and reduce responsibility. It goes without saying that the overall intensity of those changes does not lie solely in the hands of the military industry and its workers, that to a great extent it depends on the changes in the surrounding setup, but I am convinced that our special purpose work organizations can make significant progress. First of all, one should connect distribution with the total increase in productivity and economic aspect of business operations, and the rewarding of and incentives for workers with the objective assessment of individual contributions. There is much conformism, demagoguery, and envy in this sphere, and that must be changed quickly and efficiently. Progress, fulfillment of production plans, the modernization and innovativeness of production and production processes, and achieving the expected results of scientific research are impossible without those changes."

RAILROAD LINK WITH ALBANIA TO OPEN 6 AUGUST

AU052028 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 86 p 8

[Excerpts] Titograd, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Following the agreement reached last year in the SFRY Assembly that all republics and provinces should help Montenegro railroad workers with an additional 2.34 billion dinars for the technical equipment of our part of the Titograd-Shkoder international railroad line, all conditions have been created for the line's opening.

These funds together with 4 billion rinars that the Titograd Railroad Work Organization is to provide will be used for puchasing 2 diesel engines, 10 passenger cars, 10 freight cars, and other technical equipment necessary for the normal conduct of passenger and freight traffic on this line. [passage omitted]

The line is 24.74 km long, and between Titograd and the Albanian border it has five bridges and three tunnels. Tuzi, a small town about 12 km from the capital of Montenegro, has a station with several tracks and other necessary auxiliary objects. [passage omitted]

The railroad between Titograd and Shkoder is the only Albanian rail link with the world. It is envisaged that the line will be used for transporting 600-700 thousand tons of goods per year. [passage omitted]

The part of the Titograd-Shkoder line between Titograd and the Albanian border (24.7 km) will be opened on 6 August. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

CROAT COMMISSION MEMBER DIES -- Slavonska Pozega, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mladen Milinovic, eminent sociopolitical worker and member of the Statutory Commission of the Croat LC Central Committee, died in Slavonska Pozega, aged 54. His other duties included president of the municipal magistrates court in this town. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 3 Aug 86 LD]

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GJYZARI RECEIVES TANZANIAN PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE

AU011143 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 1 (ATAO -- Yesterday the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari, received and held a friendly talk with the delegation of the Presidential Committee of the Pre-State Organisations of the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by the chairman of this committee, (Gideon Cheyo). The delegation made a visit to Albania at the invitation of he Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries.

Upon their stay in our country the Tanzanian guests visited work and production centers and social-cultural institutions in the district of Tirana, where they got acquainted with the development and achievements in different sectors.

The Tanzanian delegation left our country.

REPORT ON INCREASED AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN ALBANIA

AU021409 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 31, 31 Jul 86 p 21

[Unattributed article: "People's Socialist Republic of Albania -- Toward an Intensive Agriculture"]

[Text] The establishment and improvement of socialist relations in villages and the consistent application of the principle of the parallel development of industry as a leading branch of the economy and of agriculture as its basic branch have brought about the profound transformations both in agriculture and in Albania's villages. Intensive and many-sided agriculture has taken the place of the backward agriculture in which monoculture prevailed. Before the liberation, in all areas sown to field corps, grains designed for bakery products amounted to 84 percent, whereas industrial plants amounted to some 3 percent. Currently this ratio is 50 percent and 21 percent respectively. Due to the improvement of technology and the application of new techniques and due to the expansion of tillable lands, larger yields of all agricultural crops are being achieved. The increase in agricultural output as a whole is an indication of the profound changes that have taken place in Albania's agriculture. In 1983, overall agricultural outputs increased 4.4 percent compared with 1950. "It is some years now," ALBANIE AUJOURD'HUI writes, "that our country won one of the greatest victories of a political and social nature -- ensuring the quantity of bread needed from local production."

Among the known directions that have ensured an increase in agricultural outputs was and continues to be the expansion and planning of tillable lands. At this point these lands are 2.5 times more extensive than before the liberation. For this purpose, the state allocates considerable funds for soil improvement and for reclaiming new areas. During the years of people's power, special attention was paid to rapidly increasing irrigation facilities which increased 13 times over in 1983 compared to the pre-war period.

Another direction that contributed to an increase in agricultural outputs was, and continues to be, the increased technical level of this important branch of the Albanian national economy. During the years of socialist construction, agriculture underwent dynanic transformations which contributed profoundly to increasing the level and rates of technical and scientific progress.

Along with the constant expansion of cultivated lands and the increase in agricultural and livestock productivity, the structure of agricultural outputs and of crops was also improved considerably. In 1983, fruit-growing totaled 17 percent of cultivated lands as compared with 4.3 percent in 1950. Field crops also went through structural changes, thus leading to an increase in the share of industrial plants, vegetables, and so forth and to reducing areas designated for grains.

In the years of socialist construction, Albanian agriculture is characterized also by its development in both plains, hilly, and mountainous areas. Agricultural enterprises in hilly and mountainous areas own approximately 52 percent of tillable land stocks and achieve almost 45 percent of overall agricultural outputs. A balanced development of agriculture has been and continues to be a decisive factor for ensuring an increase in agricultural yields, an improvement in the general standard of living of the working people, and guaranteeing the intensive development of rural areas.

Agriculture has developed along with the other branches of the national economy. The rapid development of the mechanics, chemical, energy, and construction materials industries and so forth permitted the transition to an intensive agriculture. Priority attention was paid to industrial branches which have always made a great contribution to the development of agriculture.

The development of agriculture and of the other branches of material production was seconded by an improvement in the standard of living of the masses of working people. In the past 30 years, the national income and consumption fund increased 2.5 times more rapidly than the country's population. The indexes referring to the level of education and culture and the one referring to medical assistance have improved considerably as a whole.

ALIA RECEIVES REPORTS ON WHEAT HARVESTS

AU021504 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 29 July 1986, broadcasts a 5-minute text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, by the Kukes District AWP Committee, reporting on the completion of the wheat harvest, and other agricultural achievements. According to the letter the average yield over an unspecified acreage was 23.5 quintals per hectare, or 0.5 quintals over the planned target.

Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 31 July 1986 also broadcasts the text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia by the Permet District AWP Committee, reporting an average yield of 24.6 quintals per hectare, "the highest ever" achieved in the district.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, EIGHTH 5 YEAR PLAN

AU312027 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 30 Jul 86 p 5

[Sofia Popova article: "Ambitious Plans"]

[Excerpts] In the immediate postwar period, Albania's industrial production consisted of small light industry and food processing factories, of artisan workshops, and a few mining enterprises. This production represented 4 percent of the total national income. Today, the entire industrial output of 1938 is achieved within only 2 days. Compared with 1960, Albanian industrial production has increased 6.5 times. The process of transforming socialist Albania into an industrial-agrarian state, equipped with modern industry and highly developed agriculture, is being successfully accomplished today.

This is confirmed by the data provided in the draft directives for the Ninth AWP Congress on Albanian Socioeconomic Development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period (1986-1990), which were published. The draft directives stipulate that 41-42 percent of the 24.25 billion leks envisaged for the all-round economic development of the country must be spent on industrial development, while 31-32 percent of this amount is provided for agriculture. [passage omitted]

The important results in economic development achieved during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period represent a solid basis for Albania's further industrial progress. Industry will develop at accelerated rates of speed, and above all, on the basis of existing plants, upon their expansion, reconstruction, and modernization. At the same time, new projects will be built by using kmainly native sources of energy and raw materials. The volume of the total industrial production in 1990, as compared with 1985, is expected to increase by 29-[illegible] percent. The volume of mass consumer goods is expected to increase by 24-26 percent.

Throughout the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, main efforts will be devoted to the discovery of new oil, natural gas, coal and chrome deposits, as well as to the discovery of other valuable raw materials, to increase the industrial resources and to ensure even greater speed in heavy industry, prospecting, and in the processing industries.

The active participation of workers collectives from all over the country in nationwide discussions on the draft directives will contribute to an intensification of the working enthusiasm and to the mobilization of the masses, so that ever expanding new initiatives may be adopted for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the current 1986 plan.

BASHKIM PITARKA APPOINTED UN REPRESENTATIVE

AU070808 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 7 (ATA) -- On the decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Bashkim Pitarka is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, permanent representative of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the United Nations Organisation. He replaced Comrade Justin Papajorgji who has been appointed to another post.

BRIEFS

MALILE RECEIVES ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Reis Malile received on 21 July the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Jorge Taiana, concerning the presentation soon of the credentials to the president of the presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 22 Jul 86 AU]

ZHIVKOV VISITS TOLBUKHIN, SILISTRA OKRUGS

AU061050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has paid a 3-day working visit to Tolbukhin and Silistra Okrugs. In cordial meetings with the people of Dobrudzha he acquainted himself with the work of the party organizations and labor collectives in fulfilling the tasks which the 13th BCP Congress set for the whole of society. By their deeds, all the workers from this region are proving that they completely support the course of the BCP for a qualitative new growth based upon the scientific and technical revolution. At a meeting in the bureau of the okrug BCP committee in Tolbukhin, Dimitur Dimitrov, the committee's first secretary, gave a briefing on the activity of the okrug BCP organization and on the results achieved in socioeconomic development. Georgi Kardashev, first secretary of the Silistra Okrug BCP Committee, gave the start of the year at a meeting in the bureau of the okrug BCP committee.

In the name of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated the workers of the Tolbukhin and Silistra Okrugs and wished them new successes. He stressed that the activity of the okrug BCP organizations and everything which is being done for the successful building of the developed socialist society in Dobrudzha deserve a positive assessment. Dwelling on the most important economic problems which our party and state is solving at present, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that what is needed is not simply an acceleration of the rates, but an acceleration of the development of the economy based upon a qualitatively new standard. He emphasized the need for the broad application of the peak scientific and technical achievements, the utilization of a new system of farming, and the development of industry for man at ever-increasing rates. All this must lead to qualitatively new growth, not only in the economic, but also in the social and intellectual fields.

The party and state leader acquainted himself with the solutions to the concrete tasks for the intensification and technological renewal of production at meetings with the labor collectives of the animal-breeding and feed complex in the village of Branishte, the "Rodope" industrial animal-breeding combine, and the institute of wheat and sunflowers at General Toshevo in Tolbukhin Okrug; and a medium-sized enterprise for processing milk by the partial ultrafiltration method, a small enterprise for the production of valves for tires of all types of vehicles, and a dairy farming complex in the village of Sreburna in Silistra Okrug.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov toured the general artistic exhibition "Man and Nature" in Silistra, and the museum attached to the biospheric reserve in Sreburna.

At the meetings in the two okrugs, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, not only was briefed on the concrete deeds of labor of the people of Dobrudzha, but also was acquainted by his hosts with the most important issues which the party and state leadership is working to solve at the present. Thus the visit turned into a useful dialogue on the cardinal problems in the development of our country.

DAILY SUPPORTS GORBACHEV'S AFGHANISTAN PROPOSALS

AU061429 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Aug 86 p 5

[Volodya Stratiev article: "A Basis for a Lasting and Long-Term Solution"]

[Text] In his Vladivostok speech Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union is in favor of involving the Asian-Pacific area in the universal process of creating an all-round international security system. [paragraph continues]

As one of the basic methods of achieving this goal he described the solution of regional problems, by dwelling more particularly on the problems around Afghanistan.

What is the characteristic trait of the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union in connection with settling the Afghanistan problem? The stand of the Soviet Union, above all, concurs with the interests of all countries involved, and this was stressed by numerous political observers. The stand of the Soviet Union unmistakably reveals the character, based on principle, of the assistance accorded to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of that country's government. Discussing the question of the presence of a restricted Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan, the Soviet party leader announced that by the end of 1986, six regiments of the Soviet Army -- one tank, two motorized rifle, and three antiaircraft regiments with their technical equipment and weapons -- will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. The meaning of this initiative is becoming increasingly clear, when we take into consideration the fact that the undeclared war of imperialism and of the local reaction against the republic has not ceased. It is well-known fact that the diversions, the invasion of terrorists gangs from the territory of Pakistan, and the constant attacks against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan are the reason for the presence of Soviet troops in that country.

In adopting this serious and constructive step the Soviet Union unequivocally shows that it is ready to actively contribute to the political solution of the problem -- to give new impetus to the indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva. At the same time, however, Mikhail Gorbachev made it clear that those who are organizing and committing armed intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan should not deceive themselves. If the intervention is pursued, there can be no question of plans for a withdrawal and a political settlement of the problem, no question of negotiations. As Najibollah, the secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, declared, the reduction of the Soviet military contingent is merely a first step. An eventual second, and a third step following this first one will entirely depend upon the actions of the governments of the United States, Pakistan, and other countries, which virtually imposed the undeclared war upon the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In his speech, Mikhail Gorbachev once more supported the course of the Afghan leadership in its efforts to expand the social basis of the April national democratic revolution and to involve the political forces, which were outside the country, but which are sincerly willing to participate in the construction of a new, democratic Afghanistan, into the administration of their country. This support once more confirms the fact that the Soviet Union by no means intends to impose some sort of Soviet "model" upon Afghanistan as regards political organization, as reactionary Western propaganda claims.

On 30 July 1986 the second phase of the seventh round of Afghan-Pakistani negotiations opened in Geneva. They are conducted with the mediation of Diego Cordobes, personal representative of the UN Secretary General. A certain progress was achieved in the previous rounds of these negotiations, which can be further developed. Four documents have been hitherto worked out, which are likely to serve as a stepping stone for the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. These are the draft plans on an agreement between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan on non-interference in each other's domestic affairs; a draft agreement on international guarantees; and a bilateral draft agreement on the voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their own country; as well as a document on the relation between the three aforementioned drafts and the withdrawal of the restricted Soviet contingent from Afghanistan.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech was the subject of particular attention by the world mass media and by foreign political leaders. It is justifiably pointed out in this respect that the new goodwill gesture opens favorable prospects for the settlement of the Afghan problem. Whether this will promptly occur now depends only on whether positive changes will occur in the positions of those countries and circles, which for several years have consciously obstructed the normalization of the situation in that part of the world.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT ACCUSES OZAL OF CHAUVINISM

AU061322 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 5 Aug 86 p 4

[Andrey Andreev article: "The Chauvinistic Rage of a Prime Minister"]

[Excerpts] On 18 July 1986 the Bulgarian press published a BTA declaration on the subject of the unworthy statements and gross attacks expressed by Turgut Ozal, the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They were connected with the artifically created and fanned campaign of the Turkish side on the "Turkish question" concerning the situation of Bulgarian Muslims. The BTA declaration expressed the indignation of the entire Bulgarian people at the groundless lies and slanders and at the constant anti-Bulgarian campaign conducted in our neighbor country -- Turkey.

We angrily denounced these irresponsible lies and slanders. We categorically declare to the whole world: We are Bulgarians in our flesh and blood, in our convictions and feelings! We restored our Bulgarian names ourselves and returned to our Bulgarian roots forever! We accomplished the things for which our ancestors fought throughout their lives -- we rejected the Turkish names that had been imposed by force upon our ancestors. This is an expression of our Bulgarian nation self-awareness, of our loyalty to our socialist motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This truth should be known to everyone, and for all times. Because there is no other truth. This is why we will not permit anyone to debase and offend our Bulgarian national consciousness and dignity! We will not permit any interference in our domestic affairs and any distortion of our peaceful, calm, free, and happy lives! You should stop distorting the truth about the situation of the Bulgarian Muslims, who profess their faith according to their wish and feel like Bulgarians.

Our country was visited by numerous foreign delegations, representatives of various political and religious organizations and institutions, by members of parliaments, and journalists from Western Europe, Asia, America, and Africa, including representatives of the Muslim world. They toured many villages and towns, but they did not see anywhere the "slaughtering, violations, and crimes" described in your newspapers. On the contrary, wherever they went, the Bulgarian Muslims, who according to you had been "killed", or "had disappeared without trade" were resuscitating like the phoenix, and fully unmasked your slanders and lies. You, Mr. Ozal, cannot deceive either the Turkish people, or Europe, or the world: because, as the saying goes, lies have short legs. You would very much like to see in our country the things which are part of daily life in your country. [passage omitted]

In your views and actions, Mr. Ozal, are two facts which prove that there is no one today to emulate you in your ability to fan chauvinistic passions: You declare yourself to be the heir of the Ottoman sultans -- the successor of those who subjected entire nations to destruction, to genocide, and to force assimilation: Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians, Serbs, Bosnians, and Arabs, as well as others. It seems that you have learned the methods of the Ottoman ensalvers well and that you apply them in your country well. In our days, at the end of the 20th century, Armenians, Kurds, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, and other nationalities are still subjected to genocide and force assimilation in Turkey. It is our legimate right to ask: Where have the Bulgarians in Turkey gone?

You are propagating one of the most chauvinistic and reactionary ideologies in the world -- Pan-turkism. The final goal of this ideology is to fan national and religious hostility among peoples and to divert the attention of the masses from revolutionary struggles. You declare that anyone who professes Islam is a Turk. You are dreaming of creating a great Turkish empire and of donning the garments of the Ottoman sultans. This is nothing but the expression of great-state chauvinism, which proclaims aggression against other peoples. You have already proved this. You threatened us with war. You even determined the time of the attack -- in 2000 -- when the population of Turkey is supposed to reach 70 million.

As a statemen you should be aware of the fact that the country you are preparing to attack has won great international prestige in the last 40 years and has reached a level of recognition for which many countries may envy us. [passage omitted]

Nevertheless, my Bulgaria does not threaten Turkey with war, it does not build missile bases, it does not slander its southern neighbor. [passage omitted]

The Bulgarian people have a wise saying: He who raises a sword will die by the sword. The Balkans do not need any swords, nor new sultans, they do not need high tension among the populations which inhabit this area. The Balkan peoples need peace. The governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Greece, already set a good example by their initiatives to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. It is your turn now, Mr Ozal. I am convinced that the Turkish people wish to live in peace and good understanding with their neighbors.

If you, Mr Ozal, wish to go down in history well, if you wish to be remembered by the Turkish people, the best thing to do would be, to ensure a democracy for your people, to guarantee their freedom and human rights, to provide for employment (the rate of unemployment exceeds 5 million in Turkey) to stop arrests and sentences, to free political prisoners, to ban the military regime, to save the poor people from starvation and to overcome illiteracy (according to official data, 52 percent of the population in Turkey is illiterate today, while over 80 percent of the Kurdish people are illiterate), to remove the military bases, and to renounce the chauvinistic rage, to conduct a realistic and sensible policy and to join the peace initiatives of the other Balkan countries' government. Only then will you be recognized as a wise stateman and will you deserve the trust and respect of the Balkan countries' peoples.

REPORT ON VISIT BY SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

AU061807 Sofia BTA in English 1718 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 6 (BTA) -- Mr Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is on a visit to this country from July 21. He had working meetings with Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and with other party and government leaders. They discussed issues of the bilateral relations and of the current international situation.

Discussing foreign policy issues, the two foreign ministers paid special attention to the situation in Europe and the Balkans and stressed the role of the fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for easing tension, for disarmament and goodneighbourliness. They exchanged opinions on the situation in the region of the Pacific and Southeastern Asia, stressing the paramount importance of the new peaceful proposals of the USSR set forth in the speech of the CPSU secretary general, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, in Vladivostok.

CPCZ SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO S. AFRICANS

LD301701 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the South African Communist Party Central Committee on its 65th anniversary.

The message says Czechoslovak Communists express full solidarity with the devoted struggle of South African Communists against imperialism, racism, and apartheid, and for democracy and the vital interests of the people. In conclusion the message expresses support for the just struggle of South African Communists and determination to continue to develop and further deepen the traditional fraternal relations between our parties.

HAVLIN RECEIVES MSZMP'S LAKOS, HOLDS TALKS

AU061337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Aug 86 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "Hungarian Guest Received"]

[Text] Prague (Z) -- Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Havlin received on Monday [4 August] Sandor Lakos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chief editor of the periodical PARTELET, who is paying a working visit to the CSSR.

In a comradely chat, Josef Havlin informed him about the most important tasks of social sciences after the 17th CPCZ Congress, and devoted attention to the conclusions adopted at the consultation of the secretaries of the fraternal parties for international and ideological questions held in Budapest in November 1985, and the share of our socioscientific worksites in their fulfillment. In this connection he spoke about some theoretical issues connected with the further development and consolidation of socialist statehood, political system, and socialist democracy follwing the 17th CPCZ Congress, and about our party's experience in this area.

The reception was attended by Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian Poeple's Republic to the CSSR.

HUSAK DECORATES 60-YEAR-OLD CHANCELLERY OFFICIAL

LD061257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented today in Prague Castle the Order of Labor to (Frantisek Krenek) an office head in the Chancellery of the president of the republic. This high state distinction has been awarded to (Frantisek Krenek) on the occasion of his 60th birthday for many years of devoted work to the CPCZ and socialist society.

STROUGAL, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND PUCEK'S FUNERAL

LD061445 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The funeral of Zdenek Pucek, former minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, bearer of the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labor and the Order of the 25th February [as heard] who died at the age of 61, took place today in the great ceremonial hall of the Prague-Strasnice crematorium.

The funeral was attended, together with the family of those close to the deceased, by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of th CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier; Karel Erbes, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ladislav Gerle, Pavol Hrivnak, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premiers; and other representatives of our political and public life. Comrade Ladislav Gerle delivered the oration.

BORDER GUARD ASSISTANTS END CONFERENCE

AU061407 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Aug 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Resolve To Ensure Calm and the Safety of Czechoslovak Borders"]

[Text] Prague -- The Seventh National Conference on Auxiliary Border Guards which was held under the motto "Protection of State Borders Is the Concern of All People" in the auditorium of the Academy of the National Security Corps in Prague ended on Saturday [2 August].

In their discussion statements, the participants expressed the resolve to continue selflessly sharing in the fulfillment of tasks set by the security policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state for the protection of the Czechoslovak state borders in accordance with the conclusions drawn by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The representatives of auxiliary border guards, the leading figures in border districts, and the officials of the Border Guards for the Protection of State Borders called the further development of cooperation between zonal party and state agencies, social and economic organizations, and local citizens in border areas on the one hand, and the units and formations of Border Guards on the other hand, the main orientation in improving the quality and efficiency of the protection of our borders.

The participants in the conference demonstrated with specific examples that the moral and political unity of the working people in border areas has been further consolidating, that their share in reliable defense of the state border is growing, that the units of the auxiliary Border Guards are successful when it comes to asserting active forms of the fulfillment of tasks, and that the linking of their duties with the activities of the Border Guards is being better ensured, and so forth.

At the conclusion of the conference, the participants approved the texts of letters to the CPCZ Central Committee and to the CSSR minister of Interior, in which they express unambiguous support for the CPCZ's policy, as well as their firm resolve to aid by their everyday active work the ensurance of calm and order in border areas and of the security of the Czechoslovak state borders, in the interests of peacefully building the developed socialist society.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND EDITORIAL ON GORBACHEV SPEECHES

AU061124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Strengthening Socialism and Securing Peace"]

[Text] The speeches that Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, made in Vladivostok and Khabarovsk before the party aktiv of the region last week are of utmost significance for the Soviet Union and they are of world political importance. Both the two speeches and the many talks with working people concentrated on the consistent implementation of the strategy and tactics in domestic and foreign policy as adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and discussed by the CPSU Central Committee in June.

The general secretary's visit to the Soviet Far East, and his speeches and talks, show the determination with which the CPSU Central Committee Politburo is tackling the urgent tasks and show Mikhail Gorbachev's great commitment to the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress and the June plenum. The Soviet people link their hopes and plans with the policy formulated at the 27th Party Congress. The way Mikhail Gorbachev equated "restructuring" with "revolution" expresses the revolutionary process inherent in the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress and their implementation. The restructuring that is going on does not only involve the economic sector but also all other aspects of social life: social relations, politics, the intellectual-ideological sector, the working style of the party and the state organs. The questions asked by life are solved not outside but within the socialist system, in contrast to all speculations in the West.

The main concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state is the well-being of the people, which is the aim of socialism. The comprehensive program of action to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development is directly aimed at that and is designed for a far-reaching long-term period. It is a program that takes into account the efforts of the Soviet people and the most important trends of international developments. The main thing is a restructuring, that is, a strategy of accelerating the rate of growth of the national economy, of the country's socioeconomic development, which will release the enormous potential of the Soviet Union and, in particular, the vast region between the Urals and the Pacific Ocean, and which will open up all resources: dynamism in the economic processes, increasing pace in applying science and technology in production, and the application and full utilization of the key technologies with the aim of considerably increasing labor productivity. Thus decisive prerequisites are being created for an efficient comprehensive social policy, for a policy that is in line with the nature of the socialist society.

Strengthening socialism means strengthening and securing peace. From socialism there emanate positive effects for all peoples, for the entire world, against the imperialist policy of confrontation, intensive armament, and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Socialism wants peace on earth and in space, wants to preserve mankind from destruction. In this decisive struggle the Soviet Union, together with its allies, is in the forefront and acts in accordance with the interests of all peoples and of the movement for peace, security and cooperation, for arms limitation and disarmament, for reason and realism in international relations, for the active policy of dialogue, a movement that is becoming broader and more active throughout the world.

At the 11th SED Congress Erich Honecker highly assessed the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the USSR peace policy. The further advance of the Soviet people in developing and strengthening socialism, and its universal improvement according to plan, is of great international attractiveness. He said: "At our 11th Party Congress we once again reaffirm our fraternal affinity with the CPSU and the USSR, this great revolutionary achievement. It is the basis of our successes and a matter close to our people's hearts."

In his addresses in Valdivostok and Khabarovsk Mikhail Gorbachev praised the first progress achieved since the 27th Party Congress, in particular in the economic sector. At present the CPSU is concentrating on the further steps required to strengthen socialism and increase its attractiveness, and on the safeguarding of peace. Resourceful new measures are being taken to solve the economic and social problems. All the creative forces of the party and the Soviet people are being mobilized to fulfill the tasks of world political significance set by the 27th CPSU Congress. The first steps in this direction have been taken. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev rightly pointed out, the most important things still lie ahead of us. He drew attention to the advance of science and technology, the introduction of the latest technologies into production, management and planning of the economy, and the guaranteeing of the unity of economic and social policy. The lofty goals and the course of intensification require, as he emphatically stressed, acceleration. It is interesting that Mikhail Gorbachev referred in this connection to the heroic periods that the CPSU and the Soviet people mastered with enthusiasm and boldness at the time of the new economic policy, the First 5-Year Plan period, the Great Fatherland War, and the reconstruction after the war.

All the riches from Soviet ground are to be placed at the service of the people; the needs of the people are to be satisfied in a better and more comprehensive way. Social questions are given priority. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed particularly the significance of the services sector and the production of consumer goods and stated that this was directly linked with the party's social policy, with the activation of the subjective factor, in other words, with that what the Party Congress has placed at the center of its deliberations. There are great tasks in the housing sector. In general the social field must take the place it deserves in the work, the speaker noted. The CPSU has spoken out in favor of a strong social policy through which the subjective factor is activated and the enormous potential which the country has is set going.

The CPSU's political course is aimed at completely uncovering the potential possibilities and advantages of the socialist society, removing all barriers and impairments in the way of advance, and giving room to the factors of social progress, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed. Everything that is not in line with the level necessary today must not be implemented any more. The intensification of production must be dealt with thoroughly, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed.

The aims of Soviet foreign policy that are so-to-speak interrelated with domestic policy were given wide scope in the speeches. It is aimed at stopping the arms race, ending the nuclear madness, eliminating nuclear arms, and untiringly looking for political solutions of regional conflicts.

This course is fully supported by the states of the socialist community. It is in line with the policy collectively worked out and agreed upon at the meeting of the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest. The GDR and all other fraternal countries regard the Soviet initiatives for nuclear disarmament, for a significant reduction of all conventional armaments and armed forces, on questions of verification, and for improving the international situation as an element of the joint line of socialism in the world arena.

Here the response to and the agreement with the CPSU peace program and Mikhail Gorbachev's new proposals reach beyond the socialist community. The developing countries show great interest in the plans in domestic policy and the aims of foreign policy. Also, many in the capitalist countries who do not suffer from the madness of anticommunism and do not aim to profit from the arms race take a serious and interested attitude. In certain capitalist countries, however, those forces continue to set the tone that are possessed by hostility to socialism and by big-power-ambitions and are inseparably linked with the armament business.

Addressing the United States, Mikhail Gorbachev called the stopping of the arms race the most important factor in Soviet-American relations. He recalled the series of Soviet initiatives. They include, for instance, the proposal to conclude a mutual agreement on stopping nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has made an advance concession in this connection, which received great attention throughout the world, by repeatedly prolonging its unilaterally declared moratorium. They also include the proposal to liquidate American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe that was submitted after the Geneva summit. Regarding a new summit, of which the Soviet Union is in favor, it must aim at normalizing relations between the USSR and the United States, improving the international situation, and accelerating the course of the negotiations on reducing armaments.

The Soviet Union is also an Asian and Pacific country which is very interested in the complicated problems of this area. In this region socialism is an indispensable element in the grand important changes. Let us only think of the great Chinese revolution, the developments in Mongolia, and in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

In this connection Mikhail Gorbachev referred to the most important aspects of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC. They are, as he stated, very important for several reasons, for one because of the fact that the two countries are neighbors, they have the longest border in the world separating two countries on land, and simply because of the fact, Mikhail Gorbachev states, that we, our children and grandchildren must live next to each other today and forever.

But, of course, this is not the only reason. History has endowed the Soviet and Chinese peoples with an extremely responsible mission. In the international development much depends on the two biggest socialist states.

As Mikhail Gorbachev stated, the relations between the two states have visibly improved in the past few years. He reaffirmed: The Soviet Union is always prepared to discuss questions concerning additional measures to create an atmosphere of good, neighborliness at any level and most seriously. We hope that the border separating us (we want to say -- linking us) will become a border of peace and friendship in the near future.

The Soviet people accept with understanding and respect the aim set by the CPC, that is, to modernize the country and to build, on a long-term basis, a socialist society that would be worthy of a great people.

The Soviet Union and the PRC, Mikhail Gorbachev continued, have -- as far as one can judge -- similar priorities: the acceleration of the socioeconomic development. Why should we not then support each other and cooperate in the implementation of our plans, where it would obviously be to the advantage of both sides? The better relations are, the better the exchange of experiences.

One can note with satisfaction that in economic relations a positive trend has clearly emerged, Mikhail Gorbvachev stated. The Soviet Union is convinced that the mutual complementing of the Soviet and Chinese economies that has developed historically offers great opportunities for expanding these relations, also in the border areas. Several big problems in cooperation are literally just on the doorstep. For instance, the Soviet Union does not want the border river, the River Amur to be seen as a "water barrier." May the catchment area of this big waterway unite the efforts of the Chinese and Soviet peoples in jointly utilizing the very rich resources available here and in the building of water management facilities. A government agreement to that effect is being jointly worked out. And the border could run along the middle of the main waterway, Mikhail Gorbachev stated. The Soviet Union is preparing a positive answer to the question of assistance in building a railroad to link the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with Kazakhstan.

The PRC was offered cooperation in space, which could include the training of Chinese astronauts. Great possibilities exist for the mutually useful exchange in the fields of culture and education. Gorbachev stated: We are prepared for that and we wholeheartedly want it.

Friendly relations between the USSR and India, which actively participated in bringing about the Nonaligned Movement and its aim to overcome the splitting of the world into military blocks, are a stabilizing factor of international dimension, Mikhail Gorbachev stated. The great India, with its moral authority and traditional wisdom, with the political experiences of a special kind and its immense economic possibilities, is the respected leader of the Nonaligned Movement. The Soviet Union highly values the contribution made by India to implementing the norms of coexistence and justice in the world community.

The Soviet Union wants a change for the better also in relations with Japan. In accordance with the principled line of the 27th CPSU Congress, it will aim at providing its bilateral relations with all countries of the region, without exception, with dynamism. In accordance with the pattern of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the USSR proposes a Pacific conference, with all states bordering the Pacific participating, as an aim. Concrete proposals have been worked out for a comprehensive security system also in the Asia-Pacific area. Mikhail Gorbachev called the implementation of the DPRK's proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula an important contribution to a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. He stressed that this proposal got the appropriate attention.

As Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, it is possible not only to eliminate the dangerous tensions on the Korean peninsula but to also advance on the path toward solving the national problem of the entire Korean people. If you proceed from the real interests of Korea, there are no sound reasons for evading the serious dialogue proposed by the DPRK.

Concerning Afghanistan, the Soviet leadership, after universally evaluating the situation that has developed and after consultations with the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, decided to return part of their troops in Afghanistan to the home-country by the end of the year. The Soviet Union is taking this step with the aim of accelerating a political settlement and giving it another stimulus.

Consultations are currently being held with the leadership of the Mongolian People's Republic on the withdrawal of a significant part of the Soviet troops from Mongolia.

The speeches of Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok and Khabarovsk fill us in the GDR with satisfaction and pleasure. The SED, all working people of our country, felt deep satisfaction with the extent to which the courses of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11 th SED Congress are in line with each other. We are jointly implementing the joint cause: To do everything for the well-being of the people, everything for the strengthening of socialism, everything for safeguarding precious peace.

There are not just words. They are deeds. We are implementing the long-term agreements concluded with the USSR for the present 5-year plan period and beyond, through to the year 2000. We are jointly tackling economic projects of great importance. We are jointly advancing in the decisive sector, the advance of science and technology. The working people of our country are daily working under the slogan "My work place, the place where I fight for peace" in order to fulfill the plan. They are making their contribution to further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, for which the 11th SED Congress has determined the next stretch of road. [paragraph continues]

Consistent implementation of the 11th Party Congress decisions lies at the center of our actions in all social fields, above all, in our main battlefield, the unity of economic and social policy. Thus in firm fraternal alliance with Soviet Union, and all socialist countries, we are making our contribution to the joint cause, to the well-being of the people, to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

TISCH ON WORLD TU CONGRESS, PRESERVING PEACE

AU061630 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Harry Tisch, "chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee," to a "representative of the Editorial Board" of TRUD: "The Preservation of Peace Is the Most Important Issue of the Present Day"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] In September Berlin, the GDR's capital, will act as host to the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions. In this connection a representative of the editorial board had a meeting and conversation with Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB in the GDR and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee.

[TRUD representative] What are the most important tasks which face the FDGB at the present stage in the GDR's development?

[Tisch] The decisions of the 11th SED Congress opened the way toward higher goals and aspirations for the GDR trade union movement. With a sense of purpose and faith in the future, we are entering a qualitatively new period in the construction of the developed socialist society. We are continuing to consistently pursue our tried and tested course of unity of economic and social policies, so that every family, every citizen is daily convinced of this. The trade unionists unreservedly accept this policy, which is based on the profound scientific economic strategy of our party and workers class, and which is totally aimed at ensuring the good of the people and strengthening peace. To this policy they offer their active support!

The FDGB, with its 9.5 million members, has a considerable share of credit for the GDR's recognition as a state that is politically and economically stable and for its further dynamic development. Today we should first and foremost recall the numerous initiatives in all fields of the national economy, the aim of which is to make 1986 a year of even higher achievements. The efforts of the labor collectives and the socialist competition of the trade union groups are primarily directed toward a substantial raising of work productivity, efficiency, and quality and a perceptible improvement of the working conditions and the life of the workers. All our efforts are based on the deep conviction that every place of work must make its own contribution not only to consolidating socialism, but also to ensuring peace.

Naturally, the FDGB is continuing to work vigorously in order to develop good working conditions in the broadest sense -- from optimizing the organizing of labor and enriching its content to improving the health conditions at work, as well as expanding rest and recreation facilities and the social security network for workers and office employees which is administered by the trade unions. By solving the tasks which have been outlined the trade unions in the country are showing themselves to be an important force for socialist democracy, primarily in the most important field of human activity -- the labor process.

[TRUD] How is the FDGB preparing for the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions in Berlin?

[Tisch] the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions will be held at a time filled with political events and in the conditions of a tense international situation. Berlin, the GDR's capital, deservedly bears the name of "city of peace." In this fact we see a symbolic link with the forthcoming discussions between trade unionists from various countries.

As the hosts, we are setting ourselves the goal of ensuring the best conditions for the participants' work and a pleasant stay in our capital. The modern Palace of the Republic will be prepared in order to fulfull in a worthy manner its role as the center for the forthcoming sessions.

The laborers of our socialist German state of workers and peasants are eagerly awaiting the discussions and decisions of the forthcoming world trade union forum. From the frank and open exchange of views they are expecting first of all clear positions on the most important issue of the present day -- the preservation of peace. They expect the congress to turn into a vivid expression of the determination of working people throughout the world to put an end to the insane arms race fomented by the U.S. Administration and to prevent its spread into outer space, as supported, against all common sense, by certain NATO member-countries.

The vital interests of the workers require that the arms race be halted, and that there be a change toward limiting arms and toward disarmament based on the principle of equal security. In this way substantial means would be released which could be directed toward implementing various social programs, protecting the environment, and rendering effective assistance to the developing countries.

In this connection I would like to emphasize that all the members of the GDR trade unions unreservedly support the appeal made by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states at the meeting in Budapest to the NATO member-countries and all the other European countries. This initiative, together with the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, represent a comprehensive integrated program for reducing all forms of armaments -- whether nuclear, chemical, or conventional -- based on the principle of equality and equal security. It provides for the appropriate measures for monitoring the agreements reached. This broad and comprehensive proposal is a response to the anxiety concerning the continuing tension in the world. It aims at lessening the risk of military confrontation and at guaranteeing the security of all nations with ever fewer arms.

The trade unionists are striving to play a part by making their own contribution to these goals. By their purposeful work and selfless dedication, the members of our class organization are contributing through socialist competition toward a dynamic increase in the GDR's economic might and the strengthening of socialism and peace. In this way they are also making their contribution to the preparations for the International Day of Trade Union Actions for peace. Throughout the country meetings are being organized, at which the workers will give expression on 1 September to their determination to fight consistently in the name of our children's future.

During all my meetings in the enterprises, at rallies or various functions, I feel the same thing -- the members of the GDR Trade Unions are glad that they will have an opportunity to suggest to the participants in the congress that they see with their own eyes how people live and work in the conditions of real socialism, what their social achievements are, and how they use in practice the extensive rights of the trade unions in the interest of the workers.

[TRUD] What, in your view, must be done in order to strengthen and develop trade union cooperation in Europe?

[Tisch] The tense international situation, fraught with risks, makes the struggle to preserve peace the number one task for the international trade union movement. The FDGB supports all efforts aimed at fully involving the more than 400 million trade union members in the world peace movement. We are patiently seeking and striving toward a constructive working dialogue with the other national trade union organizations, irrespective of the differences existing in the social conditions under which we are working, and of international affiliations.

The FDGB considers that this theme, which stirs not only all trade unionists, but also the whole of mankind, must occupy the central place in the dialogue and cooperation between the national trade union organizations. By joint efforts, notwithstanding the existing differences, we must succeed in mobilizing the forces of peace and reason, so that international relations develop on the basis of detente and peaceful coexistence. This would contribute toward successfully implementing the joint support for the trade unionists of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as for the fighters for social liberation, national independence, and state sovereignty.

The exchange of views on a bilateral basis during recent months has shown that the proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries find a response among many national and international trade union organizations. For example, the trade unions of the Scandinavian countries are fighting to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. And at the congress of the Central Confederation of Trade Unions in Finland -- the largest workers' organization in the country -- held in Helsinki at the beginning of June, it was confirmed: The trade union movement is a movement for peace!

In such events, good starting points are revealed for international cooperation, including multilateral cooperation, irrespective of the differences in our conditions of struggle and our views on other questions in our daily trade union work. We welcome this tendency.

The FDGB will continue in the future to support all initiatives which open the way for bilateral and multilateral meetings and conferences and which contribute toward strengthening the understanding between the trade unions of East and West.

HONECKER GREETS SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU301418 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Message by SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Third National Congress of Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys cordial greetings of solidarity to the delegates of the third National Congress of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru [PSR].

With fellow feeling and attention we follow the struggle of your party for the interest of the working party and an independent, progressive development of Peru. We highly assess the active contribution of the PSR within the "United Left", the alliance of action of broad democratic forces of Peru, that has developed into an influential political force.

In view of the adventurist course of confrontation and intensive armament of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism, our two parties are in the broad front of those forces of realism and reason in the world, which agree that the preservation of peace is the paramount questions of the present and that everything must be done to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

We note with satisfaction that the close, trustful cooperation between the SED and the PSR is proving successful and that it constructively contributes to developing mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Peru.

We wish your third National Congress successful deliberations.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

general secretary

BRIEFS

SRV DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS — On 11 July Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a talk in Berlin Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. Horst Soelle reported on the GDR's economic strategy, the main initiatives of the GDR working people and praised the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states. The Vietnamese guest reported on the Vietnamese people's efforts to build socialism and defend the socialist homeland and expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity and support. They conducted an exchange of views on questions of implementing the agreements concluded between the two states on economic and scientific-technological cooperation. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENTS WITH LAOS — On 8 July the trade and payments agreement for the 1986-90 period as well as the protocol on the mutual exchange of goods in 1986 between the GDR Government and the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic were concluded in Berlin. The documents were signed by Jochen Steyer, GDR deputy minister for foreign trade, and (Vorasane Sompadith), deputy minister of trade of Laos. The GDR exports trucks and chemical products and mainly imports tropical agriculture and forestry products. On the same day Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity committee, and Ambassador Vanheuang Vongvichit signed an agreement on granting solidarity aid to Laos in 1986. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH LAOS — The concerted long-term economic cooperation between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR) agrees with the requirements of the two countries and will be further expanded. This was affirmed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Sali Vonghkamsao, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the LPDR State Planning Commission, during friendly talks in Berlin. The interlocutors discussed steps enabling the LPDR in the forthcoming few years to boost its exports chiefly of raw coffee and products of the wood processing industry. The GDR by supplying machinery, equipment, means of transportation, chemical and other products, is particularly participating in developing the production of tropical agriculture and forestry in Laos. Participating in the talks on the GDR side were Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; on the Lao side Khamphet Phengmuog, first deputy chairman of the LDPR State Planning Commission; and Vanheuang Vongvichit, LPDR ambassador to the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

PAPER REPORTS ON GORBACHEV KHABAROVSK SPEECH

AU061424 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 86 p 3

[MTI report: "The Acceleration of Technical-Technological Progress Is the Key Issue -- Mikhail Gorbachev's Speech in Khabarovsk" -- first paragraph is in boldface]

[Text] On Thursday [31 July] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, described the Soviet Union's development strategy for social and economic progress in a speech he made before the party aktiv of Khabarovsk. The text of the speech has been published by TASS.

According to the Soviet leader, the development of the economy requires a reorganization of management, planning, and the economic mechanism. He described the restructuring of all aspects of life as a revolution. He stressed that the restructuring processes and reforms, which were outlined at the April 1985 session of the CPSU Central Committee and in the decisions adopted by the 27th Party Congress, will revolutionize the entire system of economic and social conditions and the way people think about our age, above all, as regards the interpretation of tasks that result from the extremely rapid technological and technical progress. He also mentioned the fact that many people in the West think that people in the Soviet Union are deviating from the principles of socialism and introducing capitalist methods. He added that a lot of "suggestions" had been received from the West and had the aim of falsifying the real meaning of changes in the Soviet Union or driving a wedge between the people and the party leadership. "However, it cannot be tolerated either", warned Mikhail Gorbachev, "that dogmas place obstacles in the way of the progress of our society in this present historical period." He urged his listeners to eradicate the standpat way of thinking and to overcome the remnants of the past.

Self-purification Is Required!

He also called upon people to put an end to indifference and incompetence and to carry out a self-examination. In this connection he referred to the unacceptable practice of recent years which is not in accordance with the principle of socialism. There are a lot of people in leading and high positions who see nothing but privileges in their posts and misuse their positions for selfish interests. These things must come to an end. A process of self-purification must begin and those who cannot do it should be helped by the party aktivs -- he said.

Acceleration is also vital for national defense, said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and he explained that it is precisely the political line of consistent restructuring that can emphasize the real advantages of socialism to the world. In this part of the speech Mikhail Gorbachev explained that one could equate the word restructuring with the word revolution.

He assessed technological-technical progress to be the key issue of the economy. He mentioned the achievements of the past but said that it is no longer possible to rely on the experience of the thirties, forties, fifties, or even the sixties and seventies, because the tasks and possibilities are different today. Gorbachev used harsh words to scourge the way of simple reproduction, the practice of extensive development, and he pointed out that there is bitter struggle going on the technological front all over te world. Modern technology gives an significant push to social progress in any country; it increases productivity and provides quick returns. [paragraph continues]

Here he mentioned that machine engineering in the Soviet Union enjoys special priority treatment in the present 5-year plan period. Instructions have been given to all ministries, chief authorities and enterprises to reassess their plans for technological renewal because if no modern technologies are used they will face a 15-25 year backlog in technology.

Gorbachev said that there still are not enough essentials and consumer goods being produced, although even enterprises of other branches and military firms have been involved in solving this problem. There are great tensions and the issue is not a trivial matter, but the mood of the working class. These tensions must be eased and a normal turnover situation achieved between commodities and money.

The production of essentials is far from satisfactory, and what is the point of receiving high wages in the Soviet Far East, if they cannot be spent. These thoughts are not at all abstract ideas of political economy which no one understands. Gorbachev explained that in the fifties and sixties certain forms of cooperativs -- such as the subsidiary farms -- were dissolved too, soon though they mean latent and significant resources, and these forms of production must be supported.

No Secondary Issue

Local leaders can do a lot. If, among the tasks, social issues go short of attention, however, all plans are doomed plans, said Mikhail Gorbachev,and recalled that part of the sum allocated for investments in each region -- that remaining after fulfillment of the 5-year plan -- can be used for developments in the social sector, such as housing. In accordance with congress resolutions, it is necessary to accelerate the solution of social policy questions, because in mobilizing economic potentials, which is the essential condition for acceleration, the human factor has increased.

Social issues must receive as much attention as econimic issues, though perhaps somewhat more; they should be treated as priorities because the development of the economic sector has exceeded the development of the social sector.

Mentioning several specific and local examples, Gorbachev spoke in detail about the issue of services and underlined as follows: The Central Committee has also taken a position regarding this question and strongly emphasized that everything must be done to ease the living conditions of the people. This is the duty of every leader. During the long years of the recent past, the old attitudes have become the habit of everybody: let's go, we must fulfill the plan for production and construction; yet the way working people live -- those who actually fulfill, implement, and carry out all this -- remained a secondary issue to many leaders. This approach must be condemned and the last congress did so. This is especially important in the Far East where a significant part of the problems is caused by lack of working hands, he said.

Mikhail Gorbachev also mentioned the development of enterprise self-management and stressed that enterprises should be judged by their end products. Talking about the rights of working collectives and the draft law providing for enterprise management, Gorbachev suggested to those present that perhaps the document should be made public. Reacting to spontaneous shouts of approval he said that he would pass on this request to the Politburo.

He explained that due to decentralization, certain central agencies' sphere of authority -- that of the planning office and other authorities -- will be reexamined. [paragraph continues]

It is impossible to govern all details from the center. Most of the responsibility lies on the shoulders of local agencies. However, in order they could accept this, they need to have rights accordingly, he said.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee reminded his listeners that last week the leading authorities of the Soviet Union had accepted a plan on measures increasing the role and responsibility of local councils. He said that similar measures had been issued previously, too, but they had had no effects. He said that it was possible that these documents had been less concrete or formulated more leniently. However, the main reason they had had no effect was that party organizations often pressurized the councils, took decisions on their own, and even the production managers often ignored local authorities. This must be changed soon, said Mikhail Gorbachev.

Then, the Soviet leader pointed out that increasing the people's creative desire and their responsibility for the cause as well as strengthening discipline and order all over the country are directly and closely related with the development of democracy and social justice. Cadres in leading poositions must learn to work in increasing democracy and under the conditions of vitalizing the human factor and of developing initiatives that come up from under. Up till now, it has been easy to label restless people, those who, while expressing their opinions are determined and ideologically firm people, demagogues and it has been easy to find a way of ousting them sooner or later, but in such a way that no one could say that they were ousted because of their openness and their being uncomfortable.

Democracy must be strengthened. So far, we have only been talking about this but now we must ensure that people participate more widely in management in practice -- Gorbachev said and pointed out that the real demagogues, of course, often abuse the process of democratization. However, these are only isolated cases. The masses would like to live in a healthy social atmosphere, an atmospohere in which the leadership is closer to the workers, asks for their advice, counts on them, and keeps them informed.

We must fundamentally change our work style, Mikhail Gorbachev continued. Leaders must be inspired by respect for the people, by a real respect for their opinions and not a fake and patronizing respect; leaders must really stand closer to the working people.

Publicity Is Advantageous

Then the CPSU general secretary spoke about the role of publicity and about the fact that many people do not understand the reason that the Central Committee has started the process of criticism and self-criticism. Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that so far this initiative has been only beneficial. Poeople have recovered and become more active both in their work and in public life. Public opinion has a tremendous power if it is able to assert its influence -- Gorbachev said and criticized the local press for the fact that -- contrary to the central papers, which are writing with increasing openness -- they are still concealing many things.

Gorbachev stressed that the creation of publicity and the criticism and self-criticism must in no way be used as a campaign. Since there is no opposition party in the Soviet Union, criticism and self-criticism are indispensable conditions for the normal activity of the party and society. The full severity of the penal code and the law must be used against all those who try to suppress criticism and the fresh and open voices, and these people must be called to account by judicial means.

In conclusion, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the fact that nowadays very much depends on the party members and the cadres, the overwhelming majority of whom occupy a well deserved place in society with their work, prestige and personal deeds. In the current very difficult phase in the development of the society, in this developing and difficult work, which is very interesting all the same, the party members and cadres play a considerable role: they have to mobilize the people, organize the people's economy, and represent and pass onto the people the party's policy. Therefore, a decision has been made that the coming session of the CPSU Central Committee will deal with the issue of cadre policy -- said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LOSONCZI MEETS WITH NEW ENVOY TO NICARAGUA

LD061712 Budapest MTI in English 1604 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, met Istvan Soos, ingoing Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua, who is soon to leave for his post.

NEW SPORTS DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS APPOINTED

AU061353 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The Council of Ministers relieved Dr Janos Maroti and Janos Pader, deputy chairmen of the National Physical Education and Sports Office, from their positions with appreciation for their services on the occasion of their retirement, as well as Deputy Chairmen Dr Tamas Ajan and Pal Schmitt, also with appreciation for their services.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers appointed Dr Antal Pongracz as general deputy chairman of the National Youth and Sports Office, and Dr Tamas Ajan, Tamas Tibor, and Dr Laszlo Varga-Sabjan, as deputy chairmen of the National Youth and Sports Office.

For their successful activity in developing physical education and sport, the Presidential Council conferred on Dr Janos Maroti and Janos Pader the "4 April Order." The decorations were handed over by Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 4 August.

BRIEFS

NEW UK ENVOY RECEIVED -- Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received Leonard Vincent Appleyard, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1604 GMT 6 Aug 86 LD]

ACZEL ON BEKES COUNTY -- Gyoergy Aczel, member of the Politburo and director general of the Sociological Institute, has made a 2-day long tour in Bekes County. In Bekescsaba he was given a briefing about the situation of this part of the country; then he inspected the Kner press and the local state farm. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 86 LD]

ORZECHOWSKI-SHEVARDNADZE MEETING REPORTED

LD062132 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 6 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, who is on a visit to the Soviet Union, and his Soviet counterpart, CPSU CC Political Bureau member and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met here today, the TASS agency reported.

The two voiced their satisfaction with the fruitful development of the Soviet-Polish relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between both countries in all fields.

While exchanging views on the topical problems of the international policy, they said that the socialist community's consistent policy leading to the preservation of peace, curbing the arms race, and to disarmament enjoys increasing support on the part of the peace-loving and progressive forces world over.

In this connection, Orzechowski and Shevardnadze stressed the significance of the new constructive Soviet initiatives laid out in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, which are aimed at including the region of Asia and the Pacific in the mainstream process of developing a comprehensive international security system.

Both diplomats paid special attention to the task of reducing the level of military confrontation, peace consolidation, and good-neighbourly relations in Europe in the light of the proposals made at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Treaty Consultative Political Committee.

The meeting was confirmed full unanimity of views and actions taken by the Soviet Union and Poland in the field of international affairs.

AFP REPORTS AMNESTY ASKED FOR ADAM MICHNIK

AU061235 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Aug 6 (AFP) -- The Attorney-General's Office has requested the Supreme Court to include Adam Michnik ideologist of the self-dissolved KOR, Social Defence Committee, in a recent amnesty.

He is currently serving a two-and-a-half year jail sentence for "heading an illegal organization" officials said here Wednesday. [passage omitted]

WRITER REFUSED EXIT FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

LD061220 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (DPA) -- The Polish authorities have refused the writer and translator, Lothar Herbst, a passport for urgent medical treatment in an eye clinic in Luebeck. As Herbst reported by telephone from his home town of Wroclaw on Wednesday, no reasons were given for the refusal to grant the passport. Criminal proceedings are in progress against Lothar Herbst, who is in danger of going blind without appropriate treatment, for alleged dissemination of underground literature.

These proceedings were postponed on 18 April this year without a new date being fixed, on the basis of a medical report which declared that Herbst was not able to stand trial. Herbst is suffering from detachment of the retina. He has an invitation for free treatment from the University Clinic in Luebeck, which he would gladly like to accept. As Herbst reported in a talk with DPA, the court had assured his lawyer at the time that it had nothing against a journey abroad for medical treatment.

OPZZ HEAD ON COLLECTIVE LABOR LAW, HOUSING

LD062106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Report by unidentified correspondent from Krakow]

[Text] The second OPZZ gathering will take place in Warsaw 26-30 November. At the National Meeting of Unionists in Bytom it was decided that 1 delegate would be elected for every 4,000 members. In Poland there are 132 national trade union organizations of which 126 belong to the OPZZ. The principles of electing delegates to the gathering are being worked out by the federations. The steelworkers federation has decided that the managements of trade unions are empowered to give such mandates. Thus today, the management of the independent self-governing trade union of workers of the Huta Lenina steelworks was the first in the country to elect its five delegates, among them the present chairman of the OPZZ, Alfred Miodowicz.

Almost every speech contained the following two questions: When will the law on collective labor agreements finally be adopted? And when will we start building more flats?

Alfred Miodowicz gave an assurance that the law on collective labor agreements will be adopted by the Sejm before the second OPZZ gathering -- if this does not happen he has declared that he will resign as a deputy. On the other hand he admitted that the matter of housing construction development is something that everybody -- the party, the government, and also trade unions -- talk about a great deal and to which a solution cannot yet be seen.

[Begin Miodowicz recording] Housing construction is the trade unions' number one subject. There is no more important subject. From the moment the council for housing construction was set up its initiators were the trade unions. When it was to be headed by the premier -- from that moment we started to build in earnest I speak very badly about housing construction and our premier -- he heads this commission -- I too am in this commission [words indistinct] and we keep looking at each other [laughs] because we have done nothing in this matter. The premier looks at me, I look at the premier -- we look askance at each other. Well, I myself believe that, firstly, after the latest government decisions which have been announced on housing construction, that such an industrial complex as the Huta Lenina steelworks must immediately start building flats for its employees. If it does not do this it will be making a mistake because it will not get flats -- and that is that. And it will not [be able to] buy them because we will block the buying of flats. We shall block this because buying flats is the easiest of things which only mobilizes good [word indistinct]. [end recording]

SZELACHOWSKI MEETS NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD061827 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 6: Deputy President of the Council of State Tadeusz Szelachowski today received Planning Minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Kalu Idika Kalu, currently staying here as head of a Nigerian delegation to the 4th session of the Polish-Nigerian Mixed Commission.

Minister Kalu conveyed a private letter from Nigerian President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Gen Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida to President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The talk, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, focused on key issues of cooperation, favourably developing between both countries in many fields. The sides positively assessed the outcome of the 4th session of the Polish-Nigerian Mixed Commission which wound up today.

Present was Nigerian Ambassador to Poland James Tsado Kolo.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

AU061330 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2/3 Aug 86 p 4

[Andrzej Litewski article: "Without a Passport or Foreign Currency"]

[Excerpts] Could Arthur C. Clarke have foreseen writing 40 years ago that the idea of world television would materialize in the 1980's and that it would do so not, as he suggested, by means of a missile meant to transport a tranmitter into space instead of a warhead, but by means of a satellite?

This question is similar to the one asked by Jules Verne in his book "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," the question whether something may sail under water. Both gentlemen foresaw the future. Satellite TV is here, and so is the submarine (even nuclear).

Satellite TV has become fact. Perhaps not so much in Poland as on a world scale, although it too is reaching us. But at present it is certainly a luxury. It is estimated that about 300 people watch satellite programs in Warsaw and its immediate environs. [passage omitted]

The number of countries possessing satellite television for private reception is increasing year by year. Thus, one may watch such programs in Japan, the United States, Canada, and India. Research work in the FRG and France is at a very advanced stage, and the Scandinavian countries are implementing a program of their own called Nordsat (northern areas of Poland will lie within its range). In any case, although we ourselves have no satellite in orbit, we have been for several years within range of a Western one which transmits Italian, West German, Dutch, Swiss, and several other national programs. At this year's International Poznan Fair it was possible to watch such displays live — and 17 stations could be picked up.

The future foresees that every country will have its representative in space, suspended 36,000 km above the earth. To avoid a mess and prevent mutual interference, an international radio communications conference in Geneva in 1977 granted each country a slot in space where they could place their satellites.

Poland was allocated a point of stationary orbit along the first degree of longitude west, which is at the level of the Bay of Biscay. At the same time, each country was allocated five satellite channels, of which three will carry televison pictures and the rest are earmarked for radio and other services, for example test signals. Our closest neighbors in orbit are the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.

Experts assure us that by 1990 we will be able to receive a satellite program with the aid of a joint satellite of the socialist countries, sent in orbit within the framework of the Intercosmos program. Until then it will be necessary to tackle many technical problems and improve equipment decidedly. One should also mention television receivers which, thanks to various kinds of adjustments, should meet the requirements of satellite TV.

Research work on the system we will have in Poland is being conducted by the Communications Insitutue in Miedzeszyn near Warsaw. A UORS-1 satellite receiving system without which satellite reception is impossible has already been set up there. Work is in progress on suitable parabolic antennas. Such antenna can already be bought in many countries, but they are very expensive. For example, the antenna manufactured by the "Svensat" plant in Szczecin costs $1,500. [passage omitted]

The legal situation will certainly need improving, for a special ruling by the communications minister concerning detailed regulations on the issue of licenses for the possession and use of television sets capable of receiving satellite television has been in force since 1 May, 1986. Thus, whoever wants to watch foreign programs must obtain permission from the State Radio Inspectorate to have such a televison set and install a special antenna. Right now the cases are sporadic, but we must foresee huge interest in this new form of programming. Several years ago practically nothing could be heard about videos, and yet today no one is surprised by such a machine, not by the commonplace exchange of videocassettes carrying the most popular movies or music hits.

But for the time being we are merely waiting for a permit to join the satellite club.

BRIEFS

SIWICKI MEETS GORZOW WORKERS -- Warsaw, Aug 6: As we have already reported, the PUWP officials were meeting yesterday with workers all over the country. Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki visited the Gorzow Voivodship where he met with workers at the "Stilon" synthetic fibres factory. Talking to the factory's management and representatives of political organizations and trade unions, Gen. Siwicki emphasized the importance of creative and effective implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions, and briefed the meeting on achievements of the Polish Armed Forces. He also spoke about linking defence tasks with work for the economy, providing as an example melioration works carried out by soldiers. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 6 Aug 86 LD]

FERENSZTAJN VISITS ENTERPRISES -- Bogumil Ferensztajn, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, today met with workers of the Polam-Kontakt Enterprise and the refinery in Czechowice-Dziedzice. The over 1,000 work force of the Polam produces for the domestic market and for export, mostly automatic fuses and lightbulb holders. Most of the work force are women. During the meeting, then, the talk was above all about social and welfare matters. As I speak, Bogumil Ferensztajn is visiting the territory of the Silesian Refining Enterprise [slaskie zaklady rafineryjne]. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Aug 86 LD]

FRG'S GENSCHER CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

LD061153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended their 2-day political talks at Lapad Villa in Dubrovnik this morning.

Today's meeting concentrated solely on bilateral relations which were described as dynamic and good. It was said that cooperation between the two countries was of wider international importance and that the process of regular political dialogue at various levels should be continued.

Most attention was focused on economic relations. Reference was made to Yugoslavia's large deficit in trade with both the EEC and FRG. It was said that Yugoslavia was attaching great importance to the forthcoming negotiations with the EC which are expected to create better opportunities and widen the scope for Yugoslav exports to these countries.

Invisible trade is also of great importance. Yugoslavia is interested in seeing the number of West German tourists in Yugoslavia increase and in stabilizing joint arrangements in this sphere to reduce the large deficit in Yugoslavia's trade with the FRG and to increase Yugoslav exports to that country.

Reference was also made to the higher forms of economic cooperation and the need was stressed for concrete agreements in that area. Among other things, emphasis was placed on the importance of the agreement on avoiding double taxation.

In the context of the two countries cooperation in the fight against international and all other forms of terrorism the need was stressed for decisive measures to prevent an organized and subversive activity on the part of anti-Yugoslav emigres.

In this way the 2-day extensive exchange of views about topical international issues and bilateral relations was completed. Both sides expressed readiness further to promote relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG. It was stressed that meeting and talks at various level continue.

The guest from Bonn toured Dubrovnik's cultural and historical monuments and was informed about the prospects for the development of tourism in both the region itself and the Adriatic Coast, as a whole.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Dubrovnik at midday today [1100 GMT].

DIZDAREVIC INTERVIEW ON UPCOMING NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD061555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Like many other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia, too, is expecting the eighth summit of the nonaligned to be a meeting of unity and action. This was stated by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview to be published in the latest issue of the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA [The Review of International Affairs].

Over the last 25 years the movement and the policy of nonalignment have become an indispensable constructive factor in world politics which, through its independent, nonbloc and global role and activity, makes a considerable contribution to the efforts to change international political and economic relations in the interest of peace and stability in the world. In this connection Dizdarevic stressed that these would, no doubt, be the strategic directions of the movement's activity at the summit in Harare.

At the eighth summit, Yugoslavia will continue to make increased efforts to ensure the nonaligned countries more direct and efficient contribution to the efforts to change the existing unfavorable situation in the world and to open up prospects for resolving key international problems.

According to him this implies activity in all the issues related to the strengthening of peace and security, detante and disarmament, and also the world troublespots and relations between great powers. We shall also involve ourselves in the efforts to tackle the entire complex of international economic issues and also the issue of the increasingly deteriorating position of the nonaligned and other developing countries.

Without warning to ignore the realities of the present-day world and even the situation within the movement itself, our hopes for a successful outcome of the summit in Harare are based on the fact that since the seventh summit in Delhi (March 1983) the situation within the movement has consolidated itself on the movement's original principles and goals.

Unfortunately, this summit as well will be held in an uncertain and basically unfavorable international situation, Dizdarevic said in reply to the question as to the main topics of the summit's agenda.

The arms race continues unabated and no one will be spared its consequences. The sovereignty and independence of a number of countries is being threatened; the use of force and pressures in various aspects are being resorted to, resulting in the continued exacerbation in some of the world troublespots. The Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva as well as the resumption of the negotiations on arms control and disarmament have so far failed to produce results the world expected from them. There is strong evidence of the tendency by several of the richest countries to resolve the global political and economic problems on their own. The economic and social situation in many countries, especially the nonaligned and other developing countries, is deteriorating primarily as a result of the state of North-South relations.

In view of the fact that the eighth summit is taking place in southern Africa and the choice of the venue reflects the nonaligned countries solidarity with the struggle of the people in the region, it is to be expected that the increasingly grave and dangerous situation in southern Africa will feature prominently at the summit.

The summit will, undoubtedly, focus particular attention on other troublespots; the Near East, the Mediterranean, Central America, Afghanistan, Cambodia and others. We are also convinced that in Harare the nonaligned will advocate most ardently an end to the Iraq-Iran war and the peaceful solution of the conflict in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

In his reply to the question concerning the present situation in international economic relations, Dizdarevic said that at the summit in Harare the nonaligned would repeat their call for the resumption of a dialogue on an equal footing between the developed and developing countries, since they believe that is the only right course for seeking comprehensive solutions and that progress of mankind is not possible if at one end of the planet there is prosperity while on the other millions are dying of hunger.

In their attempt to pull out of the recession, the most powerful and richest countries have shifted an unequal part of the burden of adjusting onto their weaker partners, primarily on the developing countries.

In recent years we have witnessed in world relations an enormous draining of resources from the developing to developed countries. In 1985 alone, as a result of the fall in the price of raw materials, the developed countries lost around 65 billion dollars while the recent fall in the price of oil brought in about 60 billion dollars to the developed countries.

The extent of the shift of resources can be best illustrated by those debts which have become an instrument of making enormous profits at the expense of the developing countries. This year alone the developing countries will owe over 1 trillion dollars. Over the last 12 years the amount owed by these countries increased eightfold and the interest rates elevenfold. In the 1981-85 period alone the developing countries had to repay about 600 billion dollars of debts with 340 billion being interest repayment only.

For this reason, the efforts to resolve the problem of indebtedness are at the same time efforts to establish equal international relations, to help the developoment of the undeveloped, to reduce the differences in development and to create conditions for stepping up economic cooperation among all the countries in the world. Without reviving and speeding up the development of debtor countries, without redistributing the share of the burden to stabilize the world economy and without a dialogue on an equal footing there will be neither long-term solutions to the problem of debts nor general prosperity in the world.

Dizdarevic noted that at the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned in Delhi last April Yugoslavia proposed that a consultative meeting should be held between the nonaligned and other developing countries which would be devoted to the problem of debts. He confirmed that the preparations for such a meeting were underway.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs pointed to the fact that as the world economic situation became exacerbated, the leading developed countries became less interested in a dialogue about international economic problems and the ways of resolving them in the interest of all countries. What is more, he said, there is evidence of some of the leading developed countries intensifying their policy of seeking solutions according to their own formula, outside the international forums and even of attempts to abandon the exiting multilateral [words indistinct].

Dizdarevic described as important the initiative by the nonaligned to establish a standing ministerial committee of the nonaligned countries which would, undoubtedly, ensure the Nonaligned Movement's constant involvement in this sphere. The summit in Harare, he said, will provide an opportunity for the nonaligned countries to reach specific agreements about economic cooperation on a wider scale and about the need to rely more on their joint resources, since that is where the possibilities for a speedier development have remained untapped.

"Those who saw that event as [words indistinct] of a new era in international relations and developments in the world, an era during which the Nonaligned Movement, by its very existence and activity, has made an historical impact on developoment in the world and on equal international cooperation." This view Dizdarevic put forward in reply to a question as to the lasting lessons and inspirations of the first summit of the nonaligned held from 1 to 6 September 1961 in Belgrade.

Neither the organizers of nor the participants in the Belgrade summit, such great men as Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir and others whose names and contributions will never be forgotten, ever had any doubt as to the importance of their act or the historical mission of the policy and movement of nonalignment which they initiated. From their first meeting, the nonaligned announced, with their strong and determined voice, the voice which is to become the voice of mankind's conscience, that wars between peoples are not only an anachronism but are "crimes against mankind." They also defined the principle of peaceful coexistence as the only way of surmounting conflicting interests resulting from differences in sociopolitical and ideological systems [words indistinct] envisaged that the expansion of the Nonaligned Movement is the only alternative to the course of total bloc divisions in the world and that the policy and movement of nonalignment would represent a mainstay and specific [words indistinct] for all those countries and people fighting for their independence and national liberation, against colonialism and neocolonialism and any type of discrimination.

In reference to the possibility of enhancing security and cooperation in Europe, including the Balkans and the region of the Mediterranean, Dizdarevic said that the time and circumstances in which the preparations for the third CSCE meeting in Vienna this fall are taking place enjoin all European countries, the United States and Canada to support and stimulate the spirit of dialogue which despite occasional oscillations, stands a realistic chance of prevailing at the meeting and of gaining in its results and substance. It has been demonstrated that even at most unfavorable times only all-European cooperation, which ignores all bloc barriers, has histroical prospects and that the CSCE has established itself as a necessity in Europe. In cooperation with other nonaligned and neutral countries, Yugoslavia will continue to make greatest contribution to such a concept and practice of European security and cooperation. To this end foreign ministers of European nonaligned and neutral countries will (?meet in Yugoslavia) prior to the Vienna CSCE meeting.

In building comprehensive good-neighborly relations with the Balkans countries, and this remains one of the long-terrm priorities of our foreign policy, Yugoslavia is striving to promote, on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual benefit, cooperation in both political and economic relations as well as in other spheres all of which represents a realistic framework for resolving the existing outstanding problems.

Dizdarevic also stressed that Yugoslavia has always been of the view, and the recent events have strengthened our conviction, that the security in the Mediterranean is an integral part of security in Europe as a whole.

In these very complex and predominantly unfavorable international circumstances, Dizdarevcic concluded, Yugoslavia will continue to give priority in its activities to the active nonaligned policy in the key issues of peace, security and development in the world, Europe, in the Balkans and the Mediterranean and to the policy of good-neighborliness and the development of the specific forms of bilateral cooperation with all our partners.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM ON KOSOVO PLATFORM IMPLEMENTATION

AU062018 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 86 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jul -- The members of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference noted at their session today that after the measures proposed by the LCY Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, a revival took place in the implementation of the LCY Political Platform on Kosovo as well as of the positions which the SAWPY Federal Conference adopted last year.

In a discussion of several hours, the activities of the SAWPY itself were critically analyzed and it was stressed that "the activities of the subjective forces do not yet satisfy either in volume or in quality the needs of the struggle against an organized enemy," and that "not all SAWPY organizations are equally involved in implementing the tasks of the positions which were unanimously adopted and which quite specifically set the obligations in all fields of social life." [passage omitted]

Bajram Selimi acquainted the Presidium with "fresher" data than those available to the compilers of the report on the implementation of the SAWPY positions. By the end of the year, there were 115,867 registered unemployed (79.8 percent Albanians, 13.2 percent Serbs, 1.3 percent Montenegrins, 5.6 percent Turks, Muslims, Romanians, and others). Among 7,559 newly employed, there were 65.6 percent Albanians, 24.6 percent Serbs, 2.9 percent Montenegrins, 2.2 percent Muslims, and 4.7 percent "others." In new plants built on the basis of association of labor and pooling of resources in communities with a mixed national composition, 54 percent of those employed are Serbs and Montenegrins. [passage omitted]

Milan Rakas was in favor of strengthening the self-critical attitude of the SAWPY in the said report and of making it more specific. [passage omitted]

Advocating a change in the methods of work in many organs, Rakas referred in particular to the work of the Commission for Petitions and Grievances whose work reminds him of the prosecutor being also the judge in a case, as the saying has it, for the commission generally sends the complaints to the organs against which the citizens complain. He even recalled the tragic "Saric Case," in which the Kosovo inhabitant Saric for years drew the authorities attention to threats, pressure, and violence, until he was finally killed just as he predicted in the complaints in which he asked for protection. "Now the marches on Belgrade have forced us to change this," Rakas said, and added that this must be changed in other parts of the country too, so that people will not wait 2 or 3 years for a solution or an answer to their complaint.

Rakas advocated a better organized and more careful social rehabilitation of young people who are released after they serve their sentences for irredentism. If we said that they are indoctrinated, we must struggle for every one of them and must not abandon them to the nationalists and make them into a constant reserve of irredentists. [paragraph continues]

In conclusion, Rakas very energetically supported the idea that the practice of official announcements be discontinued in communications with the public. Such announcements often harm political actions, frequently cause muddle and confusion, and sometimes (as was the case with the arrival of Kosovo people in the SFRY Assembly) create senseless taboos and secrets. If high state organs decide that a thing is so confidential that it must not get out among the public, it is better that nothing be said than that some unclear statements be issued. [passage omitted]

Marjan Rozic advocated the widest possible mobilization of all SAWPY activists in implementing the Kosovo positions, but also in constantly checking to what extent the investment in Kosovo's economy strengthens self-managing production relationships or some technocratic tendencies. [passage omitted]

Referring to the assessment made in the report that the involvement of some republic organizations is insufficient, because in the implementation of the platform they chiefly exhaust themselves in economic cooperation with Kosovo but neglect other spheres of social life, Joze Smole remarked that this is not true as far as the SAWP of Slovenia is concerned. I suppose that it is also untrue regarding Croatia, and I request that it be deleted, for such generalizations in a negative sense only cause harm. As regards the substance of the report, one gets the impression that the activities in Kosovo are conducted chiefly along the state line and the LCY line. If I am wrong, let somebody say to me that the situation is different, Smole said.

In replying to Smole's speech, Jovan Dejanovic first explained that the report is based on the reports sent in by the republican and provincial SAWP conferences. The remark that the report is based on state information more than on SAWP information is not valid. Dejanovic buttressed his assertion by citing what the report received from the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia actually contains. The first report is a photocopy of a report carried in Ljubljana DELO to the effect that Azem Vlasi spoke about Kosovo at the Forum of the Marxist Center of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, and the second report contains three pages, of which one and a half deal with economic cooperation between Slovenia and Kosovo, and the rest with the SAWP activities connected with the said public forum held last December. What more could the working group say about the activities of the SAWP of Slovenia? Assessments to the contrary are therefore untenable, Dejanovic asserted. [passage omitted]

MILOSAVLJEVIC ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON INFLATION

AU061940 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 86 pp 1,3

[E. Ciric report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Jul — "The battle against inflation is the key question of our present time and development. There is still some skepticism about the final effect of the latest measures by the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly. There are also some who doubt whether we are going to revive our economy with this package of measures and whether we are going to increase exports and halt inflation and the negative trend in production.

"However, positive economic trends have been recorded in July, and we can say even now that they will be sustained. Certainly some time for adaptation is necessary. However, some of these measures may look administrative, they are nevertheless economic measures," said Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at the Federal Conference of the SAWPY Section for Socioeconomic Trends and Development Policy which discussed the implementation of the development and economic policy for this year and lthe implementation of the measures of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council.

According to Milosavljevic, most people are interested in seeing what is going to happen in the next period of 120 days during which work organizations can announce new prices for their products. A certain number of work organizations have already announced changes, but if they are accepted, they will increase inflation in November by 11-12 percent. "We cannot allow this kind of policy," said the vice president of the Federal Executive Council. "We are not without weapons for fighting inflation."

"It is fundamentally important," stressed Milosavljevic, "that income be earned through work, and not merely through work organizations' commercial measures," and then asked whether all organizations should have benefits or not. According to him, decisions regarding the price of some goods, such as sugar and oil, have already been postponed. The price of some articles will be increased in September. [passage omitted]

"We cannot win the battle against inflation as long as prices are rising in an uncontrollable manner. July figures show that inflation has been halved," said Milosavljevic, and added that the figures for the first 9 months will show our real position. Our monetary-credit policy will also affect price increases. [passage omitted]

The participants at the session also stated today that the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council were supported by all republics and provinces. The participants concluded that the measures will contribute toward the realization of the planned development of economic policy this year. [passage omitted]

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD061708 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] The year-long moratorium on nuclear tests expires today in the USSR amid complete uncertainty as to whether it will be extended or whether underground nuclear experiments will continue. It has been noted several times by the Soviet side that this primarily depends upon the United States which, let us recall, has carried out 8 nuclear tests this year alone, or 15 since the moratorium on nuclear experiments took effect in the USSR. At the USSR's suggestion, talks took place in Geneva between the two superpowers on nuclear tests a while ago, but they quickly agreed to interrupt them until the middle of next month when they will be resumed. Nothing was said in the course of these negotiations, but it was stated in the communique issued at the time, that the exchange of views had been useful. Besides, the mere fact that the talks are to continue shows that the short-lived Geneva talks were not in vain. If we add to this the fact that in the meantime agreement also has been reached on a meeting between the two countries foreign ministers, Shultz and Shevardnadze, in Washington, in September, it can be assumed that a certain amount of agreement exists between Moscow and Washington that contentious issues must be discussed with a greater desire for success.

The debate on the defense budget is currently underway in both houses of the U.S. Congress and how the United States behaves in future talks with the USSR on disarmament problems also will depend upon the outcome of this. The White House is seeking $292 billion for defense requirements in 1987 which is the highest military spending in U.S. history. The start of the debate in Congress, however, does not look promising in terms of approving a federal budget without difficulties, especially when it comes to allocations for Reagan's star wars.

Initial demands made to the White House and President Reagan personally for a considerable reduction in allocations for the requirements of "star wars" and all similar projects, including for nuclear experiments, point to this conclusion.

In the United States itself, not to mention in reactions throughout the world, there are calls for a halt to nuclear tests. However, the Reagan administration has not paid much attention to this, and has justified the continuation of nuclear tests with the assertion that the USSR has a great advantage in this respect, or rather that abandoning nuclear tests will have a negative effect upon U.S. defense capabilities.

If the USSR continues its moratorium on nuclear experiments -- and this possibility must not be excluded -- after the year long break, this also may influence U.S. behavior. Naturally, this does not mean to say that the United States will immediately follow the Soviet example, but this possibility must not be ruled out in the future. Of course, everything depends upon what the outcome of the September talks on nuclear tests will be, and in particular what is said at the foreign ministers meeting when they meet on 19 and 20 September. Any significant progress in the Soviet-U.S. talks also may lead to a halt in nuclear tests, and this undoubtedly will be very significant not only for the two countries relations but also for the whole world.

MONTENEGRO CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INCOMES

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Jul 86 p 7

AU061237 [S. Vukasinovic Report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 25 Jul -- A year and half after the passing of a social agreement on the joint basis and criteria for the self-managing arrangment of relations in income distribution in the country and in the republic, according to which, starting in July, every employed person would be paid according to the work results, this obligation was endorsed by the 24th LCY Central Committee Session as well as by the party congresses while the Montenegro LC Central Committee conducted today discussions about this exceptionally important problem and set the LC's tasks. [passage omitted]

In his introductory speech, Dr Abdul Kurpejovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, stated: "According to the financial results of the republic's economic performance in the first 3 months of this year, the accumulation in the economy of the country as a whole and in that of Montenegro was almost non-existent. [passage omitted]

"The insufficient versatility and inconsistent application of the system of income distribution according to work and the results of work and the excessive presence of leveling of personal incomes negatively affect the motivation of the workers for a more productive and more efficient work with the means of social reproduction. [passage omitted]

"We must work together with workers, we must work in an organized and responsible manner, which means efficiently, in order to realize our tenets and policy," concluded Kurpejovic. [passage omitted]

Mile Vukasinovic pointed out that the central area of the LC's activities should be in creating normative conditions for a break with the current practice which is domintated by the leveling of personal income, false solidarity, social demagoguery, and opportunism.

Concluding the discussions, Maljan Radovic pointed out that this is one of the key questions which as the decisive role in the development of socialist self-management and in the realization of the economic stabilization policy and that therefore not a single subject in our society, nor a single LC organ or organization, nor their members must remain indifferent on important matters.

SLOVENE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FULFILLS BASIC TASKS

AU061303 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 86 p 5

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 24 Jul — The session of the LC Central Committee of Slovenia held today, which was devoted to establishing the high priority tasks out of the many current problems that congresses discussed and devoted to the mobilization of the whole of the LC organization on performing those tasks, differed from sessions held before also because members were not given the so-called documents or draft conclusions in advance, nor were speakers ordered in advance. Although it was, to put it simply, "undirected," through the introductory speech of Milos Prosenc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium, and the "spontaneous" debate of many members, the session fulfilled its basic task primarily by engaging in solving current and complex problems of business management and econmic development on the whole, both in ther republic and in the entire country.

Starting from the fact that the continuation of present trends in the economy would have dramatic consequences, jeopardize the process of reproduction, and cause an even graver economic crisis and political instability, Central Committee members pointed out that urgent measures are indispensable, and not any measures, but such that will force economic subjects and associated workers to adopt economical operations which open space to economic enforcement and reward good work and successful business operations, measures that make possible and expand the independence of work organizations, their responsibility, and activity on the unified Yugoslav market. [passage omitted]

In connection with the analysis of the activity of various ecological, peace, and other movements, the Central Committee adopted the attitude that one should start from the fact that those movements represent a challenge to, possibility of, and contribution to the expansion of social action, above all the action of the Socialist Alliance. What is necessary is to show understanding and readiness for a calm, profound, and augmented debate about positive aspects and about warnings pertaining to weaknesses in the organization and activity of the Socialist Alliance and other mass sociopolicital organizations and associations.

In doing so, one must not allow prior and superficial assessments to obscure the real social causes of the appearance of such movements or to cover up the social problems those movements are discovering. What it is really all about in individual movements should be shown in a democratic debate within the SAWP, but a debate with concrete organizers of such activities. A too-hasty labeling and deliberate avoidance of the SAWP and debate within it narrow down the possibility for such a debate. When analyzing these questions, the LC will resolutely oppose all attempts of abuse, it was said at the session of the LC Central Committee of Slovenia.

SLOVENIA WHEAT HARVEST DOWN FROM LAST YEAR

LD061716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Over 52,000 metric tons of wheat has been bought up in Slovenia so far, that is, 63 percent of the planned amount. This year's procurement was down by as much as one-fifth as compared to last year mainly due to a poorer harvest. On a considerable part of land sown to wheat, a poor harvest was caused by bad weather conditions and a series of different diseases and infections which reduced the crop. The Republician Committee for Agriculture, Forestry, and Food points out that this was one of the worst years from the point of view of the number of wheat diseases. So far, a little over 23,000 metric tons of wheat have been bought up from 36,000 hectares of the private sector, while about 29,000 metric ton has been bought up from 9,000 hectares of the social sector. It is obvious that private sectors have been delaying wheat sales from some years now, hoping to get a better price for their products.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF NEW RAIL LINK

Pljakic Speaks at Opening

AU061556 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The Yugoslav portion of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line, which is 24.5 km long, was commissioned today. The ceremony in Titograd, which was attended by delegations from our country and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was addressed by Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications. Here is a report by our correspondent Jagos Stojanovic:

As is known, the Yugoslav section of the railroad line begins in Titograd and is linked to the Albanian section at (?Bejze), a place which was visited today by special train by the participants of the ceremony in Titograd. This section was built by several specialized work organizations from our country from the middle of 1983 to the end of 1985. The railroad has been built as a first-class line, allowing speeds of up to 100 km per hour and an axle load of 20 tons. The Yugoslav section of the line passes 10 bridges and 3 tunnels with an overall length of 2,676 meters; one of the tunnels is 2,050 meters long. A new railroad station was also built at Tuzi, which will serve as a border station.

Opening the railroad, Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, said among other things:

[Begin Pljakic recording] Although the railroad line will not be profitable for a long time, we decided in favor of this undertaking, guided by the principles of good-neighborly cooperation and by the need to link the Balkans and all of Europe with modern communications, which should contribute to wider cooperation in the Balkans and on the continent, and to an overcoming of various divisions and barriers.

All our socialist republics and autonomous provinces in solidarity, financed the construction of this railroad line, although for many of them this constituted an exceptional effort and meant that they renounced the realization of some other priority projects.

I wish to repeat again on this occasion that Yugoslavia is open, as it is open toward all other neighbors, and ready to develop comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the principles of respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual esteem and mutual benefit, convinced that this is both in the interest of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities and in the interest of the people of Albania, peace, and security in this region and in Europe in general.

We believe that this railroad line opens up opportunities for wider economic cooperation between the two countries, and that these opportunities will be used both in the interest of Yugoslavia and Albania and in the interest of this region as a whole. [end recording]

A member of the Albanian delegation, Faik Cinaj, chairman of the executive committee of the Shkodeer District and member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, congratulated the designers and the constructors on a high quality job which was speedily completed [kvalitetan i brzo obavljen posao] pointing out that his country constructed 35 km of this railroad line which, as he said, will contribute to a further development of transportation, trade, and good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Albania.

First Run From Titograd

AU061901 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The first train ran today along the Yugoslav section of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line from the Montenegrin capital to the place called (?Bejze) near the Albanian border. In addition to the Albanian delegation which attended the opening of our section of the line in Titograd, those riding in the train were distinguished officials of the federation and of Montenegro, representatives of the work collectives that constructed the railroad line, and 60 journalists, 20 of whom were foreign correspondents. The train stopped at the Albanian border for 15 minutes. On this occasion the guest visited the border station. [passage omitted]

With the construction of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line, Albania gets its first railroad connection with the world.

The Albanian delegation which received by Vuko Vukadinovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Montenegro.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MLADENOV-WOLDE TALKS END, SIGN COOPERATION PLANS

AU061357 Sofia BTA in English 1249 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 6 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov and Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Mr. Goshu Wolde discussed current international situation issues.

Ethiopia's foreign minister paid special attention to the situation in the African continent. He stressed that the majority of the African countries consider the socialist countries as their natural allies. Ethiopia's relations with the socialist countries continue to develop on a sound basis, said Mr. Goshu Wolde.

He stressed that the Ethiopian Government makes efforts for renewing of the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation with the neighbouring countries and in the region as a whole. Great role in this efforts plays the activity of Ethiopia in the Organization of African Unity which contributes considerably to peace and security on the continent. Ethiopia's policy is directed namely at these aims and against apartheid said Mr Goshu Wolde. Ethiopia stands for adherence to the corresponding resolution of the U.N. and for providing independence to Namibia. Ethiopia supports SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Ethiopia's Foreign Minister pointed out that his government stands for removal of nuclear weapons and foreign bases from the continent. It cooperates with all progressive countries from Asia and Latin America, with the movement of the non-aligned countries, for blocking the encroachments of imperialism. Mr. Goshu Wolde expressed hope that the top-level meeting in Harare will contribute to the cause of peace, detente, disarmament and security.

Dwelling on the situation in South Africa Mr. Goshu Wolde condemned the policy of the regime in Pretoria patronized by certain imperialist countries. Bulgaria's Foreign Minister gave high assessment to the policy of peace and security led by Ethiopia's government.

Mr. Petur Mladenov spoke about the coordination policy of the socialist community countries and about their numerous peace initiatives. He stressed the significance of the latest Soviet peace proposal set forth by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok.

Bulgaria's Foreign Minister emphasised the resolution of the socialist countries to cover their part of the road toward securing peace in the world.

In connection with the possible Soviet-American top level meeting he express the opinion of the countries from the socialist community that such a summit, as well as others succeeding it, would be useful if they provide solutions to concrete questions.

After the completion of the talks Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Wolde signed a plan for cultural and scientific exchange and cooperation for the 1986-1988 period.

ZHIVKOV MEETS GREEK COMMUNIST LEADER FLORAKIS

AU071705 Sofia BTA in English 1610 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 9 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, had a meeting with Mr. Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov familiarized the guest with the activities of the Bulgarian Communists and working people in connection with the carrying out of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP.

Mr. Kharilaos Florakis gave high assessment to the constructive foreign policy of Bulgaria. He spoke about the activities of the Communist Party of Greece, about the struggle of the Greek people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides surveyed current issues of the international situation and of the international communist and workers movement. Concern was expressed over the exacerbation of the situation in the world resulting from the U.S. military course, over the continuing arms race due to imperialism.

The two leaders fully supported the vigorous foreign political activity of the Soviet Union seeking to implement the all-embracing system of international security, suggested by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, as well as the socialist countries' peace initiatives for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and for an improvement of the international climate. They emphasised that the relaxation of tensions in the Aegean, a just settlement of the Cyprus question and of the Middle East conflict, as well as the turning of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation would contribute substantially to the cause of detente and peace.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Kharilaos Florakis stressed that now more than ever before the international communist and workers movement should consolidate its unity, that all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces should energize their actions in the struggle for the maintenance of world peace.

The two party leaders pointed out that the upgrade development of close and mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece is in the interests of both peoples and is important for turning the Balkans into a region of good-neighbourliness, friendship and cooperation, into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, and for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and worldwide.

During the meeting, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of the traditional relations of mutual trust and solidarity, Mr. Zhivkov and Mr. Florakis reaffirmed the desire for a further promotion of fraternal ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Greece on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

GREEK MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FERRYBOAT LINE

AU312016 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 30 Jul 86 p 7

[Interview given by Yeroyios Papadhimitriou, minister of communications of Greece, to Khristo Zhelayazkov, foreign economic commentator of the Sofia press news agency -- date and place not given]

[Text] As was already announced, Mr. Yeoryios Papadhimitrious, minister of communications of Greece, recently paid an official visit to his Bulgarian colleague, Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport. "I think, that we have every reason to be gratified at this meeting," Vasil Tsanov, Bulgarian minister of transport, declared following the end of the talks. "We made a new step forward in further expanding and intensifying our cooperation, after having analyzed numerous new questions." The future "Volos-Latakia" ferryboat was one of the main subjects on the agenda. On 12 December 1985 the ministers of transport of Bulgaria, Greece, and Syria reached an agreement and signed a protocol on the establishment of a ferryboat link between the ports of Volos (Greece) and Latakia (Syria). This will lead to the implementation of an extensive project which must establish a combined "land-sea-land" link for railroad transports between the two ancient continents of Europe and Asia.

The Greek port of Volos is situated on the Aegean sea, about 200 kilometers south of Saloniki, while the Syrian port Latakia is situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The ferryboats cruising between these two ports will implement a shorter and, at the same time, cheaper means of transport in comparison with the traditional transport on land. Latakia opens routes not only to Syria, but also to Lebanon, Jordon, Iraq, and Iran.

I had the opportunity to interview Minister Yeoryios Papadhimitriou on this new subject:

[Zhelayzkov] How did you think of the idea to build a ferryboat?

[Papadhimitriou] The initiative of building a ferryboat from Volos to Latakia belongs both to Greece and Bulgaria, as well as to Syria. At the first meeting in Athens I had with my colleagues, the ministers of Bulgaria and Syria, we adopted the decision that a group of technologists should study the question and submit a report within 6 months.

[Zhelyazkov] Can you describe the first conclusions drawn from the study?

[Papadhimitriou] On the Greek and Bulgarian sides there has been progress in this respect. There is a certain delay on the part of Syria, which is explained by the fact that its border with Iran is closed due to the war between Iraq and Iran.

[Zhelyazkov] How do you evaluate the project?

[Papadhimitriou] On our part, and, I dare say, also on the part of the Bulgarians, great importance is attributed to the project of the future ferryboat. It is likely to give new impetus to railroad transport. We are working on a long-term basis and we would like to believe that the "Volos-Latakia" ferryboat will be the door which will soon open for the transport of goods from Europe to the Middle East and vice-versa.

[Zhelyazkov] According to all probabilities, the three countries which adopted the initiative will have a monopoly on the ferryboat.

[Papadhimitriou] We do not restrict the use of the ferryboat, and the advantage of it, only to Greece, Bulgaria, and Syria. In the protocol which we signed in Athens there is a clause, according to which other countries are free to join us, as long as they accept the conditions of the protocol.

TALKS WITH NIGERIANS HELD ON EXPANDED COOPERATION

AU071811 Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 7 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Nigeria are both willing to strengthen and expand their economic and techno-scientific ties. There are numerous opportunities to activate them. These are the principal conclusions that can be drawn from the intersession meeting held here today between the co-chairmen of the Bulgarian, Nigerian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, and Dr Kalu Idika Kalu, minister of national planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, have considered the development of business relations between the two countries. After 1972 Nigeria has emerged as Bulgaria's major trading partner among the sub-Saharan African states. Bulgarian engineering companies have helped in the realization of a number of vital economic projects in that country. Bulgarian specialist have built hotels, sports complexes, roads and have supplied various settlements with electricity. Since the beginning of this year, Bulgarians are engaged in the construction of the infrastructure of some zones in the new federal capital of Abuja and in other cities.

The meeting agenda included a survey of the activity of the joint Bulgarian-Nigerian companies in fishery, design and construction, electrification, etc. The possibilities were discussed for the promotion of trade and techno-scientific cooperation in the form of training Nigerian youths in Bulgarian educational establishments and of sending Bulgarian specialists to help develop the Nigerian economy.

MLADENOV, GANEV MEET WITH YAR DELEGATION

AU032025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] From 31 July to 2 August a delegation of the Yemen Aram Republic led by Ahmad Muhammad al-Iriyani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, visited Bulgaria. Deputy Minister Iriyani was received by Petru Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. The Yemeni guests met Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, and Nikola Kalchev, deputy minister of trade.

Consultations took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Yemeni delegation was led by Ahman Muhammad al-Iriyani, and the Bulgarian by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. A review of bilateral relations was made and mutual willingness was expressed to develop them further in the traditional spirit of friendship and understanding. A detailed exchange of opinions on a broad range of topical international issues took place, including the situaion in the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, and the situation in the Balkans. Aspects of international security and disarmament, as well as other issues of mutual interest, were discussed. With satisfaction, the delegation noted similarity and coincidence of positions on many international and regional issues. The visit took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere.

STANISHEV RECEIVES BRAZILIAN CP OFFICIAL

AU032025 Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA) -- Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Amaro do Nascimento, member of the Secretariat of the Brazilian Communist Party (P.C.B.), who is visiting this country.

They briefed each other on the top priorities facing the two fraternal parties at this stage, as well as on certain topical questions of the communists and workers movement and on international issues.

Mr Amaro do Nascimento dwelt in detail on the Brazilian communists' struggle for the deepening of the democratization process in their country after President Sarney's civilian government came to power and the Brazilian Communist Party was legalized.

The reciprocal desire was expressed for the further promotion and strengthening of interparty ties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the benefit of the two friendly peoples, for the cause of peace and socialism.

SUCCESS AGAINST DRUG SMUGGLING REPORTED

AU041026 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Khaskovo, 1 August, RABOTNICHESKO DELO Report - The customs workers of Svilengrad won first place in socialist emulation among the customs-houses of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1985. They did not have an easy job.

In only one year they checked 804,779 motor vehicles and 3,350,807 passengers. The customs authorities of Svilengrad turned into barrier against the smuggling of narcotics to the "black markets" in the West, by seizing 8,218 kg heroin and 8,959 kg hashish.

The fact that during the past year the customs authorities in Svilengrad checked loads totalling 9,555,077 tons, tesitifies to the amount of work invested in guarding the country's "trade border."

MORE STEPS AGAINST ALCOHOL ABUSE URGED

AU011123 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpts] The pressing consistency of the requirements to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is due to the great harm which this negative social phenomenon inflicts on the individual, the family, the state, and society.

In the fight against this vice so far, manifest successes have been achieved, due to the efforts and increased concern of the state organs and social organizations, the teetotalism movement, and the entire socialist public. However, the results far from correspond to the possibilities for limiting this phenomenon. Alcohol use and abuse is still a cause for alarm. Considerable numbers of crimes continue to be committed under the influence of alcohol -- murders, robberies, cases of bodily harm, hooliganism, rape, and larceny. About 30 percent of all crimes committed in the country are associated with the use of alcohol. [passage omitted on harmful socioeconomic consequences of alcohol abuse]

No longer should leniency be shown toward those abusers of alcohol and systematic violators of public order and domestic peace, with whom public organizations, comradely courts, the voluntary workers detachments, the militia, and the prosecutor's offices have had to deal on many occasions. Everyone must be strictly and uncompromisingly answerable to the law, according to his actions.

The party requires the law enforcement and control organs to eliminate the serious shortcomings in their campaigning work against drunkenness; determindely cut short violations of the trading regulations for alcoholic beverages; assist the labor collectives, families and citizens, and the public in reeducating abusers of alcohol; and ensure the strict and undeviating application, in pratice, of the antialcohol legislation. Every failure to intervene upon receiving calls or complaints or personally observing incidents in public places is a breach of official duty, for which one must accept responsibility. [passage omitted on need for concrete measures to intensify the campaign]

Measures should be taken to create within every labor collective an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkenness and breaches of labor discipline; to ban the consumption of alcoholic drinks in enterprises, institutions, and organizations; and to prevent the squandering of state and social funds on organizing festivities and banquets where alcoholic drinks are consumed. Measures must also be adopted to ensure the universal observance of the prohibitions on the sale of alcoholic drinks, improve the quality of propaganda against alcohol, and to educate people in a spirit of sobriety.

The law enforcement organs, jointly with the state, Fatherland Front, Komsomol, trade-union, and other social organizations are called upon to firmly implement preventative measures against drunkenness and to eliminate the causes and conditions which give rise to it. The organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs could make a new contribution in ensuring more active cooperation with the volunteer workers detachments, the comradely courts, the preventative councils at places of work, the people's councils, and Fatherland Front committees. This would lead to a better level of organization of the preventative work in every microrayon.

It is expedient to introduce, by normative action, administrative punishments -- warnings, fines, administrative arrest (detention for up to 15 days in the militia stations) -- for drinking alcoholic drinks in streets, parks, and gardens, at the entrances to apartment blocks, in shops, children's playgrounds, stadiums, public transport, and other public places. [passage omitted]

The task of waging a determined campaign for sobriety also demands that we cut away the socieconomic roots at the basis of the consumption of alcoholic drinks. This is not a question of halting the production of alcohol (this would be illusory), but of drastically limiting its supply in the domestic market. This, however, requires that changes be made in the structure of agricultural production and the production of the food and tobacco industry with a view of increasing the production and sale of dessert grapes, fruit juices, and other soft drinks.

LEADERS LOCAL APPEARANCES 20 JULY - 2 AUGUST

AU022045 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 20 July through 2 August reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses]

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate mameber of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended a festive meeting in Veliko Turnovo at which Petur Panayotov, a noted teacher, received the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his 80th birthday. (1900 GMT 21 July) Stoyanov also attended the passing out of high school graduates from the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy Militia High School in Panagyurishte. (1500 GMT 30 July)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in joint meeting of a plenum of the okrug BCP organization in Blagoevgrad and the presidium of the Agricultural Academy to discuss the okrug's agricultural development. (1730 GMT 23 July)

HUSAK MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR 7 AUG

LD071748 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, president of the Republic received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin in Lany today. In an extensive and cordial comradely conversation they discussed current tasks of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and the further development of mutual fraternal relations. The meeting evidenced a full agreement of views on all questions discussed.

HAVLIN MEETS WITH CPSU'S ACADEMICIAN YANOVSKIY

LD072124 Prague Domestic Serive in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin met [place not specified] Rudolf Yanovskiy, CPSU Central Audit Commission member [position as heard] and rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences today.

Josef Havlin informed him about the most important tasks of social science following the 17th CPCZ Congress and the immediate tasks of our social science establishments stemming from their responsibility for the training of cadres capable of making an effective contribution to our society's further development.

In their talk, they assessed cooperation to date between the [CPSU] Academy of Social Sciences and the CPCZ Central Committee's Political High School; they discussed opportunities for stepping up this cooperation; and they stressed the importance of these establishments in the development of society's ideological, political, scientific, and cultural life.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

AU071306 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 6 Aug 86 p 2

[Ida Bibelova article in the "Under the Magnifying Glass" column: "In the Role of a Tutor"]

[Text] The Austrians have received advice from across the ocean. The latest issue of the Austrian weekly PROFIL writes about it in an interview with Ronald Lauder, U.S. ambassador to Austria. In the interview, the ambassador only repeats what he had already stated several times at home in the United States before taking up his post. According to him, it is inevitable for Austria to acquire missiles [rakety] for its defense, and he also does not disguise that the best thing for the Austrians would be to purchase the "missiles for defense" directly in the United States.

Ronald Lauder is not the first one to dispense to neutral Austria recommendations that are at variance with the stipulations of Austria's State Treaty. The American notion about neutral states in Europe was defined by Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, the head of Reagan's "star wars" project, in an interview 2 years ago with the Austrian daily DIE PRESSE: The most important aspect of this concept is that what is involved are not limited effective systems. [paragraph continues]

We are speaking about great spaces which will be protected by these spaces [sentence as published]. And the most important thing for countries like Switzerland or Austria is that this automatically ensures their defense also." U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger more than once magnanimously ensured the Austrians, the last time in PROFIL, that "Austria won't have to defend its neutrality at all." American politicians have assumed the role of self-appointed protectors of Austria without at all taking into consideration the opinion of the Austrians themselves. The Austrians do not identify themselves with the advice from across the ocean. The essence of the American concern, namely, only too obviously sticks out of their offers. With regard to U.S. policy, the daily of Austrian communists, VOLKSTIMME, wrote with derision some time ago: "So this is how good these Americans are to us. They will immediately defend us too, when their 'territory' in Europe is attacked."

COLOTKA MEETS WITH EAST SLOVAK FARMERS

LD071523 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, today visited the East Slovak Region. At the Spissky Stiavnik united farming cooperative, he asked about the grain harvest in the High Tatra area. In a discussion on the harvest with combine operators, Colotka took an interest in the preliminary yield per hectare and the social conditions of the workers who came from cooperation enterprises to help with the harvest.

During a visit to the Bransko united farming cooperatives in Siroke, Comrade Colotka praised the favorable results of the cooperative farmers, who have already harvested four-fifths of the planned area and who expect to overfulfill the plan of harvest by over 10 percent.

COLOTKA LEADS DELEGATION TO YOUTH CAMP

LD072029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The 30th anniversary ascent of the Rysy Mountains began today with a festive rally at the sports camp by Tatranska Lomnica.

Present at today's opening of the ascent was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and Central Committee of the National Front, headed by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and premier of the Slovak Government, and other guests.

Comrade Peter Colotka in his speech pointed out the tradition of the international youth ascent of the Rysy by which the boys and girls express the attitude of our people to the personality of the genius thinker, revolutionary and statesman, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Speaking about the present tasks of the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia, he exphasized the vital need for effort in the speeding up of development of science and technology which gives young people in particular a great chance. In particular he welcomed the Youth Union's initiative Meta-90 which encourages young people to do creative work. In the part of the speech concerning the international situation he described peace and the removal of the threat of a thermonuclear castastrophe as a decisive condition for the fulfillment of our plans and intentions. Finally he expressed the conviction that the consistent implementation of the program of the 17th Party Congress will continue to be of benefit to our socialist homeland.

'UNHEALTHY' GYPSY BIRTH RATE TO BE 'REGULATED'

AU070830 BRATISLAVA SMENA in Slovak 6 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Jozef Prokop, member of the secretariat of the Slovak Government Commission for Problems of the Gypsy Populace: "Responsible for Their Future"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The achievement of full Integration of the gypsy population is a task of several generations. That is why great attention is being devoted primarily to raising the effectiveness of the education and upbringing of gypsy children and gypsy youth. The number of gypsy inhabitants on the territory of the Slovak Socialist Republic increased from 151,900 in 1964 to 229,792 in 1985. The highest increase has been recorded in the East Slovak region, where the growth rate of the Gypsy population is 2.5 to 3 times higher than in the other regions.

One of the greatest current problems is that of limiting unhealthy gypsy population growth. It concerns particularly births by young gypsy women, who are actually only girls. On top of that, about 7,000 gypsy children are born in Slovakia every year, of which up to 20 percent are mentally retarded. Conditions are currently being established to regulate and influence to a higher degree unhealthy gypsy population growth. [passage omitted]

The efforts exerted by our society thus far to raise the cultural standards of the Gypsy population have yielded a number of positive results. Most gypsies with the necessary genetic and is prerequisites have already become integrated in society, have accepted society's helping hand and have adjusted to the contemporary way of life.

Yet it is still necessary to steer, bring up, and re-educate many Gypsy citizens. Because we do not even assume that all gypsy citizens will raise their children so as to make them a contribution to society, we will also in the future pursue regulation of the birth rate of the unhealthy population. If parents will not take care of the education of their children or we fail to steer them by suitable methods, we will have to seek alternative methods of their upbringing, for example in foster homes, special boarding schools, and the like. [passage omitted]

CORRECTION TO PAPER CAUTIONS SPORTS DEFECTORS

The following correction to the item headlined "Paper Cautions Sports Defectors," published in the 6 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page D 2 is supplied from Bratislava SMENA of 4 August: penultimate paragraph, lines twenty and twenty-one read ...while ignoring the more distant future (substituting "future" for "past")

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND -- Prague Aug 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has appointed Jan Straka Czechoslovak ambassador to the Swiss Confederation. At the same time he recalled Lumir Hanak from this post. [Text] [Prague CTK in ENglish 1419 GMT 8 Aug 86 LD]

N. YEMEN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER -- Ahmad Muhammad Iryani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, has arrived in the CSSR. He was welcomed at he airport by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Excerpt] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jul 86 p 2 AU] Ahmed Muhammad Iryiani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, has ended his visit and left the CSSR on 31 July. He was seen off at Ruzyne airport by his CSSR counterpart Stanislav Svoboda, and other CSSR and Yemeni officials. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

VISITING SRV GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL -- Miroslav Toman, CSSR deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food, received Vu Dinh Lieu, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, in Prague on 29 July. They discussed the results to date of the CSSR-SRV working group for agriculture and food industry in areas such as construction of irrigation facilities, in semifinished products from tropical fruit, and the production of rubber, jute, coffee, oil-yielding crops, and aromatic substances. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

HERMAN VISITS BORDER GUARDS -- Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Commitete, on 23 July paid a visit to the Znojmo detachment of the Border Guards. Herman took a keen interest in matters pertaining to the "protection of the state border, the communist upbringing of young border guards, and other tasks arising for demanding services from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress." [Summary] [Preague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

CPSL MEMBERSHIP -- The CPSL has 436,000 members and candidate members at present, of which 16 percent have university-level education and more than 80 percent an education better than the basic one. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

POPULATION DEVELOPOMENT -- In the CSSR there are "on the average" 14.7 live births per 1,000 population. One has succeeded in a relatively short time in reducing infant mortality and in "practically eliminating" certain serious health afflictions, such as, for example, polio. However, the high divorce rate --currently there are more than 30 divorces per 100 marriages -- seriously affects the country's birth rate. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

GAS RESERVOIRS -- Prague (CTK) -- In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, gas consumption in the CSSR is to increase more than 45 percent, and to amount to approximately 15.4 billion cubic meters in 1990. The construction of the transit gas system and the increasing deliveries ofd natural gas from the USSR led in 1971 to the construction of the underground reservoir in Hrusky, in addition to the reservoir in Lobodice near Prerov, which was constructed earlier. A further expansion of gas reservoirs in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will reach a capacity of 2.3 billion cubicmeters of gas annually by the year 1990. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 29 Jul 86 p 1 AU]

GALIUM PRODUCED IN SLOVAKIA -- Ziar nad Hronom (bk) -- The Slovak National Uprising enterprise in Ziar nad Hronom, Slovakia, is the only CSSR producer of galium, a precious metal won from scrap metal left in aluminum production according to a method worked out by CSSR engineer Michal Babinsky. Whereas 15 years ago the plant produced 500 kg of galium annually, this year the figure will be 35 metric tons; almost 82 percente of it will be exported to the capitalist states, 17 percent to the socialist states, and the rest will be used for the CSSR's electrotechnical and electronics industries, especially in the TESLA enterprises. The CSSR produces 0.1 percent of aluminum in the world, but 10-12 percent of galium. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ON 6-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU030601 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Jul 86 pp 5, 6

["Communique Issued by the Central Office of Statistics on the Country's Socioeconomic Situation in the First 6 Months of 1986"]

[Text] In the first 6 months of 1986 the rate of production and productivity increases was higher than a year ago. Wages continued to increase too fast in relation to productivity. Except for construction, the implementation of the Central Annual Plan was higher than last year.

Production and productivity in all sectors of socialized industry increased, but production in the sector of the processing industry increased faster than that of extracting industry. The progress in implementing the Central Annual Plan was higher than in the first 6 months of 1985 insofar as the use of working time and the annual targets are concerned.

The farming situation was in general satisfactory in the first 6 months of 1986. The condition of most plants at the end of June was similar to that last year. The preliminary data of the June farming census shows that, compared with June 1985, the number of cows decreased, but the number of young slaughter cattle increased. The number of hogs, especially of piglets and shoats, and of sheep continued to increase. In the first 6 months of 1986 the procurement of slaughter animals was higher, but of milk and eggs lower.

Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the freight carried by socialized transportation increased, but maritime freight and loading operations in ports were on a smaller scale.

Investment outlays in the socialisted economy were higher than in the first 6 months of 1985. Although the Central Annual Plan provided for more rapid increses in the funds with which to buy machines and equipment, the rate of these increases approximated that relating to the funds on construction work. The implementation of investments continued to be delayed. The production of socialized construction enterprises increased negligibly. Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the number of completed apartments was much smaller and the degree to which the Central Annual Plan construction targets were achieved was low.

In the first 6 months of 1986 both exports and imports were higher than in the corresponding period of 1985. Our trade with the socialist countries increased, but our exports to the capitalist countries decreased. Except for our imports from the capitalist countries, the progress in implementing Central Annual Plan tasks was behind the stipulated deadlines and the export to the capitalist countries was also behind seasonal indexes. Progress in exporting electroengineering products and construction service to the capitalist countries was low.

Personal incomes increased in the first 6 months of 1986, but these incomes, which were higher than stipulated by the Central Annual Plan, were not fully balanced by an increased flow of goods to shops. The flow of food to shops was better than a year ago. The good procurement of slaughter animals made it possible to increase the per capita quota of meat in the second quarter of this year. Despite some improvements, there was a shortage of many industrial products, including some light industry products, household equipment, and other durables.

Most families continued to maintain their incomes at last year's level or to increase them.

The basic economic indicators of the first 6 months of 1986 were as follows:

Item	Index for the first months of 1985--100
Sold production in socialized industry (constant prices)	105.4
Sold production per worker in socialized industry (constant prices)	105.2
Basic production of socialized construction plants (constant prices)	100.5
Basic production per worker in socialized construction plants (constant prices)	101
Procurement of farm produce (constant prices)	107.4
Number of cattle	98.8
Number of hogs	107.4
Freight carried by socialized transportation	104.3
Passengers carried by socialized transportation	97.6
Export of goods (constant prices)	102.7
Import of goods (constant prices)	107.6
Employment in the socialized economy, excluding apprentices	100.7
Average monthly wage in the socialized economy	119
Average monthly pensions, excluding private farming	124
Retail price indicator for goods and services when changes in alcohol prices are excluded	118.2
Living costs of socialized economy workers when changes in alcohol prices are excluded	117.3
Personal incomes	116.6
Personal incomes when revalued bonuses are excluded	122.8
Retail sales of goods by socialized units in current prices	122
Retail sales of goods by socialized units in constant prices	about 105
Socialized economy investments (constant prices)	102.4
Apartments completed by the socialized economy	93.8
Apartments completed privately	101.3
Budget expenditures on social and cultural services	128.2

Industry

Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, in the first 6 months of 1986 production sold by socialized industry in constant prices was 5.4 percent higher, whereas the Central Annual Plan's target was 2.8-3.2 percent. The processing industry's production increased 5.8 percent and that of the extracting industry 1.7 percent. The processing industry's share in the overall value of production amounted to 92.8 percent and that of the extracting industry to 7.2 percent.

Production sold by socialized industry in current prices was 22.6 percent higher.

Production sold by small-scale industry in constant prices increased 5.2 percent and amounted to 5.7 percent of the value of production sold by socialized industry.

Progress in implementing the Central Annual Plan with regard to production sold in the first 6 months of 1986 amounted to 50.1 percent and was higher than the utilization of working time, which amounted to 49.4 percent.

Increases in sold production occurred in all branches of industry. Above-average increases in production were achieved by the following industries: paper -- 12.6, precision instruments -- 10.4, electroengineering and electronics -- 9.6, building materials -- 7.8, transportation vehicles -- 7.7, machine building -- 7.6, chemical -- 7.6, timber -- 7., metallurcival -- 6.5, refined ceramics -- 6.3, and textile -- 5.7 percent. Below average increases in production were achieved by the following industries: clothing -- 4.8, iron -- 4.4, glass -- 4.3, fuels -- 4, leather -- 3.8, food -- 3.7, energy -- 2.8, nonferrous metals -- 0.8, and coal -- 0.7 percent.

The production of brown coal increased considerably, and the production of bituminous coal stayed at the level of the first 6 months of 1985 with the same number of working days.

Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the supply of bituminous coal increased 0.4 percent. This included a 7.5-percent increase in the suppply to meet private and communal needs and a 1-percent decrease in industrial supplies.

Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the supply of liquid fuels was slightly lower. Heating oil supplies decreased over 15 percent and coke supplies for production increased 2.3 percent and for communal and private use decreased 1.9 percent.

The needs in electric energy were fully met, and there were no restrictions on the supply of this energy because of production difficulties in power stations. Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the consumption of electric energy in industry increased 3.4 percent.

The flow of producer raw materials and fabricating materials differed from material to material. For example, the flow of paper, rolled goods, pressed boards, cold rolled metal sheets, cardboard, iron ore, and truck tires was higher than in the first 6 months of 1985. On the other hand, the flow of natural rubber, polystyrene, synthetic rubber, steel piping, and batteries for passenger automobiles was lower.

Production of some major goods by socialized industry in the first 6 months of 1986 were as follows:

Item	Units of measure	Absolute figures	First 6 months of 1985 -- 100
Bituminous coal	millions of metric tons	95.4	100.1
Brown coal	"	32.8	115.4
Coke from bituminous coal	"	8.2	102.2
Natural gas	millions of cubic meters	3,037	94.3
Processed crude oil	millions of metric tons	6.7	97.2
Electric energy	millions of kilowatt-hours	70.2	101.3
Unrefined steel	millions of metric tons	8.7	108.9
Rolled goods	"	6.1	105.4
Electrolytic copper	thousands of metric tons	197	102.1
Aluminum	"	23.6	100.8
Zinc	"	85.6	100
Lead	"	44.1	102.1
Metal-cutting machine tools	"	15.8	92.8
--automated ones	metric tons	828	116

Machines for shaping metals	metric tons	2,699	69
Farm machines and tools	billions of zlotys (1)	34	101.2
Automated control equipment	"	10.6	108.3
Computer systems and electronic equipment	"	17.8	132.8
Passenger automobiles	thousands of units	154	112.9
Trucks and road tractors	"	25	99.2
Farm tractors	"	30.4	102.9
Seagoing vessels from:			
100 dwt upward	thousands of dwt	235	258.9
"	units	19	118.8
Electric centrifugal machines	millions of units	6.5	106
Semiconductor elements	"	156	108.9
-- integrated systems	"	21	118.6
Acid electric batteries	thousands of units	1,658	110.1
Household electric washing machines and spin driers	"	394	110
-- automated ones	"	162	103
Household refrigerators	"	306	104.4
Radio sets and equipment	"	1,415	104.2
Black-and-white television sets	"	246	106.6
Color television sets	"	93.1	107.2
Recorders and dictaphones	"	214	105.2
Sulfur in terms of pure compound	thousands of metric tons	2,362	102.4
Chemical fertilizers, not including lime fertilizers, in terms of pure compound,	"	1,263	119.8
-- nitrogen fertilizers	"	713	131.2
-- phosphorous fertilizers	"	478	107
Synthetic compounds	thousands of metric tons	282	100.6
Synthetic rubber with latex	"	59.4	92.9
Chemical [chemiczne] fibers,	"	119	100.5
including synthetic [syntetyczne] fibers	"	81	102.1
Pharmaceutical articles including herbs	billions of zlotys (1)	40.8	112.2
Detergents and soap	thousands of metric tons	184	126.9
Tires	thousands of units	4,384	98.6
-- tires for tractors	"	475	92.1
Cement	millions of metric tons	7.4	106.9
Walling materials in therms of solid red bricks	millions of units	4,548	105.4

Lumber	thousands of cubic meters	3,174	102.2
Millboards	square km	64.2	116.2
Particle-boards	thousands of cubic meters	577	104.2
Furniture	billions of zlotys (1)	69.7	104.6
Paper	thousands of metric tons	558	107.3
Cardboard	"	113	105.2
Cotton and cotton-like fabrics	thousands of km	417	98.8
Woolen and wool-like fabrics	"	52.1	99.5
Silk and silk-like fabrics	"	66.6	95.8
Knitwear	millions of items	182	95.9
Footwear, not including rubber footwear	millions of pairs	78.5	101.3
Meat and fats, not including household slaughter	thousands of metric tons	1,116	119.1
-- slaughtered poultry	"	105	111
Sea-fish catches	thousands of metric tons	310	84.5
Butter	"	108	90.1
Edible vegetable fats	"	147	102.9
Industrial mixed fodder	"	3,721	103.8
Cigarettes	billions of units	46.8	102.6

(1) denotes constant selling prices in 1984.

As for the electroengineering industry, considerable production results were achieved in the following sectors: ball bearings, metal articles in general use, mining machines and equipment, metallurgical and foundry machines and equipment, machines for processing minerals and producing building materials, construction machines, equipment for trade and other branches of the national economy, computer and office equipment, optical tools, apparatus for electronic measurements, motorcycles, cycles, marine equipment, cables, conduits, and electronic equipment. On the other hand, production decreased in the following sectors: metal construction, energy machines and equipment, chemical machines and apparatus, and light industry equipment and machines.

In chemical industry above-average production increases were achieved by the following sectors: chemical fertilizers, organic products, synthetic compounds, coke, plastic products. Production of chemical raw materials, sulfur, and synthetic fibers decreased.

In the first 6 months the value of the production and services of the economic teams operating in about 1,500 enterprises amounted to about Z30 billion.

The number of goods with quality marks "I" and "Q" stood at 22,300 at the end of last June and increased by 600 or 2.6 percent compared with the end of 1985.

In the first 6 months of 1986 state industry launched 104 production lines, including 41 such lines in the electroengineering industry. Production of about 1,600 new articles was launched and 1,800 new technologies were tested. The value of new products amounted to about Z30 billion. The share of the electroengineering industry in the value of new production lines amounted to 57.7 percent.

Among other things, the following products were turned out to be tried out: a prototype vessel for geophysical research, a number of the S-415 trucks, a number of Bizon-Gigant ZA-83 grain combines, and a number of Neptune color television sets. In addition, production was launched of products, equipment, and spare parts that had to be previously imported for energy, machine building industry, metallurgy, and construction.

About 67,000 inventions devised by workers were registered in state industry. At the same time, some 30,700 inventions, designs, and rationalizing improvements were put into practice in our economy.

Applications were made for the protection of 2,633 inventions and 1,334 practical designs. Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the number of such inventions increased 8.4 percent and of practical designs increased 17.2 percent.

Average employment in socialized industry amounted to 4,251,900 persons in the first 6 months of 1986 and increased by 8,600 persons or by 0.2 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1985. Employment increased primarily in the following industries: energy, fuels, coal, and nonferrous metals. It decreased in the following industries: glass, metallurgical, building materials, transportation stock, chemical, textile, and timber.

Per head productivity in terms of production sold in constant prices and in terms of 1 working hour increased 5.2 percent in the first 6 months of 1986 compared with the planned annual increase of 2.8-3.2 percent.

In the first 6 months of 1986 the basic [nominalny] working time per industrial worker amounted to 1,043.6 hours, that is, it decreased by 0.8 hours compared with the corresponding period in 1985. The time worked during normal working hours decreased by 1.3 hours, but the time spent on recreation vacations increased by 2.2 hours. The periods of idleness decreased by 1.7 hours, mainly because of decreases in absenteeism through sickness, in maternity leaves, in paid standstills, and in unjustified absenteeism.

Aside from normal working time, every worker worked 76.3 hours, including 32.4 hours on workfree Saturdays. Compared with the corresponding period in 1985, the time spent on actual work increased by 3.6 hours (5 percent) and 2.9 hours (9.8 percent), respectively.)

The normal weekly working time continued at the level of 1985 and amounted to 33.3 hours and with overtime to 36.2 hours, while the basic [nominalny] working time, not including normal vacations, amounted to 37.5 hours.

Agriculture and Forestry

The weather prevailing last winter and early spring did not cause any major losses to plant cultivation. The losses of winter grains amounted to 0.5 percent and of rape and agrimony to 5 percent and were lower than those in 1985 and the average losses in 1981-85 (1 percent for grains and 15 percent for rape and agrimony).

Despite the spring delays by about 2 weeks and the sudden cold spell in the second half of April, the good weather in May helped accelerate vegetation and the abundant rains at the end of May and the beginning of June greatly increased soil humidity.

At the end of June this year the condition of winter and spring grains as well as rape and agrimony was good and approximated the 1985 condition. The condition of potatoes was better than last year, but the condition of sugar beets is worse.

The condition of vegetables is good, but the harvest of fruit will not be too good, except for strawberries, the harvest of which has been estimated at about 250,000 metric tons compared with 212,000 metric tons last year. The condition of grasses is about the same as last year. Because of more favorable conditions, especially during the second half of June, which hay was harvested, the yields of the first-harvest hay were larger and of better quality than last year.

As for the livestock, in the first 6 months of this year the development trend of the hog and sheep breeding continued to be maintained, but the rate of the hog breeding was clearly slower compared with the corresponding period last year. In June of this year the number of hogs stood at 18.9 million, which was 7.6 percent more than in June 1985, and the number of sheep stood at 5 million, which was 3.5 percent more than a year ago. Although the overall number of cattle decreased only to 10.9 million or by 1.2 percent compared with June 1985, clear changes in the structure of the herd continue to take place in that the number of young butchers and breeding cattle is increasing and the number of cows is decreasing. The number of cows continues to decrease and stood at 5.2 million last June, which was 5.8 percent less than in June 1985.

The farm animal population in June was as follows:

Item	Whole of Agriculture	State Economy	Private Economy	Whole of Agric.	State Economy	Private Economy
	in millions			June 1985: 100		
Cattle	10.9	2.1	8.8	98.8	97.1	99.2
Incl. cows	5.2	0.7	4.5	94.2	97	93.8
Pigs	18.9	5.2	13.7	107.6	109.8	106.7
Piglets up to 3 months old	7.2	1.5	5.7	108.3	106.6	108.8
Shoats Aged 3-6 months	5.4	1.6	3.8	109	113.4	107.3
Gilts for breeding	2	0.5	1.5	101.9	105.2	100.9
Gilts in farrow	1.1	0.2	0.9	98.3	104.7	97
Porkers, bacon pigs, and other types	4.3	1.6	2.7	107.3	110.9	105.3
Sheep	5	1.7	3.3	103.5	108.5	101.1

The total value (in fixed prices) of agricultural produce procured in the first half of this year was over 7 percent higher than during the same period last year. Such procurement from the state economy was about 3 percent higher, and from the private economy about 9 percent higher.

The value of agricultural produce (in current prices) procured by the state from the private economy was about Z409 billion, about 21 percent higher than last year.

Procurement of grain for consumption purposes between June 1985 and June 1986 reached about 5.4 million metric tons, 6 percent less than during the previous economic year.

The procurement of basic animal produce during the first half of the year was as follows:

Item	Unit of measure	Absolute figures	First half of 1985: 100
Butcher livestock in terms of warm-slaughter meat & fat including:	thousands of metric tons	1129.8	116.9
Beef	"	312.8	98.7
Pork	"	678.6	132.3
Poultry	"	104.5	112.8
Milk	millions of liters	4916.9	93.1
Eggs	millions	1584.3	97.9

Deliveries of agricultural equipment (manufactured in Poland and imported) reached /Z78 billion, and those of spare parts Z56 billion, in terms of current prices. It is estimated that deliveries of tractors, machines, and equipment in terms of fixed prices were about 2.6 percent higher than last year. However, deliveries of spare parts (excluding components and basic parts for tractors) were about 10 percent lower.

Deliveries of tractors to agriculture totalled 35,000, 4 percent more than last year.

From June 1985 to June 1986, total sales of rich feed totalled 4.9 million metric tons, 2.8 percent less than during the previous economic year. Sales of rich feed during the first half of this year totalled 2.4 million metric tons, 2.3 percent less than during the same period last year.

It is estimated that 3.5 million metric tons of fertilzer (made of pure ingredients) was used up for the 1986 harvests, 6.1 percent more than for the 1985 harvest. This amounts to about 185 kg per hectare of farming land, 10 kg more than in 1985. The planned tasks in this sphere were carried out almost in their entirety.

At the end of June, artificial fertilizer stocks held in warehouses of the "Peasants Self-Help" Cooperative amounted to 425,000 metric tons, which is 24,000 metric tons or 6.1 percent more than last June. This is the result of increased stocks of potash fertilizer.

Sale of lime fertilizer by outlets of the "Peasants Self-Help" Cooperative amounted to 514,000 metric tons, which was 18.2 percent higher than last year. Stocks of lime fertilizers in warehouses belonging to this cooperative in June totalled 125,000 metric tons, 9,000 metric tons of 6.9 percent less than in June 1985.

Supplies of imported and domestic plant protection agents during the first half of this year reached 8,300 metric tons, 10.7 percent more than in 1985.

Credits paid out to the rural population by the Food Economy Bank in the first half of 1986 totalled Z87.2 billion, 33.1 percent more than in 1985. Credits for investments totalled Z33.6 billion, Z15.6 billion or 73.9 percent more than in 1985. Of these credits, those granted for the purpose of construction and modernization amounted to Z9 billion, which is 46.5 percent more than in 1985.

State forestry enterprises produced about 12.5 million cubic meters of timber in the first half of 1986, 6.8 percent more than last year. Of this figure, 9.6 million cubic meters was taken from forests, which is 4.3 percent more than last year. The timber taken from forests this year constituted 77 percent of the total timber produced, whereas last year 79 percent of the timber was taken from the forests.

There continues to be an ecological threat to a considerable part of afforested areas because of the emission of harmful dusts and gases. In state forestry enterprises, about 600,000 hectares of forest are under such a threat, which is almost 9 percent of total afforested area. Following a stop to the spread of the tussock moth, other harmful insects such as gypsy moths and tenthredinids have appeared, necessitating aerial treatment of about 22,000 hectares of forest with chemicals.

In the first half of 1986, 52,000 hectares were renewed and afforested, 5.9 percent more than in 1985.

Transportation and Communications

State transportation enterprises shipped 548.7 million metric tons of goods, 4.3 percent more than in the first half of 1985. An increase in shipments occurred in all types of transportation except maritime transportation and transportation by pipeline. Shipments conducted by all types of construction totalled 169.9 billion kilometer-tons, 3.1 percent more than in 1985. All types of transportation were employed more intensively than last year -- standard gauge railroads and road transportation were employed 3.7 percent more, aircraft 29.5 percent more, pipelines 2.6 percent more, internal waterways 6.3 percent more, seagoing vessels 2.6 percent more.

The Polish State Railways shipped 210.1 million metric tons of goods, 3.7 percent more than last year. Shipments of most commodities increased. The Central Annual Plan tasks were performed to a level of 49.4 percent.

Some 3,900 goods wagons were delivered, including 3,500 four-axle wagons. However, 6,500 wagons were withdrawn, including 5,000 two-axle wagons. The average number of wagons in use per 24-hour period was 1.5 percent less than last year. The average number of unserviceable wagons in any 24-hour period was 37,900, 1.3 percent less than last year. Some 34,000 wagons were repaired, 2.9 percent more than last year. Some 177 passenger cars were delivered and 232 withdrawn.

Some 102 km of track was electrified, including 30 km on the Gromnik-Grybow route, 27 km on the Grybow-Nowy Sacz route, and 22 km on the Wegliniec Luban Slaski route. On 30 June 1986, there were 9,004 km of electrified track, 37 percent of the total length of standard-gauge track.

Goods shipments by public and specialized road transport amounted to 299.4 million metric tons, 5.6 percent more than last year, whereas shipments by public road transport fell by 0.9 percent and those by specialized transport rose by 7.1 percent. Some 46.3 percent of the Central Annual Plan tasks was achieved -- 41.7 percent in the case of public road transport and 47.5 percent in the case of specialized transport.

Public and specialized road transport enterprises and cooperatives operated an average 106,200 trucks and tractors daily, 0.5 percent less than last year. The technical condition and serviceability of vehicles rose. The percentage of vehicles ready for immediate use rose from 73.7 percent in the first half of 1985 to 74.2 percent in the first half of 1986, and the percentage of vehicles in use at any one time rose from 56.9 percent to 57.5 percent.

Some 5.9 million metric tons of goods were shipped by inland waterways, 1.6 percent more than last year. The Central Annual Plan Tasks in this sphere were performed to a level of 36.6 percent.

Some 14.6 million tons of goods were shipped by sea, 6.1 percent less than in 1985. Central Annual Plan tasks here were performed to a level of 41.8 percent. On 30 June, 1986, the total tonnage of the Polish maritime transport fleet amounted to 4,204,100 deadweight tons, 0.8 percent more than at the end of June 1985.

Some 23.2 million metric tons of goods were handled at commercial ports, 2.3 percent less than in 1985. But loads in transit through Poland totalled 3.3 million metric tons, 49.8 percent more. Some 41.9 percent of the Central Annual Plan's port handling tasks was carried out.

Some 1,713,500,000 passengers were carried by state transportation, 2.4 percent less than in the first half of 1985. Reduced passenger loads occurred in all types of transport. The State Railway carried 4 percent fewer passengers and the State Bus Enterprise carried 1.7 percent fewer.

The services of basic communications systems rose by 6.8 percent in terms of fixed prices compared to 1985. The value of postal services rose by 5.1 percent and that of telecommunications services by 7.2 percent.

The number of telephone subscribers on 30 June, 1986 was 2,541,100, which is 2.5 percent higher than at the end of 1985. Some 47.2 percent of the Central Annual Plan Tasks concerning more telephone subscribers was carried out.

Investments and Construction

According to preliminary data, investment outlay in the state economy during the first half of 1986, calculated in terms of current prices, amounted to Z840 billion, of which outlay for construction and refurbishing was Z525 billion and outlay for the purchase of machinery and equipment was Z270 billion. In terms of fixed prices, outlay was 2.4 percent more than last year. Outlay for construction and refurbishing was 2.1 percent more and outlay for machinery and equipment was 2.8 percent more. Over 50 percent of the investment outlay was spent on enterprise development projects.

In the state economy, the performance of 4,283 investment tasks worth a total of Z244.6 billion was started during the first 5 months of this year. Of this total, state enterprises commenced 3,136 tasks worth a total of Z161.9 billion. At the same time last year, 4,132 tasks worth a total of Z176.6 billion had been started, of which state enterprises were responsible for 2,959 tasks worth a total of Z115.3 billion.

During the first 5 months of this year, construction projects worth a total of Z88.2 billion (based on earlier cost estimates) were completed in the state economy. This is 8.2 percent of the total value of projects contained in contracts signed between investors and building firms and scheduled for completion in 1986.

Central investment projects completed during the first half of this year included: At the Belchatow power plant, power block number eight with a strength of 360 MW was completed; a power line between Widelka and Tarnow with a tension of 750 kilovolts and length of 89.5 km was set up; at the Kaweczyn power plant in Warsaw, a WP-120 type boiler with a capacity of 129 gigacalories per hour was installed; at the Bogdanka coal mine, coal extraction potential was raised to 244,000 metric tons per annum; at the Police chemical plant, a sulfuric acid production unit (500,000 metric tons a year) and ammonia production cycle

(400,000 metric tons a year) were made operational, thus completing the construction of nitrogen and phosphorous based fertilizer production facilities at this plant; at the Kwidzyn cellulose and paper plant, production capacity was raised to 66,000 metric tons of writing paper and newsprint a year; and at the Malkina asbestos and cement products plant, a production line was completed which permits the production of 15,000 metric tons of mineral wool products a year, raising this plant's total annual capacity to 60,000 metric tons a year.

Central investment tasks performed by enterprises and completed included the following: boilers at the Torun (120 gigacalorie per hour) and Lublin (120 gigacalories an hour) power plants; ventilation equipment at the "Nowy Wirek" and "Victoria" coal mines; waste processing equipment at the waste processing plants in Herby and Swarzed; band-aid production facilities (1.7 million square meters) at the "Chemitex" chemical fabric plant in Wroclaw; a drug manufacturing facility at the "Polfa" pharmaceutics plant in Poznan; the modernization of spinning facilities at the "Poltex" and "Eskimo" plants in Lodz; safety measures at the invalids cooperatives in Inowroclaw and Wrzesnia; mechanical bakeries (12 metric tons of bread a day) in Zakopane, Elblag, and Lomza, as well as in Przemysl (20 metric tons a day); an automatic international telephone exchange (system E-10, joining 900 lines) in Warsaw plus automatic exchanges with 10,000 numbers each in Lodz and Worclaw; and "Hutnikow" loading facility capable of offloading and reloading 1.2 million metric tons of iron ore a year at the Zarzedzie shipyard in Szczecin-Swinowjscie; and a filter to neutralize the emission of dust (3,000 metric tons a year) at the Laziska steelworks.

A series of enterprise projects were not completed in time, for example the disk brake production facility (40,000 units a year) at the mining and steel combine in Lubin, tire production facility at the "Stomil" tire factory in Poznan, three boilers at the Silesian Lime Works in Tarnow Opolski, automatic box manufacturing equipment at the paper plant in Kielce, State Bus Enterprise depot (290 buses) in Starachowice, railroad marshalling yard in Torun, and bakeries in Wroclaw and Gdansk (15,000 and 67,500 metric tons of cakes a day respectively).

The following tasks financed out of the central budget were not completed, among others; TV studios in Gdansk (50,500 cubic meters of space), electrical faculty at the Lodz Polytechnic (28,400 cubic meters of space) and center for teaching automobile construction at the Higher Learning School in Radom.

The performance of housing construction tasks was subjected to greater delays than in previous years. The number and usable space of completed apartments was as follows:

Item	Apartments in thousands	First half of 1985: 100	Usable Space in thous. of sq.m.	First half of 1985: 100
Total	60.3	95.5	4069.7	98
State construction	45.8	93.8	2577.3	95.2
Housing construction	45.2	93.1	2546.3	94.6
Communal construction	2.2	102.4	116.2	98.1
Cooperative constr.	32.7	95.3	1821.2	97
Factory constr.	10.3	85.3	608.9	87.6
Conversion work	0.6	188.6	31	184
Private constr.	14.5	101.3	1512.4	103.1

Some 30.9 percent of the minimum housing construction tasks foreseen in the Central Annual Plan were completed, including 33.5 percent of the state construction tasks and 24.9 percent of the private construction tasks.

The average usable space of state-built apartments completed in the first half of this year was 56.3 square meters (0.8 square meters more than last year), and in private apartments it was 104.6 square meters (1.7 square meters more).

The number of state-built apartments still under construction at the end of June 1986 was 171,000, which is 1.2 percent more than at the end of June 1985.

The following social investment projects were completed in the first half of this year, among others: 197 hospital beds (compared with 188 beds last year), including 104 beds at the Oncological Center in Warsaw; 39 health clinics and centers with a total number of 415 examination rooms (compared with 414 examination rooms last year): 8 day nurseries with a total of 545 places (compared with 10 day nurseries with 639 places last year); 2 welfare homes with 80 places (compared with 1 home with 100 places last year).

For the needs of education, 42 kindergartens with 4,700 places were completed (compared with 35 kindergartens with 3,500 places last year), and 396 classrooms in 59 school buildings (compared with 208 classrooms in 27 buildings last year).

Basic production by state construction and refurbishing enterprises in terms of fixed prices was 0.5 percent higher than last year. The planned increase for the entire year is 1.9 percent.

Some 4 .1 percent of the Central Annual Plan's primary production tasks for the whole year was achieved in the first half of the year, with the use of 49.4 percent of total working time for the entire year.

Average employment in state construction and refurbishing enterprises was 917,500 people, 4,800 or 0.5 percent more than in the first half of 1985.

Primary production (in terms of fixed prices) per employee was 1 percent higher than last year. A 2.2 percent increase for the entire year had been envisaged.

Foreign Trade

In the first half of 1986, in terms of current prices, exports reached a value of Z912.5 billion and imports Z868.2 billion. In terms of fixed prices, exports were 2.7 percent higher and imports 7.6 percent higher than in the first half of 1985.

Trade turnover in the first half of 1986 classified according to areas of payments was as follows:

Item 100	In current prices (billions of zlotys)			In fixed prices First half of 1985	
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports
Total	912.5	868.2	44.3	102.7	107.6
First area	431.2	457.8	-26.6	108.8	111.6
Second area	481.3	410.4	70.9	97	103.2

Imports from the first area of payments were R300 million higher than exports to this area. Exports to the second area of payments reached a surplus of $430 million over imports from this area.

The Central Annual Plan tasks in this sphere for the first half of 1986 were performed behind schedule, with the exception of imports from the second area of payments. Concerning trade with the first area, 47.5 of the exports envisaged in the Central Annual Plan were achieved, and 47 percent of the imports. Concerning trade with the second area, 45.6 percent of the planned exports were achieved and 52 percent of the planned imports.

The planned exports to the second area of payments concerning electrical machinery and construction resources remain at a low level of fulfillment.

The PPR's foreign debts at the end of June 1986 compared with the end of June 1985 were as follows:

Debts in socialist currency rose from Z496 billion to Z550 billion, in other words from 5.6 billion to 6 billion transferable rubles.

Debts in capitalist currency concerning capital repayments and interest rose from Z4,332 billion to Z5,178 billion, mainly because of changes in exchange rates. Converted to dollars, these debts rose from $29.3 billion to $31.3 billion.

For trade with the first area of payments, the prices of exported goods expressed in rubles rose by 3.1 percent and those of imported goods by 2.9 percent. The terms of trade indicators was 100.2. For trade with the second area, the prices of exported goods expressed in dollars rose by 8.9 percent and those of imported goods by 9.3 percent. The terms of trade indicator here was 99.6.

In the first half of 1986 there was a 6.9 percent increase in the volume of imports for investment purposes, a 22.2 percent increase in the volume of imports for the market, and a 5.7 percent increase in the volume of imports for supply purposes.

Exports of pit coal totalled 16.8 million metric tons, 0.4 million tons or 2.2 percent more than last year.

Imports of grain and rich feed totalled 1,690,000 metric tons, 86,000 tons or 5.3 percent more than last year. However, imports of mill grain and mill products remained at the same level as last year.

The trade deficit with agricultural produce and food to and from the second area of payments in the first half of 1986 was $50 millon, at the same time as which exports rose by 1.7 percent and imports by 8.8 percent.

Some 2,309 enterprises had the right to foreign currency grants to pay for imports from the second area of payments because of their exports to this area. The percentage of foreign currency from this source granted in the first half of 1986 constituted 154 [as published] percent of the value of exports to this area, and the funds actually spent from this source amounted to 14 percent of the value of imports from this area, compared with 13.4 percent last year.

Purchases from the above grants rose from $297 million in the first half of 1985 to $350 million in the first half of 1986.

The number of economic units entitled to indulge in direct foreign trade rose by 26 during the first half of 1986.

The Financial Results of State Enterprises

From January to May 1986, state enterprises (excluding state farms and agricultural production cooperatives) earned Z1162.1 billion, 26.5 percent more than at the same time last year. The value of goods sold by them during this period reached Z8153.8 billion, Z14. [numbers after decimal point indistinct] or 21.8 percent more than last year.

Payments to the state budget amounted to Z762.4 billion, of which profit tax constituted Z627.6 billion. Compared with the period January-May 1985, payments to the state budget and profit tax rose by 20.2 percent and 19.8 percent respectively. At the same time, payments out of the state budget amounted to Z626 billion, including Z447 billion in the form of material subsidies. Compared with last year, these figures were 24.9 percent and 27.9 percent higher respectively.

The greatest payments to the budget were made by liquor enterprises, oil refineries, and automobile enterprises. On the other hand, the greatest subsidies were received by the coal, meat, and dairy industries; the housing economy; municipal transportation; and the railroad.

After taking into account deductions and increments, the total financial result amounted to Z1025.7 billion (Z1047.8 billion in profits and Z22.1 billion in losses), which is 30.5 percent more than between January and May 1985. Because of the distribution of profits, state enterprises paid to the state budget Z576.3 billion in the form of income tax (30.6 percent more than last year).

Between January and May 1986, the number of enterprises running at a financial loss was 260 less than last year. The percentage of such enterprises out of all enterprises fell from 12.7 percent between January and May 1985 to 10.9 percent between January and May 1986.

Population and Employment

At the end of June 1986, the population of Poland was 37.4 million, that is, 110,000 or 0.3 percent more than at the end of 1985. There were 22.6 million people living in towns and cities and 14.8 million in rural areas.

The number of births during the first half of 1986 was 328,200, which was 20,200 fewer than during the same period last year; the number of deaths was 198,300, which was 1,500 fewer than during the first half of 1985. The natural growth rate of the population was 129,900, which was 18,700 lower than during the first half of 1985. The natural growth in the population index per 1,000 people was 7, compared with 8 during the first half of 1985.

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births declined from 19.6, during the first half of 1985, to 17.6, during the first half of 1986.

Average employment in the socialized economy was 11,698,000, that is, about 83,000 higher than in the first half of 1985. The increase in employment in the area of material production amounted to about 20,000, and to about 63,000 in other areas.

The highest increase in employment in the material production sphere was recorded in the trade sector (an increase of about 14,000). This was caused by some employees who had previously worked in distribution transferring to the trade sector. Employment in industry increased by about 9,000.

This increase was composed of an increase in employment of about 11,000 in the mining industry and a decline in employment of about 2,000 in the manufacturing industry. Employment in the construction industry rose by about 4,000, as did employment in the forestry sector. The level of employment in transportation declined by about 11,000.

Employment rose in all sectors of the non-material production sphere, with the exception of science and technological development.

Wages, Social Benefits, Living Costs

The wages of those employed in the socialized economy, comprising personal wages (including reimbursements and payments out of the profits of state enterprises and cooperatives) bonuses, professional fees, awards paid out of factory funds, and payments awarded trainees, amounted to about Z1,664 billion during the first half of 1986, that is, about 19.5 percent more than during the first half of 1985; the increases in the material and non-material production spheres being 19.7 and 18.8 percent respectively.

Personal wages, comprising about 95 percent of total outpayments, amounted to about Z1,578 billion, which represents an increase of 19.2 percent over the figure for the first half of 1985.

Of the overall figure for outpayments, payments made from the profits of state and enterprises and cooperatives -- these were chiefly awarded in the material production sphere -- amounted to about Z114 billion, that is, 26.3 percent more than during the first half of 1985 (these payments constituted about 7 percent of personal wages; about 9 percent of wages paid in industry and about 10 percent of wages paid in the construction industry). Payments made out of factory award funds -- these occurred chiefly in the non-material production sphere -- amounted to about Z33 billion, that is, 21.3 percent more than last year.

Average monthly wages -- comprising personal wages (for usual working hours and overtime payments, including payment for work on Saturday holidays), reimbursements made out of factory and cooperative profits, and payments made out of factory award funds -- in the socialized economy came to about Z27,000 per employee, that is, Z3,600 or 19 percent more than during the first half of 1985. Average monthly wages in the material production sphere came to Z23,500 and to Z19,900 in the non-material production sphere. A higher rate of growth in average wages was recorded in the material production sphere, one of 119.5 percent, compared to a rate of 117.5 percent for the non-material production sphere.

Average monthly wages in industry were Z26,200, or 20.7 percent more than last year (Z44,000 in the mining industry, an increase of 26.3 percent; and Z23,500 in manufacturing, an increase of 18.9 percent). Average wages were Z24,800 (an increase of 19.1 percent) in the construction industry, Z21,400 (an increase of 15.1 percent) in transportation, Z18,600 (an increase of 19.1 percent) in trade, and Z26,600 (an increase of 27.3 percent) in science and technological development.

The average number of persons in receipt of pensions (excluding private farmers) was 5,242,100, that is, 74,400 or 1.4 percent more than during the first half of 1985.

Total pensions (excluding pensions paid to farmers) during the first half of 1985 amounted to Z376.3 billion, which is Z66.8 billion or 21.6 percent more than during the first half of 1985.

The average monthly pension (except for pensions paid to farmers) during the first half of 1985 was Z11,415, which is Z2,213 or 24 percent higher than during the same period last year. This increase was affected by the valorization of pensions introduced on 1 March 1986 (4,932 benefits have undergone valorization and have increased in value by an average of Z1,425). The average monthly pension during the first half of 1986 constituted about 50.3 percent of the average monthly wage in the socialized economy, compared with 48.2 percent during the same period last year.

The average number of private farmers in receipt of pensions was 1,103,500. Payments made to private farmers amounted Z60 billion; the average pension was Z8,443, which was Z2,385 or 39.4 percent higher than during the first half of 1985.

Payments of benefits out of social insurance (excluding sickness benefits payable out of factory funds and benefits for private farmers) during the first half of 1986 amounted to Z123.6 billion and grew by 9.3 percent compared with the figure for the first half of 1985. Family benefits and benefits for the care of sick people amounted to Z81.6 billion (a rise of 8.5 percent). Maternity benefits amounted to Z9.5 billion (a rise of 16.3 percent). Benefits for educational purposes amounted to Z5.4 billion (a decline of 27.4 percent resulting from the falling number of persons entitled to such benefits).

The growth in retail prices between January and June 1986, combined with the effects of the price rises introduced in 1985, meant that the retail prices indicator for goods and services rose by 18.2 percent against last year, or by 17 percent if rises in the prices of alcoholic beverages are excluded.

Compared with December 1985, the retail prices indicator for goods and services rose by 7.4 percent during the first half of this year, or by 6.7 percent if changes in the prices of alcoholic beverages are excluded. According to preliminary estimates, the cost of living indicators for various categories of people during the first half of this year, compared with the first half of 1985, grew as follows: households employed in the socialized economy, 18.6 percent; peasant households, 17.4 percent; and pensioner households, 20.2 percent. After excluding increases in the prices of alcoholic beverages, the rise in the cost of living indicator for each of these groups was 17.3 percent, 15.4 percent, and 19.9 percent.

Taking these living costs into account, it is estimated that the average real monthly wage was slightly higher than during the first half of 1985. Real pensions (excluding private farmers) have, however, increased by about 3 percent.

The Monetary and Market Situation

During the first half of 1986, the monetary and market situation was once more affected by the rate of increase in incomes, price increases, and, despite an increase in supply, insufficient provision of goods, particularly of foodstuffs and services.

According to information provided by the Polish National Bank, personal income reached a level of Z3,497 billion, representing an increase of 16.3 percent over the figure for last year (an increase of 22.8 percent of revalorization bonds, which it has been possible to exchange for money since March 1985, are not included). Wages were 20.3 percent higher than last year. Personal income derived from the sale of agricultural produce to units of the socialized economy -- income used for consumption as well as production and investment purposes -- increased by 21 percent. Income in the non-agricultural private sector, used for consumption and production purposes, increased by 44.5 percent. Expenditure on social benefits increased by 20.4 percent, which was due, inter alia, to the increase in pensions introduced in March of this year.

Personal expenditure came to Z3,236.7 billion, which represents a rise of 21.5 percent. Expenditures on goods amounted to Z2,578.8 billion, which represents an increase of 21.6 percent over the figure for the first half of 1985. Personal financial resources increased by Z260.3 billion.

The value of retail sales (at current prices) in the socialized sector was 22 percent higher compared with the same period last year. Of the total value of retail sales, foodstuffs comprised 32.2 percent, alcoholic beverages 13.7 percent, and consumer durables and non-durables 54.1 percent.

During the first half of 1985, the sale of foodstuffs comprised 31.2 percent of the total value of retail sales, alcoholic beverages 14.2 percent, and non-foodstuffs 54.6 percent.

According to preliminary estimates, the value of retail sales, at fixed prices, increased by about 5 percent as compared to the first half of 1985.

During the first half of 1986, the supply of most foodstuffs satisfied market demand. With the ending of the rationing of sales of semolina on 1 June, only the sale of meat and meat products and chocolate and chocolate products remains rationed. An increase in the amount of cattle for slaughter purchased made it possible to raise the per person level of meat entitlement in March.

Although there has been a certain improvement in the supply of foodstuffs imported from abroad, there continue to be shortages of citrus fruits, less expensive types of tea, and occasional shortages of coffee.

The situation in the non-foodstuff market was varied. The supply of clothing did not fully satisfy market demand. There were shortages of, for example, cotton undergarments for children and men, and certain other articles of clothing.

Despite an increase in supply, there were too few articles of everyday household use, especially articles used in the kitchen. Demand for the following goods, inter alia, was not fully satisfied: certain items of furniture, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, television receivers, radio sets, bicycles, automobiles, and building materials.

While there continued to be shortages of certain goods, the retail trade sector had excessive stocks of certain items of clothing and footwear; these had to be sold at reduced prices.

The supply of certain types of goods during the first half of 1986 was as follows:

Item (Unit of measure)	Absolute figures	First Half of 1985 equals 100
Meat, poultry, and products (thousand tons)	854	116
Fish and fish products (thousand tons)	102	85.5
Edible fats (thousand tons)	285	103.7
-- animal (thousand tons)	53	93.7
-- oil (thousand tons)	29	84.3
-- margarine (thousand tons)	71	113.1
-- butter (thousand tons)	132	109.2
Milk (million liters)	1,158	99.8
Matured and processed cheeses (thousand tons)	50.9	101.4
Cottage cheeses (thousand tons)	126	106.2
Creams (thousand tons)	123	99.7
Eggs (millions)	1,018	104

Wheat flour (thousand tons)	229	113
Buckwheat (thousand tons)	69.4	82.3
Pasta (thousand tons)	39.5	97.8
Sugar (thousand tons)	448	96.7
Sweets (without chocolate) (thousand tons)	76.3	86.7
Chocolate and chocolate products (thousand tons)	22	126.1
Vodkas, 100 proof (million liters)	76.9	108.7
Wines and mead (million liters)	142	97.2
Beer (million liters)	562	106.2
Cigarettes (billions)	47.8	105.1
Cotton and cotton-like fabrics (thousand km) [as published]	56.8	108.3
Woollen and wool-like fabrics (thousand km)	22.5	90.8
Silk and silk-like fabrics (thousand km)	33.4	90.5
Knitted outfits (millions)	171	95.6
Hose (millions of pairs)	150	114.6
Ladies' fine tights (millions)	51	114.6
Overcoats made from fabrics (millions)	5.5	90.4
Outfits made from fabrics (millions)	21.4	93.1
Undergarments made from fabrics (millions)	18.2	99.3
Footwear (millions of pairs)	67	99.6
-- leather and man-made materials (millions of pairs)	37.4	97.6
Aluminum and enameled kitchen and household untensils (millions)	20.5	113.7
Zinc-coated buckets and other vessels (millions)	4	95.5
Rustproof tableware (millions)	18.3	104.1
Electric washing machines and spin-dryers (thousands)	332	127.1
Automatic washing machines (thousands)	264	103.4
Refrigerators and freezers (thousands)	519	94.9
Sewing machines (thousands)	149	98.4
Radio sets (thousands)	789	81.3
-- stereophonic radio sets (thousands)	139	112.4
Radio-tape units (thousands)	350	130.6
Tape-recorders and dictating machines (thousands)	208	116
Television sets (thousands	416	96.2
-- monochrome television sets (thousands)	269	109.3
Passenger cars (thousands)	98.3	125.7
Bicycles (thousands)	751	107
Living-room furniture, wooden, (thousand sets)	149	88
Kitchen furniture, wooden (thousand sets)	125	111.5
Sofas, couches, settees (thousands)	420	87.2
Washing detergents (thousand tons)	119	114.2
Toilet soap (thousand tons)	19.8	132.6
Bituminous coal and briquettes (million tons)	13.4	107.8
Petrol (thousand tons)	805	104.8
Cement (thousand tons)	2,158	83.4
Lime (thousand tons)	308	87.3
Walling materials, as solid red bricks (thousand tons)	2,067	110

The value of retail and wholesale stock (at current prices) was Z1,002 billion on 30 June 1986 and was Z245.2 billion or 32.4 percent higher than at the end of June 1985. The total value of foodstuffs comprised 14.5 percent; alcoholic beverages, 4.2 percent; and non-foodstuffs, 81.3 percent. The level of stocks of certain goods, especially non-foodstuffs, did not make it possible to ensure their availability at all times.

The population's expenditure on services provided by socialized economic units was, at current prices, about 21 percent higher than during the same period last year. In terms of fixed prices, expenditure was about 3 percent higher than during the first 6 months of last year.

Social and Cultural Services

It is estimated that state budget expenditure on social and cultural services -- education and training, the arts, health, social services, sport, and tourism -- amounted to Z579 billion during the first half of 1986 and was 28.2 percent higher than during the first half of 1985.

During the school year 1985/86, pre-school care and kindergarten education was provided for 1,365,900 children, that is, 50.2 percent of all children between the ages of 3 and 6 (the figure for the previous school year was 48.4 percent). Kindergarten education was provided for 97.1 percent of all 6-year-olds.

During the school year 1985-86, 7,164,700 people attended schools of all types. Of the 7,164,700, 4,897,600 attended elementary schools; other schools below secondary school level and first-grade arts schools were attended by 813,700. Secondary schools and post secondary school educational establishments were attended by 1,112,700 students (including 382,900 general high school students). Institutions of higher education were attended by 340,700 students (including 265,800 students who attended full-time courses). Compared to the previous school year, the number of persons attending schools of all types has risen by 2.2 percent: the number attending elementary schools rose by 2.7 percent, and the number attending secondary schools and post secondary school educational establishments rose by 2.5 percent. The number of students attending institutions of higher education declined however, by 2.6 percent.

The number of persons who graduated from elementary schools during the school year 1985/86 was about 503,000, that is, about 2 percent more than during the previous school year. About 227,700 persons graduated from basic vocational schools (an increase of about 2 percent). About 259,000 students graduated from secondary schools and post secondary school educational establishments (a fall of about 3 percent compared with the previous year). There were about 195,000 graduates of schools for the non-working population. The number of graduates of institutions of higher education during the first half of 1986 was about 33,000, that is, about 3 percent fewer than during the first half of 1985.

Grants were received by 130,700 students attending institutions of higher education, that is, 52.3 percent of the total number of full-time students.

At the end of June 1986, there were 72,900 physicians and 17,100 dental surgeons. For every 10,000 people, there were 19.5 physicians and 4.6 dental surgeons.

At the end of June 1986, there were 211,500 hospital beds in general hospitals, that is, 2,100 more than at the end of June 1985. There were 56.5 hospital beds for every 10,000 people (during the first half of 1985 the figure was 56.3).

At the end of June this year, there were 3,288 health centers, that is, 15 more than at the end of June 1985.

There were 104,200 places in nursery schools and 64,100 places in social welfare homes. Compared with the number of places last year, those in nursery schools increased by 1,788 and those in social welfare homes by 138.

Publishing houses, covered by the central publishing plan, produced 2,500 titles (books and brochures), with a total of 110.7 million copies. Compared with last year, the number of titles increased by 14 (or 0.6 percent) whereas the total number of copies printed declined by 1.2 percent. Fifty-two papers were published with print runs totalling 1,235.8 million copies. Compared with the first half of 1985, the number of titles remained unchanged but total prints runs increased by about 20 million copies. There were 764 periodicals published, with print runs totalling 448.3 million copies. The number of titles published increased by 2.7 percent and the total number of copies printed increased by 3.7 percent.

There were 2,051 movie theaters in use at the end of the first half of 1986. Compared with the first half of 1985, this marks a decline of seven and a reduction in the number of theater places of 2,600. The number of movie performances went down and the number of movie-goers declined by 12.5 percent (by more than 7 million).

The number of television and radio subscribers has been increasing for many years. At the end of the first half of 1986, there were 10.2 million registered radio subscribers and 9.5 million registered television subscribers. Compared with the figures for the first half respectively.

PAP INTERVIEWS PROFESSOR ON COAL DEPOSITS

LD072102 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 7 -- Total estimated hard coal deposits in Poland run into 100 billion tonnes, including some 13 billion around currently active mines, head of Mineral Processing Institute at the Silesian Technical University in Gliwice told PAP.

Prof Jerzy Nawrocki, who also heads Poland's mining minister's Scientific and Technological Council and is a member of the Council of State, said total industrial output of coal in Poland's history amounts to 8.5 billion tonnes, including five billion tonnes taken out after World War II.

Poland has enough coal for many years ahead, the professor stated.

But he said the country must care for reasonable operation of its coal deposits and the use of the mineral which is the basic and decisive energy carrier in Poland hard and in 25 pembrown coal. [sentence as received] Coal gives 96 per cent of electricity and 100 of heat-generated in Poland's centrally run systems.

"Hard coal output over the past few years ran into 191-192 million tonnes, a ceiling of technological and organizational capacity of the Polish mining for the nearest few years," he said.

"The limit may be moved up to 195 million tonnes of hard and 80 million tonnes of brown coal by the year 2000, if enough money goes to the project," the professor said, adding that annual consumption of coal amounts to 170 million tonnes.

"Maximum level of exports this year is 36 million tonnes. A record year in history was 1984 when the country sold more than 42 million tonnes abroad after coal reserves had been restored during nationwide production slump in the early 1980's, and under continuing regular work of the mines.

"To maintain a possibly high level of coal exports is a duty and interest for the country, especially since it is troubled by unmet import demand and a high foreign debt," Nawrocki stressed, adding that new investment is needed to keep the present output.

"If we do not start construction of a new mine, then operation of the currently used deposits of the upper Silesia, which give some 98 per cent of all the country's coal, will cease around the year 2070, with a gradual decline from 1995 onwards.

"Likewise, without new investments, operation of active brown coal deposits would have to be closed by the year 2030," Nawrocki said.

He said the need of fresh investments is also connected with the fact that coal needs to be recovered from ever deeper layers where the costs of its extraction is much higher and equipment has to be better.

"The economic realities are tough. We have as much coal as we do -- those [as received] slightly more than 190 million tonnes (a year), and we are not going to have any more," Nawrocki said, adding:

"That is why the only way to obtain more energy is rational use of the coal and austerity. A programme of that kind has been worked out and its aims to capitalize on the reserves hidden in energy-effective machinery and equipment in the industries and in common household appliances.

"The coal equivalent of at least 70 million tonnes of the so-called conventional fuel must be obtained through austerity only, and is going to require extreme self-discipline on the part of energy consumers," Nawrocki concluded.

BRIEFS

STEPIEN IN CZESTOCHOWA -- The aims of this visit today by Comrade Zofia Stepien, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, who together with the representatives of the construction combine in Czestochowa visited chosen sites in the Manifest Lipcowy and Polnoc Districts, were matters of construction, particularly housing construction. Among other things, there were buildings being finished in Unit D, the swimming pool in the Manifest District, and school No 50 where Comrade Stepien looked at the course of work on the finishing of this project. [Test] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Aug 86 LD]

RADULESCU, OTHERS ATTEND PATRIARCH'S FUNERAL

AU031757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1986 -- Sunday, August three, the funeral of Patriarch Justin Moisescu proceeded.

The mourning ceremony was held at the Cathedral of the Patriarchate, in Bucharest.

Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-chairman of the State Council, Constantin Arseni, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], representatives of the department of denomination and of the People's Council of the Romanian capital city attended. The members of the Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church, heads of denominations in Romania, clergymen and believers participated. Also participating were representatives of churches from abroad and of certain international religious organizations.

Floral wreaths rested by the catafalque, on behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Gheorghe Radulescu presented condolences on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the State Council, the government and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

In his address, Teoctist Arapasu, Metropolitan of Moldova and Suceava, evoked the life and activity of the deceased, underscoring his contribution to supporting the general effort made by the entire Romanian nation for progress and prosperity, to the ever stronger assertion of the unity of the people in the struggle to build the new, free and independent Romania. The speaker also highlighted Patriarch Justin Moisescu's activity at the head of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the climate of full religious freedom set in Romania, asserting himself as a dignified example of patriotic involvement in the Romanian people's life and peaceful aspirations.

Expressing, on behalf of the hierarchs, the clergy and the believers, deep gratitude for the telegram addressed by the State Council to the Synod of the church, the speaker assured the state leadership and President Nicolae Ceausescu that the Romanian Orthodox Church would continue the path of serving the homeland, the way the unforgettable Patriarch Justinian strived to.

In his address Ion Cumpanasu, chairman of the Department of Denominations, highlighted that for nearly a decade, while at head of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Justin Moisescu made it a credo of consciousness to serve the church, the homeland and the public welfare with devotion, in the spirit of the beset traditions, stressing that the link with the Romanian people, with life, with its problems and aspirations was constantly in all the preoccupation of the deceased. Faithful to these beliefs, the deceased guided the clergy and the believers to benefit by the wide rights and freedoms in the Constitution and to carry out their duties as citizens and support the efforts made by the people to build a modern, prosperous, free and independent Romania.

The speaker stressed Justin Moisescu to have understood and supported the new commandments of the Romanian people, proud of the progress Romania made over the last decades under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, that have placed the country in dignified position among the world's free and sovereign nations.

Addresses were also made by Antonie Plamadeala, metropolitan of Ardeal; Bishop Ioan Robu, head of the Bucharest Roman-Catholic Archbishopric: Laszlo Papp, head of the Oradea Reformed Church Bishopric; Albert Kein, bishop of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church.

From the foreign delegates homage was paid to the personality of the deceased by Patriarch Maxim of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, Meteropolitan Bartolomeu of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Canstantinople; Iuvenalie, Metropolitan of Kurtitski and Kolomna, on behalf of the Russian Orthodox Church; Pantelimon, Metropolitan of Corinth, on behalf of the Orthodox Church of Greece; Meeking Basil, on behalf of the Secretariat for the Unity of Christians Vatican; Dr Glen Garfield Williams, representative of the Conference of European Churches and of the Ecumenical Council of Churches; Pancratie, Metropolitan of Stara Zagora, vice-president of the Christian Conference for Peace - Prague.

The burial was made in the vault in the Cathedral of the Patriarchate in Bucharest.

RCP SECRETARY STOIAN MEETS ISRAELI PREMIER

AU072033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] On behalf of Conrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, cordial greetings and best wishes for health were conveyed to Shim'on Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labor Party and prime minister of the State of Israel, as well as wishes for the Israeli people's peace and prosperity. Thanking him for the message, Shim'on Peres asked that warm greetings and wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for the Romanian people's progress and prosperity be conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The exchange of messages took place during the reception by the prime minister of the State of Israel of Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, who presented Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talk held on this occasion, the sides pointed to the positive evolution of relations between the RCP and the Israeli Labor Party and to the ties of cooperation between Romania and Israel, to the benefit of the cause of detente, understanding, and peace in the Middle East and throughout the world. Particular attention was paid to expanding Romanian-Israeli economic relations; the sides expressed the joint desire to work further to expand economic cooperation and increase the volume of and diversify trade exchanges, to the benefit and in the interest of both countries and peoples.

The two sides also discussed certain aspects of international life. They emphasized that in the current, most complex circumstances, steps should be taken to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to ensure peace, and to resolve all conflicts by political means. In this respect, the sides paid particular attention to Middle East developments and to Romania's position on solving this problem. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed appreciation for Romania's stance and particularly emphasized President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to resolving politically the situation in that area through negotiations and the Romanian head of state's intitiatives to establish a climate of peace, security, and cooperation in that region.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT OFFICIALS VISIT, HOLD TALKS

Giosan, Vaduva Meet Official

AU041818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1537 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, 04/08/86 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received on August 4 John Page, member of the House of Commons of Great Britain's Parliament, member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union.

The same day, the guest had an interview with Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, as well as interviews at the headquarters of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, of other central institutions.

British Official Visits

AU021657 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1617 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/8/1986 -- Stan Newens, British deputy to the European Parliament, paid a visit to Romania over July 27 - August 2 at the invitation of the Romanian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

During his sojourn in Romania the guest had interviews with executives of central institutions and saw round places of economic, social and cultural interest in Bucharest and Cluj-Napoca.

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO DISCUSSES STATE, PARTY TIES

AU061837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/8/1986 -- A delegation of the Frelimo Party, led by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the party, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On Wednesday, August 6, the delegation were received by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first deputy prime minister of Romania. Questions were discussed related to the expansion of the Romanian-Mozambican cooperation in domains of common interest in the spirit and on the basis of the agreements and understandings covenanted during the dialogue between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

The same day the delegation met and had talks with Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties, on the ways and means of further strengthening the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Frelimo, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Mozambican delegation also had an interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Ilie Vaduva when questions were approached related to bilateral cooperation as well as to the current international situation.

Commercial Ties Discussed

AU071505 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1330 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/8/1986 -- The delegation of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, headed by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Party, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, now visiting Romania, had talks with Gheorghe David, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of agriculture, and Gheorghe Cazan, minister, secretary of state, the Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Measures were covenanted on the occasion for the further development and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges as well as for the intensification of cooperation in agriculture, mining, geology, machine-building and other sectors of mutual interest.

CEASESCU MESSAGE TO OAU ACTING CHAIRMAN

AU061910 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo and acting chairman of the OAU, Brazzaville:

On your election as acting chairman of the OAU, I take particular pleasure in extending warm congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling the high mission that has been entrusted to you by the 22d conference of the heads of state and government of the African countries.

I want to express the conviction that under your chairmanship the OAU will take ever more determined action to strengthen the solidarity and unity of action of the African countries to increase their contribution to the promotion of peace, disarmament, understanding, and cooperation, achieve a new international economic order, and to continue the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Closely linked to the African countries and peoples through common aspirations for peace, independence, and development, Romania and the Romanian people once again reassert their firm desire to act to constantly strengthen and deepen relations of friendship and cooperation with the states on the African continent.

I wish you much good health and happiness, and peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Congolese people and to all African peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

IASI POWER UNIT CONNECTED TO NATIONAL GRID

AU051637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1439 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/8/1986 -- The first 50-Mw generator set of the lignite-fuelled electric plant under construction in Iasi was put on line.

The station will ultimately operate three generator sets of 50 Mw each and will provide heating to an area in Iasi city.

The building of this important power plant falls within concerns for the priority use of solid fuels and non-conventional sources to generate electric energy. This is an orientation that will be further expanded in the five-year plan period spanning 1986-1990 when other coal-fuelled units will go on stream or will be expanded.

NAVAL COMMAND CABLES CEAUSESCU ON NAVY DAY

AU071745 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Aug 86 p 5

[Cable sent by the Romanian Naval Command to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, on the occasion of Romanian Navy Day celebrated 3 August]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces: On the occasion of celebrating the Navy Day of the SR of Romania, in complete unity of thinking and feeling with all the working people, the personnel of our homeland's Navy direct their thoughts and feelings of deep love and great appreciation toward our glorious and heroic Communist Party, the vital core of the whole nation, and toward you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most brilliant son of the homeland, ardent communist militant and patriot, the great leader of our party and state, outstanding strategist and founder of the modern Socialist Romania, and illustrious political personality of our times, who have made the serving of the interests of our nation and of the cause of socialism and communism the supreme aim of your whole life and revolutionary activity.

On the occasion of this festive event, we, the Navy, like all the soldiers of our Army, strongly impressed by the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the RCP's founding and the 21st anniversary of the historic Ninth RCP Congress -- at which you were elected as head of the party and country, though the unanimous will of the Communists and the Romanian nation -- we express our deep gratitude for the achievements obtained in the most fruitful period of our country's multimillenia-old existence, in the "Nicolae Ceasescu Era", and for everything you have done and are doing for the glory of our people and the greatness of Socialist Romania. In keeping with the strong economic development of the country during the period that elapsed since the Ninth RCP Congress, the Romanian Navy attained great achievements as a result of your consistent concern with developing all the fields and sectors of socioeconomic activity and on this basis strengthening the defense capability of our homeland. The great events of the working visits paid by you together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the shipyards and shipbuilding enterprises and to the units of the Navy are vividly imprinted in our memories. We report to you that we are firmly engaged in implementing unflinchingly the tasks, recommendations, and orientations formulated by you in order to improve the technological equipment of the battleships and to raise constantly the combat capability of the detachments and big units of the Navy.

On the traditional celebration of the Romanian Navy, we express our profound gratitude to Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, outstanding political personality and scientist of world renown, for the remarkable contribution she makes to implementing the homeland's socioeconomic development programs, to developing science, education, and national culture, and to increasing Socialist Romania's international prestige. We honor the glorious battle traditions of our people and of the Romanian Navy and we assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that all the sons of the country, serving under the folds of the hoisted Romanian flag, will continue to act unflinchingly to implement, at a high-quality level, the objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress and the tasks formulated by you, at the accountability meeting of the basic command and party aktiv of the Army, in the directive on the military and political training of the Army in the 1986-1990 5-year plan period, in order to fulfill with communist responsibility all the missions entrusted to us.

EDITORIAL STRESSES PROTECTION OF STATE SECRETS

AU071253 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial article: "Strengthening Vigilance and Militancy in Protecting State Secrets and the People's Revolutionary Achievements -- a Priority Patriotic Duty of Each Citizen"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The successes achieved by the Romanian people in forging their new history and their own bright future are widely recognized and appreciated, as are particularly the successes achieved during the period opened by the Ninth Party Congress, the most glorious period in the overall millenary existence of our people which, with legitimate pride, is being termed as "the Nicolae Ceausescu era." They are great achievements which give birth to feelings of partiotic pride and great satisfaction and, at the same time, require great responsibility toward the country and its supreme assets. "Our system" Comrade Nicolae Ceausesco stressed, "is powerful and stable and relies on the unwavering will of the peopie whose great revolutionary achievements cannot be taken away by anyone, and who are forging their free and independent future today." [passage omitted]

The more important the results of the dedicated work performed by all people, the better and more carefully they have to be protected against anyone and anything that could harm or prejudice them: protecting the fruits of work and, in fact, all assets on our ancestral soil or linked with the land of our forefathers is an essential condition for each communist, each working man, and each citizen and its constitutes a basic patriotic duty. Our homeland's and people's higher interests require a maximum of attention and responsibility and rule out any attitude of libertinism or voluntarism, negligence and superficiality. When it comes to protecting the basic assets which are directly linked to the country's interests and riches and to defending its integrity, freedom, independence, and soveriegnty, one must constantly bear in mind that they are supreme assets and the great responsibility toward them is and cannot be optional or at will. They are assets that have to be respected, assured, and constantly strengthened by a firm intransigent attitude and decisive measures toward which no compromise should be permitted.

Among the ways designed to protect the fruits of work and the creative capability of the people, to guarantee revolutionary achievments, and to defend the country and its inalienable right to develop without any outside interference, of priority importance are the very clear and fully substantiated legal provisions on respecting state secrets. They themselves being of particular importance, the topicality of these provisions increases parallel with the increase in the national wealth and in data and information -- of particular importance for the whole of society -- which are more and more important under conditions of an unprecedented upsurge of science and technology and of our country's participation in the world flow of material and cultural assets. [passage omitted]

The constantly increasing complexity of the socioeconomic and state activity, progress achieved in the scientific research area, and the application of the results of that research bring about an increase in the number of people who, through the nature of their office duties, have access to or work with data and information which by law are state secrets. Precisely these new situations continue to require an even more increased revolutionary vigilance and militant spiric to protect state secrets. [passage omitted]

An elemenatry rule in this respect is the strict protection of secret data and information. When it comes to itself, no state ignores this requirement; everywhere in the world measures are taken to protect secret data and information by virtue of the rights granted by state sovereignty.

Given its particular importance, protecting state and office secrets is the subject of clear and unanimously recognized legal regulations. Like any other legal norm, they must be respected strictly by all citizens because of the very fact that they are sanctioned by law and that they represent the will and interests of all people solemnly expressed by the norms of law. However, given the importance of this strictly regulated area, considering the assets that are being protected and the result of possible consequences of the nonobservance of these regulations, and considering the inadmissible risks entailed if norms for protecting state secrets are ignored, the working people and all citizens are all the more obligated to show concern, take an active attitude, and prove correctness of conduct, thus preventing in this area, too, any voluntary or involuntary act of superficiality, indifference, and recklessness. No one is permitted to treat carelessly legal norms connected with protecting the spreading of secret data and documents and the access to them, no one is permitted to give in to direct or indirect attempts by foreign circles or offices interested in taking possession of them. The indisputable duty of each communist and of all citizens is to strictly respect regulations, to prevent their violation, and to adopt a militant and intransigent attitude toward any act or manifestation of negligence and the samllest indication of disloyalty toward the interests of our country and our society.

The great majority of the population understands the importance of regulations instituted in connection with protecting, handling, and utilizing documents containing secrets and it duly and strictly respects them. However, it is always necessary to periodically remind people of them and to take action to permit a profound study of legal norms and explain their importance, so as to fully guarantee that no one will forget or ignore these important legal norms. [passage omitted]

The educational activity of publicizing the law and of strengthening the atmosphere of legality is, when it comes to protecting state secrets, all the more useful since the violation of norms sometimes take such apparently inoffensive forms as chattering, bragging, and gullibility. It must be said bluntly and understood clearly: Friendly talks and an open nature are valid qualities before it comes to state secrets. From there on supreme interests and legal provisions are of priority. Everything that ignores this view can no longer be called volubility but chattering, can no longer be called friendship and, in extreme situations, can no longer be called a mistake, but treason.

It would be wrong to believe that respecting state secrets is something that exclusively concerns the jobs of those who have access to secret documents or the relevant bodies whose task it is to protect them. Protecting secret data and information most directly concerns the working collectives in their entirety and it concerns all citizens and the overall society. Thus, all members of society must take an active and responsible attitude in this respect. No one pleads for an atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust, but neither can one tolerate indifference toward negligence and toward chatterers or leniency toward those who would irresponsibly handle secret documents like scrap paper and would turn secret information into a subject for private discussion, and all the more can one show no leniency toward those -- the exception of exceptions -- who, lacking any scruples, would deliberately divulge secret data or information. To close one's eyes to such violations and weakness means to be lacking in militancy, to be party to the lack of responsibility of the one who commits the mistake, and it means to look away from the people's and country's supreme interests. This is why an atmosphere of seriousness and and responsibility and of steadfastness and militancy toward any act, gesture, or attitude that would ignore the rules of strictly observing state secrets is required as an objective necessity throughout society. [passage omitted] A revolutionary spirit -- the living vigour of progressive awareness -- must prevail under any circumstances beginning with combating and eliminating what is old and outdated up to ensuring the assertion of what is new and valid and beginning with promoting and protecting what is new.

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO GROWTH NOTED

AU051304 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1144 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/8/1986 -- The Romanian science effectively participates in implementing the stipulations in the medium- and long-term programmes for the transformation and modernization of all the structures on which Romania's rapid progress depends. The national research is currently backed by a powerful base with fixed assets worth in excess of twenty thousand million lei. Over the 1981-1985 interval there were earmarked 4.3 times more funds than over the previous twenty years. Compared to the prewar period, the value of fixed assets used now by research is 112 times higher. Romania has 215 research institutes and bases and over a hundred agricultural research stations. Nearly a hundred thousands cadres with a higher training work in the Romanian scientific units, compared to 14,000 in 1965. At the same time over 11,400 university staff have research norms and effectively work to solving, on a contract basis, problems of economic and social interest.

Adding to the human potential of research are nearly two million working people that annually participate in the scientific and technical creation competitions.

With the guideline-programme on research, the action of technological development and promotion of technological progress until the year 2000 have been oriented firmly towards the concrete needs of the nation, towards domains of greatest importance for stressing the qualitative, intensive aspects of the economic growth. Improving the technical and constructive features of products has been linked in a complex way with improving the fabrication structures, with organizing and modernizing production upon scientific bases, an action that is to be over by 1988. During the current five-year plan period research and the technological engineering are meant to approach nearly 8,300 main targets, of which some 6,400 to be applied until 1990. Over the interval there will be applied 2,900 new or improved technologies and as many as 2,600 new products will be assimilated to production. Telling is the fact that over forty-six percent of the marketable production turned out by the industrial processing branches will consist of new or modernized products. It is also on the technological progress and the generalization of the new technologies that is based the rise in productivity envisaged for the current five-year period, that will amount to fifty-two percent. The share of production turned out mechanically is expected to amount to seventy percent in 1987 and to over 90 percent in 1990. There will be made, more efficiently, automated machines and lines, inclusive of industrial robots and microprocessors, there will be manufactured high-productivity automated electric actuators, systems for the automatic control of nuclear power stations and systems, for the automatic feed of the machine tools, etc. By 1990 there will be concluded the organization, in detail, of Romania's entire economic activity, upon intensive criteria. As many as four special programmes, covering spearate domains, are being implemented. They will provide a quality jump in the activity carried out to capitalize better the country's resources.

At the same time ample international collaboration is under way in the technical and scientific planes, Romania participating, in cooperation with other countries, in solving some 1,850 research projects. Currently Romania has relations in the fields of science and technology with seventy-five countries in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GENSCHER, DIZDAREVIC MEETING

Nonaligned 'Partnership' Offered

LD061016 Hamburg DPA in German 0854 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 6 Aug (DPA) -- Meeting with members of the press today in Dubrovnik, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that during his 2-day meeting in Dubrovnik with SFRY counterpart Raif Dizdarevic, he has offered the nonaligned countries a "partnership" with Bonn. Bonn has become a "natural partner for talks" with Yugoslavia, because the federal government has from the beginning combatted Western prejudices that the movement was under the influence of the Soviet Union, Genscher stated. The Federal Republic is interested in the "stabilizing function" of the nonaligned countries in international life, the foreign minister added.

According to Genscher, the Yugoslav side put particular stress on the talks on reducing the Yugoslav trade deficit with the Federal Republic. This deficit rose by 12 percent last year and reached $716 million, according to Yugoslav calculations. Genscher assured his host that German industry wants to invest more strongly in Yugoslavia than in the past, if the Balkan country were to create better conditions. A decisive step towards this was the passing of an investment protection agreement between Bonn and Belgrade.

Genscher Interview on Relations

LD071410 Hamburg DPA in German 1326 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- According to Genscher, the West and East are on the best path to a qualitative improvement in their relations. Genscher said in an interview with Yugoslav television that the European states, including countries such as Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic, have also made an essential contribution to this. He noted with great satisfaction that preparations are being made with great seriousness in both Washington and Moscow for a summit meeting and that there is interest in substantive results in both capitals.

MOJSOV COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF HARARE SUMMIT

LD071215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 7 (TANJUG) -- The eighth non-aligned summit opening in Harare on September 1 will be an opportunity, at a time of a new phase in bloc rivalry, to reaffirm the ideals, principles and goals of non-alignment and consolidate the unity of non-aligned countries, Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Lazar Mojsov has stated in an interview to the BELGRADE REVIEW.

Mojsov set out that international economic relations, primarily the state of the world economy, the deteriorating position of developing countries, the increasingly acute debt problem and the negative stance of rich countries to a substantive North-South dialogue, whould be a significant area of the non-aligned activities at the Harare summit.

A quest for genuine solutions to the existing problems will be a major task of the eighth non-aligned summit, especially in view of the absence of developing countries' readiness to accept their share of the responsibility in solving these problems, Mojsov said.

Turning to the 25th anniversary of the movement of non-aligned countries, Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Mojsov said that in the past period the movement had affirmed itself as a progressive world factor, affirming its vision of international relations as the sole alternative to a bloc-divided world.

One of the historical goals set at the first non-aligned conference in Belgrade in 1969 -- non-alignment of new states with bloc groupings -- has been achieved, Mojsov underscored.

The reforming of the world and of the inequitable relations in it is a long-term task, as a result of which the goals of non-alignment will in all likelihood be very much topical in the next century, too.

Lazar Mojsov underscored that in the past twenty-five years the membership of the movement of non-aligned countries grew to become several times larger and include countries from all regions of the world. In the same period, as Mojsov said, the movement expanded its activities to all areas of international affairs, and the movement's platform became acceptable for many developed and even individual bloc countries. This, Mojsov said, affirms the lasting character and universal values of the authentic principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment, defined 25 years ago at the first non-aligned conference in Belgrade.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD071547 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Here is our foreign political commentary which considers new signs of improvement in the climate in Soviet-U.S. relations. This improvement has been accompanied by a considerable reduction in tension on overall East-West relations. Here is Milika Sundic:

The U.S.-Soviet consultations on cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, education and culture which have just finished in Washington signified the first practical realization of the Reagan-Gorbachev agreement after their first meeting in Geneva and indicated that cooperation between the two superpowers in various spheres would develop in keeping with the development and promotion of overall relations between the two countries. The protocol signed on this occasion states, inter alia, that the consultations were carried out in the spirit of the practical implementation of the agreement reached at the top level which envisages an expansion in contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States.

That there was no news about these consultations until they were completed indicates that those who took part were not quite sure about their outcome. The extent of Soviet-U.S. contacts, which are part of the preparations for the ministerial meeting in Washington, is also indicated by a recent announcement that a round of working consultations on space and nuclear weapons will take place in Moscow on 11 and 12 August. However, the announcement does not indicate to what extent these consultations are connected with the Geneva negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and the demilitarization of space, but it does state that the consultations will be at the level of experts for the relevant issues.

The talks on nuclear tests will also be resumed prior to the ministerial meeting with both sides probably hoping that the Soviet Union will not resume nuclear tests and that the United States will refrain from carrying out tests -- for at least as long as the Geneva negotiations, to be resumed next month, continue.

This improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations could be interpreted as a reliable indication that the two superpowers have adapted their behavior to the requirements of the new summit envisaged for the end of this year. Although Washington continues to object to the fact that Moscow refuses to refer to the summit as a direct goal, belief is gaining ground in the world that Moscow views the meeting with Reagan with more confidence than a month ago. This practically means that Moscow has detected certain positive changes in Washington's behavior.

In any case, numerous consultations between the two countries which, less than a year ago could hardly have been dreamt of, confirm that the two superpowers are becoming aware of the dangers looming over Soviet-U.S. relations if each side adhered to its earlier standpoint. This, in turn, implies that both Moscow and Washington believe in both the need for a second Reagan-Gorbachev summit and its positive outcome.

There is also evidence of reduced tension in overall East-West relations. It should be stressed that the European allies of the United Stats are particularly interested in seeing relations between the two superpowers improve. On the other hand one should not ignore the favorable prospects for improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations indicated by reliable signs of preparations for Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo and Nakasone's visit to Moscow. All this is accompanied by a noticeable improvement in Sino-Soviet cooperation reflected in Moscow's offers to Beijing for the two countries to embark on negotiations on how to regulate their bilateral relations.

All this indicates that the future trends in East-West relations and the fate of world peace, for which the two superpowers bear special responsibility to the world, largely depend on the climate in Soviet-U.S. relations.

FEC APPROVES LAW ON FUNDS, TAXES, DUTY-FREE SHOPS

LD071804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- The FEC today proposed measures for expanding the sources of foreign funds for increasing the employment of returnees from abroad in municipalities where more than 5 percent of the working and active population are temporarily working abroad. The FED also adopted a program for the construction of 30,000 apartments for the market and designated the tourist settlements, nautical centers, marinas and motels where duty-free shops can be opened. A communique from the FEC session says:

With Branko Mikulic presiding, the FEC today approved the draft changes to the law on the procurement and use of foreign funds for increasing jobs and employment for those returning from work abroad. The changes should facilitate the expansion of the sources of foreign funds as well as the circle of their beneficiaries. The funds would be channeled into the economically underdeveloped municipalities which have been established as such by republican or provincial law, regardless of whether they are in undeveloped or developed republics and provinces. As a second condition, it is envisaged that in these municipalities there are more than 5 percent of the total working and active population temporarily working abroad. According to the draft, the funds could be used by other unemployed persons and returnees, in addition to organizations of associated labor, handicraft and other shops. The same applies to farm laborers who associate themselves into farm laborer cooperatives or cooperate with agricultural organizations, providing that, in this way, they create the possibility for their own employment or for the employment of other persons. [passage omitted]

In a decision by the FEC on the amount of interest on the total taxes and other import duties which those who are so obliged fail to pay in the prescribed period, was also adopted at today' session, it has been stipulated that for every day that debtors overstep this period they must pay interest on the sum outstanding of 0.2 percent. Also changed is the decision on the fixing of the amount at which insurance against responsibility for damage caused to third parties while using motor vehicles must be contracted. With this change the amount which can be paid out for buses and trucks has been increased to 60 million dinars and for other motor vehicles to 30 million dinars.

A decision was also adopted in which the FEC has designated tourist settlements, nautical centers, marinas and motels on main roads where duty-free shops can be opened. In adopting this decision the FEC took into account the importance, volume of visits and the possibilities of specific places for quality organization and lthe operation of duty-free shops, thus making it possible for the number of these places to increase further.

In Yugoslavia's foreign political relations, the FEC accepted the report on the official and friendly visit by Branko Mikulic, FEC President, to India and Kuwait. Assessing the results of the visit positively, the FEC instructed the competent federal organs to take the necessary measures and actions for the further development of bilateral and, in particular, economic cooperation with those countries. The FEC also adopted the platform for the forthcoming official and friendly visit to the SFRY by U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Also adopted was the platform for the action of the Yugoslav delegation at the 41st regular session of the UN General Assembly, and the FEC also ratified a number of international agreements.

PREVIOUS PRICE LEVELS NOT BEING IMPLEMENTED

LD071527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 7 Aug 86

["TANJUG's Enquiry: Returning Prices to Previous Levels -- Some Are Returning Prices to Previous Levels, Others Are Seeking Excuses" -- TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- The FEC decision to put the prices of about 200 products back to previous levels, which should have been implemented by today, has not yet been fully put into effect.

A large number of retail outlets and producers are complaining that they have not been given "official lists" with clear instructions. Montenegrin producers of furniture, textiles and nonalcoholic drinks, for example, are acting as if this decision did not exist. In other republics only some products are being reduced in price to their former level and some producers, while putting the price of certain products down, are increasing those of others: 25-watt lightbulbs in Centroprom shops in Belgrade are to go up by 225 percent starting tomorrow, for example.

ARMY'S VALUE TO ECONOMY, SUPPORT FOR EEC NOTED

AU071622 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 86 p 7

["U.R." Report]

[Excerpts] -- "Nearly one-half of the Army budget will be used in this medium-term period for the technical modernization of our Armed Forces. This is an important sector of the Yugoslav economy in which pace with the up-to-date world technologies has been lost. How important that is for the technological and economic development of our country can be concluded from the fact that 75 percent of the technology used in the armament and military equipment industry has universal application while the remaining 25 percent is specific military technology. In addition, the Army sets aside 8.7 percent of its available funds for research and development activities.

"Despite that," said Colonel General Dr Svetislav Popovic to POLITIKA, "there are some misconceptions that everything that is set aside for our armed forces is mainly used for pure consumption [cista potrosnja]. It is less known, for example, that last year the armament and military equipment industry contributed significantly toward our country's balance of payments surplus. Today about 30 percent of the armament and military equipment industry's capacity is working for exports. The average annual rate of increase in exports is 17 percent. In the structure of military-economic relations. exports the almost four times greater than imports."

Army Repays Great Deal of What It Receives

Popovic pointed out that "strong links have also established between 160 scientific research, development, and other institutions and organizations from all over the country and that we should, to a great extent, be grateful to this that about 90 percent of arms and military equipment that are today produced in our country and used by the Yugoslav People's Army are the product of domestic know-how. Only the remaining 10 percent are either partly or wholly based on foreign licences. Special attention is paid to the production of raw materials and semifinished products that can serve as substitutes for imports. In the last 5 years the import of steel for the needs of industry was reduced by 26 percent, nonferrous metals by 29 percent, chemical products by 23 percent, plastics by 25 percent, etc.

A great number of work organizations in Yugoslav industry work for the needs of defense and the armed forces, and according to one estimate as much as 85 percent of the total army budget is repaid to the various sectors of the Yugoslav economy and its production in onw way or another. [passage omitted]

"There is no reason for not supporting the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council," Colonel General Dr Svetislav Popovic states clearly. "The armament and military equipment industry as a whole has economic interests and motivation to support and apply the Federal Executive Council's measures in full and to make its own contribution toward formulating additional measures." [passage omitted]

"The Federal Executive Council's measures stimulate production as a whole, particularly production for exports. We have modern factories and great capabilities, and if we want to preserve our position in the world market, our first task is to gradually change our assortment of goods in favor of more sophisticated and thus more expensive equipment and hardware for export." [passage omitted]

NEW HYBRIDS CONTRIBUTE TO BUMPER CROP FORECAST

LD071317 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1216 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia expects a bumper crop of about 13 million tonnes of maize this year.

Maize was sown on 2 million 380,000 hectares and the estimated yield was 12 million tonnes, but ample rainfalls in the May-August period favoured the growth so that the stalks are 25 percent higher than usual.

Over the past 30 years, the maize crop per hectare rose two and a half times in Yugoslavia. The average yield of late ranged from about 4 tonnes per hectare, while an average of 7 tonnes per hectare was planned by the year 2000. This would provide for around 20 million tonnes of maize annually.

Yugoslavia holds the leading place in Europe in maize production, ahead of France and Romania.

The Yugoslav institutes and centers for the selection of new hybrids has played an important role in this. A total of 340 new high yield maize hybrids have been created in the past three decades, many of them having a genetic potential to the excess of then tonnes per hectare.

The Yugoslav producers export considerable quantities of seed maize, including the Soviet Union, Italy, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA WHEAT YIELDS -- Sarajevo, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- By 4 August this year 327,000 tons of wheat and rye were reaped in Bosnia-Hercegovina, which is 81 percent of planned production. About 116,000 tons of wheat have been gathered. Flood damage is currently being assessed. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 7 Aug 86 LD]

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ROMANIAN POSITION PRESENTED AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU091728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1518 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 9/8/1986 -- During the proceedings of the disarmament conference in Geneva the Romanian delegation set forth their country's stance on the need to conclude a compulsory international instrument to give non-nuclear-weapon states firm and effective guarantees that the use or threat of nuclear weapons, of force in general, will no longer be resorted to against them. Underscoring that the conclusion of such an international accord is a must, deriving from the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Romanian delegation expressed their regret that the necessary conditions had not been provided for the setting up of a working body and the holding of negotiations to agree on palpable measures in this area.

The Romanian representatives reiterated their support to the elaboration by the conference of a global disarmament programme insisting on the need to work out and implement such a programme which should focus on the achievement of nuclear disarmament and include measures to eliminate chemical weapons and to radically reduce all conventional weapons, troops and military spending by at least 50 percent until the end of the century.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CONSULT IN BUDAPEST 29-31 JULY

AU062046 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] As preparation for the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, the leading representatives of the socialist countries' foreign ministries held consultations in Budapest from 29 to 31 July.

Held in a constructive atmosphere, the talks were attended by delegations from the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the Republic of Cuba, the DPRK, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the SRV, and from CEMA. The Hungarian delegation was led by Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs.

The participants expressed their hope that the 41st UN General Assembly session would contribute to enlarging the role of the world organization in solving the main problems of our era and to raising its presitge, thus promoting the cause of peace and international security.

The delegation heads were received by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Soviet Official Interviewed

LD311928 Budapest television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] In recent months, General Secretary Gorbachev has spoken several times and convincingly about the necessity of a new political way of looking at things. Today a 3-day consultation ended in Budapest, at which leading diplomats of the socialist countries, including Hungary's State Secretary Gyula Horn, discussed preparation for the next UN General Assembly. Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister, who was in Budapest, spoke to Alajos Chrudinak. We now broadcast a brief excerpt from the interview:

[Begin recording] [Chrudinak] What did you talk about at this conference?

[Petrovskiy in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] I think that our present consultation in Budapest was in part a regular deputy foreign ministerial conference in which 13 socialist countries took part. We discussed how we should prepare for the next, fall session of the UN General Assembly. Therefore, our conference was a continuation of the earlier tradition that began among the socialist countries at the beginning of the seventies. This consultation in Budapest -- and I want to state this with pleasure -- differs, however, from earlier ones in that it took on a new style.

[Chrudina] What kind?

[Petrovskiy] It had a new character. I take, and have taken part already, in many consultations, but this one in Budapest differed frm the others in that a new style, a new political way of thought was observable. This opens a new chapter in our relations, in relations between the socialist countries.

[Chrudinak] So a new style is starting to take shape among the socialist countries.

[Petrovskiy] A new practical, creative and comradely style is starting to take root in the relationships among the socialist countries, a new style and attitude that is in accordance with the requirements raised at the most recent congresses ofour parties.

[Chrudinak] So sincere, open debates are taking place?

[Petrovskiy] Open debates, discussions, comradely exchanges of opinion, frank debates, discussions, comradely exchanges of opinion, frank debates are taking place, but this must be so among comrades. [end recording]

DELEGATION ATTENDS SFRY RAILWAY OPENING

AU070844 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 7 Aug 86

[The Yugoslav Portion of Shkoder-Titagrad Railway Line Inaugurated -- an Albanian Government Delegation Takes Part -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 7 (ATA) -- As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, the inauguration ceremony of the Yugoslav portion of the international Titograd-Shkoder railway line was organised on July 6. [as received] Attending it was the member of the Federation Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications Mustafa Pljakic. At the invitation of the Government of the SFR of Yugoslavia, an Albanian Government delegation led by the member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the District of Shkoder Faik Cinaj took also part in the ceremony.

The greetings read out on this occasion by Mustafa Pljakic and Faik Cinaj pointed out that the construction of Shkoder-Titograd railway will serve the further development of mutual interest of the exchanges in the field of trade and transport between the two countries.

After the inauguration of the Yugoslav portion of the railway, the functioning of the international rail link between the two countries will begin.

Over its stay in Titograd, the Albanian Government delegation led by Faik Cinaj member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Shkoder District was received by the chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Montenegro, Vuko Vukadinovic.

Present in the inauguration ceremony and in the meeting organised was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Belgrade Lik Seiti.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES, STARTS TALKS

AU081859 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA) -- An economic delegation of the Jiangsu Province of the People's Republic of China, headed by the chairman of the government of the province Mrs Gu Xiulian, arrived here today on a working visit at the invitation of the Council of Ministers.

Today it started talks with a Bulgarian economic delegation headed by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council. The two sides are discussing a wide range of issues related to the promotion of cooperation between Bulgarian economic organizations and enterprises of this Chinese province mainly in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics, the food industry, agriculture and in other branches of the national economy.

Today Mr. Georgi Atanasov received Mrs. Gu Xiulian, governor of the Jiangsu Province, who leads a Chinese delegation to this country. The meeting was attended by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation Head

AU091755 Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 9 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mrs. Gu Xiulian, chairman of the government of the province Jiangsu of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [as received], who is paying a visit to Bulgaria as head of an economic delegation.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov acquainted his guest with the main tasks which the Bulgarian people are currently solving and with the qualitatively new growth of the economy and of the other spheres of life.

He spoke of the peaceful policy which Bulgaria pursues in the Balkans, in Europe and the world. Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed the importance of the unity of action and cohesion of the socialist countries and of all peaceful forces in the preservation of peace and the aversion of the nuclear threat.

The State Council president also dwelled on the relations between Bulgaria and China, stressing the readiness of this country to promote it.

The guest expressed satisfaction over her visit to Bulgaria. She stressed the existing possibilities for mutually advantageous economic cooperation and for the exchange of experience in socialist construction. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 9 August, in a similar report on the above meeting, adds: "Comrade Ognyan Doynov took part in the meeting."]

FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 8 AUG

AU081135 Sofia BTA in English 1106 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA) -- A parliamentary delegation of the F.R.G., headed by Dr Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, arrived here today at the invitation of Bulgaria's National Assembly.

The guests were welcomed by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly, and by other officials.

The official talks are due to start in the afternoon.

Talks Begin

AU081919 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA) -- The talks between a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and a parliamentary delegation of the FRG, who arrived here on an official visit today, headed by Dr. Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag. [sentence as received]

The leaders of the parliaments of the two countries expressed satisfaction over the upgrade development of the reciprocal relations and stressed that the current talks will contribute to the broadening and the deepening of the contacts and to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the world. The talks gave prominence to the possibilities for activating trade-economic and techno-scientific cooperation and to the necessity to use new forms of business relations, for which there exist real possibilities. Mr. Stanko Todorov recalled that Bulgaria's legislation provides for the establishment of joint firms with Western partners on Bulgarian territory. He stressed that the including of Bulgaria in the system of duty preferences of the EEC, which enjoys the support of the FRG, would contribute to the further promotion of economic relations. In this connection the two sides expressed the common wish to sign agreements for techno-scientific cooperation and for the avoidance of double taxation in the near future.

The talks discussed issues of cooperation in the field of tourism, environment protection and culture.

Mr. Stanko Todorov and Dr. Philipp Jenninger dwelled on the current international situation. They expressed concern over the stepping up of the arms race. The chairman of Bulgaria's National preservation of peace and security on the planet. He acquainted his guest with Bulgaria's constructive and peaceful policy in the Balkans and with her initiatives for turning the region into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE ETHIOPIA'S GOSHU

AU081403

[Text] Varna, August 9 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Ethopia, who is on an official friendly visit to this country.

Discussing the bilateral relations both sides noted with satisfaction that they develop successfully in all spheres of life, that they mark constant advance. The two sides stressed the mutual desire for work for their further deepening and strengthening which is to the benefit of the two peoples of the friendly relations between the socialist and the Africa countries.

Both sides noted the identity of the positions in connection with the most important international issues. They pointed out with concern that through the fault of imperialism the tension in international relations does not go down. The two sides emphasised that at the present nuclear century new political thinking is necessary, that the policy of confrontation and the striving for hegemony are outdated and rejected by civilized mankind. In this respect it was stressed once again that consciously and purposefully disarmament should be pursued, above all in the nuclear sphere, so that the future of the planet could be guaranteed.

Dwelling on Mr. Mikhail Gorbahev's speech in Vladivostok, Mr. Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the ideas contained in it represent an overall programme for inclusion of the Asian-Pacific region in the establishing of a comprehensive system for international security. The Bulgarian leader emphasised the positive content in the proposals for peaceful and just settlement of the regional conflicts, for halting of the arms race, as well as for other measures for security, confidence and cooperation in that part of the world. Peace is indivisible and such measures would have an immediate effect on the political climate in other regions of the planet, where tension exists, Africa and the region of the Indian Ocean included Bulgaria, said Mr. Todor Zhivkov, supports completely the new Soviet peace initiatives. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 8 August, in reporting the meeting, adds: "Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also took part in the meeting"]

Ethiopia's foreign minister was also received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Goshu Holds News Conference

AU101731 Sofia BTA in English 1657 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Goshu Wolde: The Non-aligned and the Socialist Countries Are Natural Allies" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 10 (BTA) -- The complete coincidence of the stands of Ethiopia and Bulgaria was pointed out today by Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Mr. Goshu Wolde before Bulgarian journalists.

Answering the questions of representatives of the BTA and the Committee for Television and Radio he said: "I believe that our bilateral relations will broaden and deepen. What I have in mind is both the contacts between the parties and governments and cooperation in the economic sphere. There exist good prospects for this".

Minister Goshu Wolde stressed that the setting up of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia is the greatest achievement of the Ethiopian people after the revolution. Now we are working on the constitution and by the end of the year we will proclaim a people's democratic republic of Ethiopia. The transition from feudal monarchic rule to a people's democratic republic is an exceptional acquisition, he pointed out.

The minister stressed that the forthcoming high-level conference of the movement of the non-aligned countries in Harare will adopt resolutions on the most important international and regional issues which concern the entire mankind. He expressed the conviction that the forum will give prominence to the problems of peace and disarmament and to the limiting of the nuclear strategic, chemical and conventional weapons for which the USSR and the other socialist countries have already made a number of proposals. On these issues the stands of the non-aligned and the socialist countries are quite close, he said. We are natural allies.

The guest noted that the conference will also discuss apartheid in the RSA, the aggression of the U.S. against Nicaragua, the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian issue and the war between Iran and Iraq. He expressed the conviction that the resolutions which will be adopted will reflect the right of the peoples to free development and self-determination and will contribute to the consolidation of the peaceful and progressive forces throughout the world.

REPORT ON NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER'S VISIT

AU091339 Sofia BTA in English 1232 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 9 (BTA) -- Mr. Kalu Idika Kalu, minister of national planning of Nigeria, gave a positive assessment to the economic cooperation between his country and Bulgaria before a BTA reporter. We greatly value Bulgaria's experience in planning and in the construction of small enterprises, he said. The guest mentioned Bulgaria's participation in the construction of infrastructure projects, agricultural and processing enterprises and dams and in the improvement of the overall infrastructure of the agrioultural regions in Nigeria as the main trends in the development of bilateral contacts. Bulgaria will render Nigeria assistance in the prospecting and exploitation of the local raw materials for meeting the home demands and increasing the export potentials of this African country. Bulgaria will also take in the construction of projects in the field of petro-chemistry, including refineries and petro and gas pipe lines.

Mr. Kalu Idika Kalu paid a visit here from August 7 through 9 in connection with the inter-session meeting of the chairmen of the Bulgaro-Nigerian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. His partner is Mr. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Techno-scientific cooperation will be encouraged by means of training Nigerian cadres in Bulgarian higher educational establishments and by means of the participation of Bulgarian specialists in different spheres of the Nigerian economy and education, the memorandum signed by the two sides reads.

A number of cultural and sports projects, hotels and highways have already been constructed in Nigeria with Bulgarian aid. The construction of an infrastructure zone in the new capital of Abuja has started.

More than nine joint companies are operating in Nigeria in the field of design and construction, electrification and fishing. A pharmaceutical firm is to be opened soon which will specialize in anti-malaria remedies and antibiotics.

During his visit Mr. Kalu Kalu was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The guest also had talks with Mr. Ivan Iliev, chairman of the State Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

PETUR TANCHEV RECEIVES VISITING ZSL LEADERS

AU092024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev has received Jozef Koziol, vice president of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; Kazimierz Kozub, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee; and Bernard Roskiewicz, chairman of the ZSL leadership in the Wroclaw Voivodship, who are visiting Bulgaria on the invitation of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS].

In the conversation satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of the traditional friendly links between the BZNS and ZSL, which are contributing toward the deepening of Bulgarian-Polish relations. Emphasis was placed on the personal services of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski for the dynamic upsurge and the new stage of the friendship and economic integration between Poland and Bulgaria in the interest of our two countries, which are joined in an unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The complete support of the BZNS and ZSL was voiced for the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok for reducing the nuclear danger and for strengthening security in the Asian-Pacific region and throughout the world.

STOICHKOV MEETS ROMANIA'S PETRESCU IN RUSE

AU301552 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] On 30 July at Lipnik Residency near Ruse, Georgi Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of Romania. They discussed many issues related to further Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation in constructing the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydraulic-technological complex.

DOBRI DZHUROV ATTENDS NAVY DAY MEETING IN VARNA

AU081933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] To mark Bulgarian Navy Day, a festive meeting took place in Varna, which was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense. Our navy men were warmly congratulated by the Varna public, as well as in the name of Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Amred Forces attached to the Bulgarian Army, and by the Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ANALYZES BALKAN RELATIONS

AU081821 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Svetozar Tsonkov, senior scientific fellow, under the rubric "The Balkans -- Facts, Events, and Commentaries": "In the Interest of Peace and Security" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN THE BALKANS IS AN INSEPARABLE PART OF THE FOREIGN POLITICAL LINE OF OUR STATE. THIS IS A POLICY IN WHICH ALL OUR EFFORTS ARE FOCUSED ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE BALKANS, ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXTENSIVE AND MULTIFACETED COOPERATION WITH THE BALKAN SOCIALIST STATES FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AMONG STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS.

The political situation in the Balkans is created under the conditions of a specific micro-world, where all historical forms of international relations have developed -- relations between capitalist countries, relations between socialist states, as well as relations between states with different socioeconomic systems. [passage omitted]

What are the basic elements determining the mutual dependency and the links among the Balkan states?

THE FIRST ELEMENT IS CONNECTED WITH THE INDUBITABLE FACT THAT NONE OF THE BALKAN STATES CAN GUARANTEE ITS OWN SECURITY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE OTHER BALKAN COUNTRIES' SECURITY. The importance of this element increases because of the fact that our peninsula, though being a small territory, has a considerably important military - strategic situation; hence, the common interest, which is the same for all Balkan peoples, in preserving peace and in strengthening the security of this area, as well as throughout Europe and the world. [passage omitted]

THE SECOND ELEMENT STEMS FROM THE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE CONDITIONS OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE BALKANS. Because of the absence of rich water resources and because of the accelerated rates of speed in the development of industrial production and in the intensification of agriculture, the importance of this factor of mutual dependency is steadily growing in all Balkan countries. No one can be indifferent to the question of what kind of air their grandchildren and great-grandchildren will breathe and what kind of water they will drink. The comprehensive efforts to develop tourism in the Balkans are endowing this problem with specific, economic dimensions. All this shows how topical and important for the life of our peninsula are the proposals of our country to preserve the forests and the purity of the Black Sea water as well as to perform joint studies on the ecological situation in the Balkans and to work out as well as sign a joint agreement on the ecological protection of our peninsula.

THE THIRD ELEMENT OF MUTUAL DEPENDENCY IS REFLECTED IN THE LINK BETWEEN THE PARTICIPATION OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR AND THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE BALKANS. [passage omitted]

Within 10 years only (during the 1975-1985 period) the economic exchange between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Balkan states increased 2.4 times, while progressive new forms of economic cooperation, such as production sharing, specialization, joint production for exports to third countries, and so forth, are being increasingly used. [passage omitted]. The active efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to develop its economic cooperation with the Balkan states -- both on a bilateral and multilateral basis -- is a specific expression of the scientific-based and long-term approach adopted in our country, an approach which is in conformity with the objective processes in the development of international economic relations. [passage omitted]

DESPITE THE CONTRADICTORY CHARACTER OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROCESS OF CONSOLIDATING PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, THE EXISTING SITUATION IN THE BALKANS IS RELATIAVELY PEACEFUL AND STABLE. THE INCREASED LEVEL OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL RELATIONS AMONG THE BALKAN STAES, THE TREND TOWARD RALLYING BALKAN PEOPLES AROUND THE IDEA OF PRESERVING PEACE AND DEVELOPING COOPERATION ARE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE IMPACT OF TH$ ELEMENTS OF MUTUAL DEPENDENCY IN THE BALKANS. THIS, HOWEVER, IS THE BASIC ELEMENT WHICH DETERMINES THE LONG-TERM PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS IN THIS AREA, AND THIS IS CREATING OBJECTIVE PREREQUISITES FOR A "MICRO-MODEL" OF CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WHICH IS LIKELY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND COOPERATION THROUGHOUT THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

REPORTAGE ON GANDHI'S STOPOVER IN PRAGUE

Strougal Welcomes Gandhi

LD102129 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] On the way back home from Mexico where he attended the meeting of the so called Delhi Six, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stopped in Prague late this afternoon for a brief visit. At Ruzyne Airport the Indian prime minister and other Indian officials from his entourage were welcomed by Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and members of the Federal Government.

The distinguished guest exchanged greetings with Indian citizens who came to welcome him at the airport and left for Hrzan Palace in Prague, where both delegations, in a cordial and friendly conversation, discussed topical issues concerning Czechoslovak-Indian relations and devoted their attention to international issues. The results of the recent meeting of the so-called Delhi group of six states, which are striving to bring about disarmament and elimination of nuclear as well as other weapons from our planet, were appreciated. It was stressed that in the current aggravated international situation the proposal put forward by the Delhi group that all nuclear powers refrain from nuclear tests following the example of Soviet moratorium is of great significance which could constitute the first step to elimination of nuclear weapons. During the conversation it was also noted that both countries will continue to strive for peaceful cooperation of states on the principle of mutual advantage.

Gives Predeparture Interview

LD102153 Prague CTK in English 2009 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 10 (CTK) -- Referring to the Mexico meeting of the group of six countries for disarmament, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said in an interview for the Czechoslovak media that the meeting was "very positive".

The meeting took major steps on verification which has been a difficult area for the big powers to agree on. "The USSR has been very positive, they responded to almost every call that we have made from the six", Mr Gandhi said, adding that "now we look forward to response from the others as well. Unfortunately we are still waiting".

On the issue of disarmament, Mr Gandhi said there was no alternative. "If we are not able to remove nuclear weapons, the biggest likelihood is that nuclear weapons will remove us", he stressed.

As regards the position of the Indian Government to sanctions against the South African regime, the Indian prime minister said it was tough. India took this step already before independence in 1946 and cut of all links and all trade with South Africa. "Now we are trying to persuade others to do the same...we found in London (Commonwealth meeting) that the mood is right. Unfortunately two or three countries are not cooperating at all in this effort", Mr Gandhi said.

He expressed disappointment at Britain's position, stressing that it is not just a question whether sanctions are right or wrong, "it is a much higher moral issue, an issue of human dignity and human values, of a democratic process". It is recognizing racism as abhorrent in the present-day world, he said, adding that, unfortunately, economic benefits are being put ahead of what should be intrinsic values.

Asked about possibilities of developing cooperation between India and Czechoslovakia, Mr Gandhi said "there is too much we can do. We have got quite a lot of cooperation, we have a fair amount of trade but we want to increase that".

The Indian prime minister said in conclusion that the next official visit to Czechoslovakia will take place in 1987.

Holds Talks, Departs

LD102133 Prague CTK in English 1834 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 10 (CTK) -- The talks between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Indian Prime Minsiter Rajiv Gandhi were attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and State Planning Commission Chairman Svatopluk Potac, Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar, First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek, Deputy Transport Minister Josef Dykast and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Stracar.

The Indian side was represented by Foreign Minister V.P. Shiv Shankar, Minister of Tourism Mufti Mohammad Syed, Minister of State for Railways Madhav Rao Scindia, member of the Indian Parliament and General Secretary of the Indian Youth Congress Ranganathan Kumaramangalam, as well as India's ambassador to Czechoslovakia Uday Chand Soni.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said his talks with the Indian prime minister were a significant step and contribution towards promoting traditional friendly and many-sided relations between Czechoslovakia and India and a welcome opportunity for exchanging views on solving the main international problems.

Rajiv Gandhi informed the Czechoslovak premier about the results of the recent talks of British Commonwealth countries in London on sanctions against South Africa and about the meeting of the leaders of the "Delhi Group" for peace and disarmament in Mexico, which adopted a declaration calling for an international agreement on a ban on any use of nuclear weapons, on halting all nuclear tests and on averting militarization of outer space.

Lubomir Strougal assured his guest of Czechoslovakia's support for these conclusions which are in harmony with the principles of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and the wishes of all progressive peole.

Both representatives appreciated the level of bilageral relations and stressed that all the necessary prerequisites have been created in the political, economic and cultural spheres for further expanding allround cooperation.

After the talks, the Indian prime minister went sightseeing through Prague and later on left for home. He was seen off by Premier Strougal and other Czechoslovak officials.

Delhi Reports Visit

BK110335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi made a stopover in Prague to have talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart, Mr Strougal. Mr Strougal agreed with Mr Rajiv Gandhi that pressure should be put on South Africa immediately to end apartheid. Mr Gandhi told him that the apartheid issue will figure at the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. He also said that steps will have to be taken to assist the frontline states which would be affected by the sanctions on South Africa. The two prime ministers discussed the outcome of the recent 7-nation Commonwealth summit in London and the 6-nation Mexico declaration on nuclear disarmament. Mr Strougal supported the 6-nation initiative and said Warsaw pact nations appreciated it and they support the elimination of nuclear weapons.

HOFFMAN MEETS WITH VISITING TU OFFICIALS

LD081729 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Chairman of the Central Council of Unions Karel Hoffmann met in Frantiskovy Lazne, West Bohemia, today with General Secretary of the Spanish Workers' Commissions Marcelino Camacho and General Secretary of the Union of Free Workers of Senegal Djibril Diop.

They discussed the present tasks of their trade union organizations and the possibilities of further development of mutual cooperaton and paid attention to questions of the international trade union movement, mainly the 11th World Trade Union Congress.

The two representatives arrived in Czechoslovakia for treatment at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

BRATISLAVA VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO USSR PROPOSALS

LD092221 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 9 Aug 86

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program presented by editor Josef Knizat]

[Text] The enormous range and dynamism of the USSR's aims in building up its economy, coupled with the radical project for disarmament, are tangible testimony that the USSR is continually seeking ways to achieve a positive breakthrough in the entire complex of international relations. Such a policy coresponds to the security interests of all countries. For instance, fourteen states in the South Pacific, meeting in Suva, the capital of Fuji, are working resolutely for establishing a nuclear-free zone in that area, thereby replying directly and positively to one of the important proposals put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok. What is the reaction in the United States to this sum of peace initiatives which concern the creation of comprehensive security in Asia and the Pacific? Michal Michalcik, an editor, speaks about this within a wider complex:

American bourgeois dailies and Larry Speakes, the White House press secretary, although verbally welcoming the USSR decision to withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan by the end of the current year, have at the same time been endeavoring to show, in the spirit of hackneyed anti-Soviet propaganda, that this was merely a tactical maneuver by Moscow, because six regiments, in comparison with 120,000 Soviet soldiers who are in Afghanistan temporarily within the framework of internal assistance, are merely a negligible percentage.

A man who is neutral could really agree with this. However, the essence of the problem is different. The fact is that Comrade Gorbachev said clearly that as soon as the threat of counterrevolution passes all Soviet units will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. A detailed timetable for their withdrawal has already been worked out in agreement with the Afghan Government. In other words, the USSR has demonstrated by this goodwill gesture that it is interested in reducing tension in this part of the world and is in favor of a radical reduction in the number of troops and arms -- including nuclear -- both on the Asian Continent and the Pacific.

The USSR proposal, which has met with a very positive reaction in the world, does not however fall within Washington's neoglobalistic designs and literally runs counter to the new U.S. doctrine for the Pacific region. This is why it has been passed in silence on the other side of the Atlantic where they have been endeavoring to make the whole problem flounder on the so-called Afghan issue and the number of Soviet troops.

The fact is that the Pentagon has more than 130,000 troops on its military bases and ships of the 7th Fleet in the area of Asia and Far East -- out of which 46,000 are in Japan and Okinawa, 41,000 in South Korea, and 15,000 in the Philippines -- and the new U.S. doctrine envisages a further reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in this part of the world and the deployment of even the most modern nuclear weapons carriers such as the B-1 bombers either in Japan's Misawa or on bases in South Korea -- where there is by the way the largest number of them after the FRG, 40, and for the modernization of which the U.S. Congress has allocated almost $300 million.

And what about other U.S. military bases and installations where the Pentagon has more than 1,500 in 32 countries and on which there are more than half a million U.S. troops?

No, the assertions by the U.S. bourgeois press and White House representatives will not withstand examination. On the contrary, they are proving the Reagan administration guilty of unwillingness to agree on the peaceful settlement of both regional and global problems which are being manifested in this part of the world in an increasingly more pronounced form.

WORK OF YOUTH UNION FUNCTIONARIES CRITICIZED

AU081435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Communists in the Socialist Youth Union"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The work of Communists in the [SYU] Social Youth Union is very responsible party work. Therefore it has to be done honestly. The truth, evidenced many times over, is that no one can be brought up to be responsible if he is not entrusted with responsible tasks. One thing, in particular, in which one has not succeeded is in exerting sufficient influence on all groups of young people and on some individuals. [paragraph continues]

There are SYU bodies and organizations that are indifferent to problems and to negative phenomena arising among certain groups of youth. One even tolerates occurences of alcoholism among youths, and some young functionaries themselves provide a bad example to the other young people in that respect. There are cases when elected SYU bodies are barely changing their established style of work, and are showing no haste or vigor in taking steps to realize many of the adopted measures and resolutions. They take over general tasks mechanically, without thorough knowledge of the true state of affairs in individual collectives, feedback in most cases is lacking. We only rarely come across direct contact with young people at worksites and in schools. And we find there is inadequate courage in resolving relevant and obvious problems.

In some places the activity of the organizations of the youth union is permeated with formalism, with a penchant for campaigns. Some local agencies are even encouraging this. Various actions are then organized for external effect only. Equally harmful for the work of the youth union are the tendencies of some workers of the SYU apparatuses -- and there are many Communists among them -- to disproportionate paper shuffling, to excessive officiousness, to relying on directives "from above," and to working with various background documentation, which very often originates from random and unfounded information, which is then copied and forwarded to other agencies for further so-called documentation without yielding much that is useful. Such practice can only lead to a situation in which members of the elected SYU apparatus after a while totally cease to understand the substance of the work for which they were elected. [passage omitted]

Shortcomings arising from failure to observe socialist moral principles should not be included among errors and mistakes that crop up in everyday practice and have their roots in the lack of experience. This involves phenomena of soulless formalism, careerism, and indifference, immodesty, conceitedness, cronyism wherever it brings something useful, an uncritical attitude toward one's own work, and even various misuses of one's position for personal benefit. Such an attitude cannot be tolerated in a SYU functionary, and in a party member or candidate member it cannot be tolerated at all. Today we must also not ignore conduct in the spirit of not wishing to take any risks, of not voicing any opinion that could "hurt" one. This stems from concern about one's further "favorable" advancement. [passage omitted]

The present time and its tasks require of party agencies and organizations that they assess also the Communists active in the SYU more according to their deeds and real work than according to words and statements. Therefore, it is also necessary to analyze the causes and consequences of formalism and bureaucratism in the work of some SYU bodies and organizations. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO FINLAND -- Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Pavel Stulrajter as the new CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Finland. At the same time he recalled Jan Husak from that post. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 86 p 1 AU]

SRV DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVED -- Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, on 4 August received in Prague Cernin Palace Vo Dong Giant, SRV deputy minister of foreign affairs. In a cordial, comradely talk they exchanged views on the current international situation and on the development of events in the Pacific and the Indochina region. The same day, Jindrich Rehorek gave a gala luncheon in honor of the Vietnamese guest. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

HONECKER MEETS NEW SOVIET COMMANDER IN GDR

LD111155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State and of the National Defense Council of the GDR, received on Monday Army General Valeriy Aleksandrovich Belikov, the newly appointed commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

During the meeting in the house of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker congratulated Army General Belikov on his appointment and wished him much success in his responsible work. In this connection he briefed the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany on the numerous efforts and achievements of the workers and soldiers of the GDR in creatively realizing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which are directed at the prosperity of the people and the safeguarding of peace.

In view of the war danger that continues to emanate from imperialism and NATO, the GDR will do everything necessary to steadily strengthen the inviolable alliance with the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army and the other states and armies of the Warsaw Pact.

Army General Belikov expressed his thanks for the cordial reception and assured the general secretary of the SED Central Committee that the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, faithful to the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in firm solidarity with the class comrades and brothers-in-arms of the GDR, will always meet its internationalist soldier duty for the protection of peace and socialism.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was attended by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council.

Lieutenant General Nikolay Andreyevich Moiseyev, member of the military council and head of the political directorate of the group, was present.

CDU RALLY IN WEST BERLIN LABELED 'BIG FLOP'

LD101250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin (West), 10 Aug (ADN) -- The CDU rally which was attended by the governing mayor of Berlin (West) and other senior CDU politicians as well as by the U.S. ambassador to the Federal Republic, has turned out to be a big flop. According to police information, the march from Wittenberg Square via Uhland Street to Fehrebelliner Square was attended by only 4,500 people. A group of youngsters disrupted the final rally with whistles and shouts so that the speeches were partly drowned in the din. The formation of an intended human chain along the GDR frontier failed since, the police said, only a few hundred people took part. At Bernauer Street there were 30 people, at Potsdam Square half a dozen, at the Riechstag building 300, and at Checkpaint Charlie crossing point for aliens 100.

'Outrageous' Border Violation Protested

LD101736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Aug (ADN) -- On behalf of the GDR Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has submitted a resolute protest to the (West) Berlin Senate over serious provocations which occurred in the area around the Friedrichstrasse-Zimmerstrasse border crossing-point on the evening of 9 August 1986. A large group of people penetrated from (West) Berlin onto GDR territory after 1800 [1600 GMT] in front of security installations, creating great hazards for traffic crossing the border and committing serious provocations against GDR border security forces and installations, the protest letter says. The border security forces were violently attacked and objects were hurled at them; these dangerous actions threatened their lives and health. The gates and lights of the border crossing point were damaged by these violent acts.

On behalf of the GDR Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs resolutely protests these criminal actions, which the provocateurs were obviously encouraged to undertake by continuing campaigns of rabble-rousing propaganda against the GDR that have occurred within sight of a large number of (West) Berlin police.

Although the GDR on 4 August warned against attacks on the GDR state border and demanded that such actions be prevented, the (West) Berlin police forces did not immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the above-mentioned hostile actions.

It is only thanks to the level-headedness of the GDR border troops that these provocations did not lead to more far-reaching, serious consequences and to the halting of cross-border traffic.

The GDR Government strongly urges those with responsibility in (West) Berlin to see that criminal proceedings are brought against those involved in the above activities and to ensure that all measures are taken to bring an end once and for all to these outrageous actions, for the consequences of which the West Berlin side alone is responsible. The GDR Government points out that the Senate is responsible for providing compensation for the damage which occurred.

APPEAL FOR RALLY ON ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN WALL

AU081720 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Appeal of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership and Berlin Bezirk Committee of the National Front on the 25th anniversary of 13 August 1961]

[Text] On the 25th anniversary of 13 August 1961

Militant Appeal in Berlin

Berliners! Guests of the capital!

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of setting up the antifascist protective wall, a militant rally with a subsequent parade of units of the workers militia will take place on 13 August 1986 at 1600 in the Karl-Marx-Allee.

Speaker: Erich Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

Welcome the comrades of the workers militia!

Line the streets!

All strength for consolidating socialism, for safeguarding peace!

SED Berlin Bezirk leadership

Berlin Bezirk Committee of the GDR National Front.

PAPER ON FALSE STORY OF ESCAPE TO WEST BERLIN

AU081928 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 86 p 2

[ADN dispatch from West Berlin: "Embarassing, Embarassing..."]

[Text] The cock and bull story of a criminal who stated that, together with wax figures in Soviet uniforms, he passed through a border check point into (West) Berlin in an automobile and without being subject to controls, a story which was disseminated by the mass media of the FRG and of (West) Berlin with great hullabaloo, has now also been termed a lie by the local occupation powers.

On 5 August evening the FRG television service reported that it had learned from Allied sources that the man had made an oral confession as early as the weekend and had stated that his story was a complete fabrication. He allegedly admitted to representatives of the Western occupation powers that the so spectacular escape had not taken place at all and that the film clips showing the escape and sold to a British television company for M28,000 were exclusively produced in (West) Berlin. He has now also repeated this confession to (West) Berlin authorities.

As early as 3 August ADN had termed the cock and bull story as fabricated from beginning to end. The (West) Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT entitled its commentary: "Greetings from Muenchhausen." Thus, all that remains to be noted is that the actors in the cock and bull story are just as discredited as are its backers.

FOREIGN MINISTERY COMMENTS ON 'FOREIGNERS'

LD101254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Statement by the GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Aug (ADN) -- Foreigners may enter Berlin (West) without a visa. So far we do not know whether the three Western allies, who have the say over there, intend to change this. Therefore, there is no reason for the GDR, as a transit country, to refuse foreigners transit through the GDR merely because they want to go to Berlin (West).

It is now being said that among the foreigners exercising their right to travel to Berlin (West) are pseudopolitical refugees, economic asylum seekers, and much more. To decide on this issue would obviously be asking too much of the GDR frontier officials and the personnel of Interflug and other GDR institutions. It is obvious that only those who are competent for the adherence to the laws valid in Berlin (West) can make a decision on this. The GDR -- and Herr Diepgen [mayor of West Berlin], who expressed himself especially vociferously yesterday, and who, too, should be aware of this -- is for the full adherence to and application of the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin (West). This has led to a reduction in the tension surrounding Berlin (West) and the promotion of its international relations for nearly 15 years.

There was a time when Berlin (West) advertised for a international influx of labor. That now many of the more than 200,000 foreign residents of the 1.9 million inhabitants of Berlin (West) are unemployed is not the GDR's fault.

FRG CITIZEN IMPRISONED FOR MILITARY ESPIONAGE

LD081648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Aug (ADN) -- On 8 August 1986, the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced FRG citizen Werner Krueger to 15 years' imprisonment for military espionage under paragraphs 98 and 109 of the Criminal Code. The car used for the crimes, registration No HF-DL-494, has been confiscated. Kruger carried out espionage since 1981 to the disadvantage of the interests of the Polish People's Republic and the GDR. As an agent of the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG, he was recruited and instructed in intelligence matters. His espionage activity, which he carried out while misusing his visits to the Polish People's Republic connected with his professional work, and misusing transit journeys through the GDR connected with this, was directed, among other things, at the military potential of the allied armed forces on the territory of the Polish People's Republic and the GDR.

It was proved once again in the trial proceedings that the FRG secret service, with its subversive actions, and the aggressive NATO circles contribute actively to endangering peace.

FRG TU DELEGATION DISCUSSES ROLES, TASKS

LD081511 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Aug (ADN) -- Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the National Executive of the GDR Trade Union Federation, FDGB, received a delegation of the Executive of the DGB, led by the first chairman of the Trade, Banking and Insurance Trade Union [HBV] Guenter Volkmar, in Berlin on Friday for a talk. The guests from the FRG are in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive of the Trade and Foodstuffs Union of the FDGB.

The talks centered on the tasks and results of trade union representatives in the two German states. There was agreement in describing the preservation of peace on earth and in space as prime concern of trade union activity. In the nuclear age, peace and human existence as a fundamental condition of any social progress can only be ensured together and with equal security for both sides. Averting a nuclear inferno demands from the trade unions an even stronger commitment and cooperation to secure peace, and for rapid effective steps towards arms limitation and disarmament.

Johanna Toepfer pointed to the Soviet Union's proposals for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the Budapest appeal by the Warsaw Pact states with proposals for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The standpoint was put forward by Guenter Volkmar that every real chance for the stabilization of world peace must be used. This also finds expression in the decisions of the 13th regular national congress of the DGB, in which the Soviet Union's peace initiatives were welcomed. The latest call by the DGB for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction was in line with this.

Both sides welcomed the activities aimed at creating zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe.

The partners in the talks stressed the usefulness of their relations and expressed the wish to continue the constructive exchange of views and information.

Taking part in the talk were: Werner Heilemann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB national Executive, and Hannelore Schulz, chairman of the Central Executive of the Trade and Foodstuffs Union in the FDGB.

Present were the members of the HBV delegation: Arno Krause, regional head of the HBV in the Nordmark region, and Rolf Kuelbmann, chairman of the Horten AG Hamburg works committee.

The delegation ends its stay in the GDR on Saturday.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Further cooperation between the GDR and USSR friendship societies until 1990 was agreed upon in Moscow today. A corresponding document was signed by Erich Mueckenberger, GDR-Soviet Friendship Society president, and Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 31 Jul 86 LD]

SPORTS PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND -- Helsinki -- A protocol on cooperation between the GDR and Finland in sports science, in sports training, and in the construction of sports facilities for the period 1987 to 1989 was signed in Helsinki on Friday. The document was signed by Professor Edelfrid Buggel, deputy of the GDR State Secretary for Physical Culture and Sport, and by Mikko Elo, chairman of the Finnish State Sports Council. Both sides expressed the same stands on the role of sport for the maintenance of peace and for understanding between the peoples in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, and on joint action against professionalization, commercial misuse, and drug use. The signing of the protocol was preceeded by an extensive exchange of views on the promotion of sport at the state level, particularly mass sports in urban residential areas. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 1 Aug 86 LD]

N. YEMEN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 6-8 AUG

LD081540 Budapest MTI in English 1505 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI) -- On invitation of Hungarian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn, Ahmad al-'Iryani, state secretary for foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic was in Hungary August 6th to 8th on an official visit. Views were exchanged on the topical issues of international life, with particular regard for developments in the Middle East, while also looked into were development opportunites for relations between the two countries. The state secretary for foreign affairs of North Yemen was received by Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the Hungarian National Planning Office, and he also met with Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister.

TU LEADER VISITS MOSCOW AUCCTU 6-8 AUG

LD081516 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI) -- Tibor Baranyai, general secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions visited Moscow August 6th to 8th, on invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. He held talks there with Stepan Shalayev, president of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and with Vice President Vladimir Lomonsov. The trade union general secretary arrived home Friday.

SECRETARY KADAR BEGINS ANNUAL VACATION

AU080911 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, has begun his annual vacation.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF COAL MINE SITUATION

Minister Gives TV Interview

LD081504 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Representatives of the government and the Mine Workers Trade Union have discussed the situation in the industry branch. What can we mine, where and for how long? The antecedent to the discussion was a Council of Ministers resolution of some weeks ago, which, as it is known, dealt with the fate of 14 pits.

[Question] Newspaper articles published after the 17 July session of the Council of Ministers made it known that 14 mines from the country's 36 mining works were being closed. Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, in your speech you said that the issue at hand was not opening and closing mines, but a change of structure, and in your speech you also asked of the Presidium of the Mine Workers' Trade Union that they should make this understood by the mine workers. So, will these 14 mines be closed, or will they not?

[Kapolyi] Production is the most uneconomic in these 14 pits -- they are not mines, but pits, and in some places, not even pits, but open-cast works.

I would like to greatly emphasize that the issue at hand is not immediate closure, but, for example, the fact that the coal assets of 7 of these 14 mines are being exhausted. Production there must be organized so that we profitably complete the already-prepared works. We should relocate the tools and machines operating there to the mines where conditions exist for economic exploitation. Perhaps I should have started this: We should relocate, in an organized manner, the people working there to mines where we are able to competitively produce coal.

Fortunately, these pits are in one area. Therefore, regionally it is ensured that where we gradually cut back a pit, we will be able to ensure a workplace very close, in the same mining basin, for the miners working there.

Perhaps we made a mistake, collectively, in that the resolution was late in being published and sent down to the enterprises. The interpretation of this was late in taking place, as was the process of informing the people. We are now trying to make up for this. After this session of the presidium, we will inform our miners. Not quite 1 month separates us from the Miners' Day program. On Miners' Day, we wish to make this the main program.

Kapolyi Attends Trade Union Meeting

LD081453 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the Mining Industry Workers' Trade Union is meeting today in the presence of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. They are to discuss the program for the eighties, and what the government's decision a few weeks ago to close down 14 mines really means. Peter Marvanyi reports: [passage omitted]

[Marvanyi] The brief wording of the short communique has caused a great deal of misunderstanding. Some people believed that the closure of the 14 mines would take place soon. So one of the objectives of today's session of the presidium is to clarify what it all means.

Thus, some of the 14 mines in Borsad, Nograd and Veszprem Counties will become exhausted and production will therefore cease. Some of the other mines will not be closed down; they will be merged with other mines so they will cease merely as indepedent operations, but otherwise they will stay open. And the remaining mines of the 14 are today operating at a loss but if they are able to reverse this trend, they will survive past 1990.

In other words, these measures are not of the kind set out to scale down coalmining in the sixties. On the contrary, today's task is rationalization and even the preparation of the opening of new, long-lasting coal mines. The expansion of the deep working mines of Dubicsany and Ajka-2 as well as the open-cast mine of Buekkabrany represents the opening of coal reserves amounting to hundreds of millions of tons. So, the 3 mines together will produce more coal than the current output of the 14 mines in question.

The fact that there have been substantial wage increases in the mining industry this year -- and that the distribution of another 50 million forints among mines that have overfulfilled their target is about to be decided in the next few days -- also proves that the objective is expansion and not reduction.

LAZAR, OFFICIALS ATTEND GRAND PRIX OPENING RACE

LD101307 Budapest MTI in English 1257 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 10 (MTI) -- According to estimates, about 180,000 Hungarian and foreign spectators were present at Hungaroring, the race track at Mogyorod, next to Budapest, constructed for the Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix. And thanks to television some 1,000 million viewers all over the world watched the world championship Formula 1 heat, the first one held in a socialist country.

The heat was stiffling as the spectulators arrived, well over 30 degrees c in the shade, while on the track and the sun-light hillside thermometers showed a sweltering 45.

Present in the grandstands were many leading and significant personalities from the Hungarian political, economic, social and sports world. Many of the diplomats accredited to Budapest appeared as did people at the top of international racing car life. Several hundred journalists, radio and television reporters were out to give onsite accounts of events.

Present to watch the heat were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers and chief patron of the Hungarian Grand Prix, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Lajos Czinege deputy prime minister, and Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The excellent, up to day track, built in record time was noted, with admiration expressed for the designers and construction staff. It was stressed by many that Hungary considers the race as outstanding important not only from the sports point of view, since it also knows that an international event like this is a chance for the world to become better acquainted with Hungary's everyday life, with the work of the people living here. The organizers are confident of the success of the race from the economic and touristic points of view, too.

POSSIBLE USE OF REFERENDUMS ON LOCAL ISSUES VIEWED

AU081208 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 5 August on page 4 carries a 1,200-word interview by Pal Kara and Gyorgy Wiener, scientific staff members of the Institute of State Administration and Organization, to Judit Horvath entitled: "Decisions With the Support of the Majority -- Thoughts About Referendum." The topic of the interview is the possibility of conducting referendums at local level on local issues.

Asked about the possibilities of introducing the referendum as a means of popular support for decisions directly affecting them, mainly in small countries, Pal Kara and Gyorgy Wiener, the authors of a study on this subject entitled: "The Possibilities of Introducing Referendums at the Local Councils" and published in the May issue of the BULLETIN OF JURISPRUDENCE [JOGTUDOMANYI KOZLONY], say that "elements of a referendum have already been used in village meetings and in the issue of settlement development contributions, for example." The authors believe that society "has become fit for the introduction of referendum."

Asked about further areas in which referendums can be used in making decisions, the authors of the study mention the possibilities of direct popular participation in decisions affecting major development goals and the priorities of development projects, the adoption of a general systematization plan of the settlements, and the purpose and size of the settlement development contributions. As for the technical aspect of carrying out the referendum, the authors say that "only citizens of a particular settlement who appear of the voters register would be able to participate in a referendum."

The authors of the study conclude their interview by claiming that the system of referendums in local matters would contribute to the councils' ability to decide correctly rather than reduce their influence and prestige.

DATA ON ENTERPRISES TO BE MADE PUBLIC

LD101015 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Henceforth enterprises and cooperatives may no longer keep secret their data relating to assets, sales returns, and profits. In the terms of the amended decree of the minister of finance, this data will be lodged by the managing organization at the court of registration, where anyone may inspect it. those enterprises and cooperatives which have issued bonds will, in addition, also be obliged to make public the data in question at least once a year [words indistinct]. In the terms of the decree, those who are interested will be able to gain information about those organizations which do not figure in the register of firms. They may do this at the registry authority.

SEVERE DROUGHT THREATENING CORN CROP

LD081102 Budapest MTI in English 0848 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI) -- Almost the whole territory of Hungary is hit by a severe drought, Friday's "MAGYAR HIRLAP" writes. The drought which started in May is threatening all plants particularly maize. Experts say that the maize crop will only reach the average if there will be at least 20 to 30 mm of rain in the coming days.

Out of the 6.5 million hectares of cultivated land and 4.7 million hectares of farmland of the country a mere 316 thousand hectares can be irrigated. So far a third of that area could be irrigated as several farms had not appropriately prepared for irrigation because of the previous rainy period.

PAPER NOTES MANPOWER MOVEMENT WITHIN CEMA STATES

AU081226 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] According to estimates, there are more than 200,000 people from the socialist countries working in other CEMA countries and the flow of manpower is increasing from year to year, writes the Polish press agency INTERPRESS.

Among the Poles, there are 12,000 people working in the neighboring CSSR, the majority of them being border area commuters. They are working on the construction of power stations, sugar processing plants, textile factories, sulfuric acid plants, and residential districts. There are Polish workers and experts in the Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR, and Cuba. In the Soviet Union, for example, the nuclear power stations at Kursk, Smolensk, and Khmelnitskiy are being built with the contribution of these workers and experts. In other places, and thus in Hungary and the GDR too, they are participating in pipeline construction, the reconstruction of buildings, and the construction of residential areas, as well as in the construction of power stations. The greatest demand for manpower from the CEMA countries is in the Soviet Union. Today, there are Bulgarian, GDR, CSSR, and Cuban experts and workers working at industrial sites in Kursk and in the construction of oil and gas industry plants. The forests of the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic are exploited with the help of Bulgarian forest workers.

Vietnamese, Mongolian, and Cuban workers who are trained as skilled workers are working in the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Poland and Hungary. More than 17,000 Mongolian workers have received professional training in the Soviet Union since 1962 and Vietnamese workers are trained in the GDR and Bulgaria. Some 39,000 Hungarian young people have received skilled worker diplomas in the GDR since 1967. Hungary has trained 1,300 Cubans in recent years.

The manpower mobility among the socialist countries is a planned, organized, and regulated process which reflects the international division of labor and integration. The diversity of forms of cooperation, however, raises the problems in the flow of manpower. Thus, one issue in needs of solution is, for example, the need for better coordination of the principles and conditions in which the socialist countries accept the foreign workers and professional trainees. This is all the more important as, in CEMA, work "at the neighbors" is expected to increase in the future -- writes the Polish press agency Interpress.

PAPER REPORTS HUNGARY-ISRAEL RELATIONS LIKELY

TA101038 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpts] "The next country to follow Poland in resuming ties with Israel will probably be Hungary." This was said by political sources in Jerusalem yesterday.

The political sources said that Hungary has better economic and cultural ties with Israel than does Poland, and to judge by all the hints which have accumulated throughout last year there are good chances that it intends to follow in Warsaw's footsteps. Obviously such a development depends upon the quiet agreement of the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Rachel Berger, the MA'ARIV corresspondent in Cologne, reports that sources in the Israeli Embassy in Bonn have said that as far as diplomatic relations go the Netherlands will continue to represent Israel in Warsaw and the Israeli diplomat will serve, therefore, under the Dutch flag. Meanwhile, the repair work in the old Israeli Embassy building in Warsaw is being completed.

BUJAK ADVISER LEWICKI PUBLICLY REPENTS

LD102120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] As a result of the law passed by the Sejm on special procedures for perpetrators of selected offenses, a number of people imprisoned for crimes against the state and public order have undertaken initiatives in order to benefit from the benevolence of the law.

For example, Assistant Professor Zbigniew Lewicki, Warsaw University academic who was temporarily arrested in connection with the investigation of Zbigniew Bujak and other people operating in the so-called underground structures and who was a former political adviser to Bujak, several days ago sent a letter to the prosecutors, the text of which he agreed to personally present before television cameras. Here is his statement.

[Begin Lewicki recording] My name is Zbigniew Lewicki. I am a member of the faculty, and since 31 May of this year I have been under investigative arrest, facing charges of giving aid to people in hiding, specifically to Zbigniew Bujak. The law on special procedures for the perpetrators of selected offenses has provided me with the opportunity to gain my freedom and I wish to benefit from it. I am aware that, in benefitting from it, I take on the obligations resulting from it to abandon my earlier activities and to respect the established legal order.

For my part, I cannot seriously state that I had not been aware of the risks to which persons violating the law were subjecting themselves, but I personally have become convinced that loss of freedom is a concept which can be understood only through personal experience. [end recording]

Up until yesterday 132 people who had conducted criminal activity against the state and public order have benefitted from the benevolence of the law on special procedures for the perpetrators of selected offenses.

TOTAL FREED UNDER AMNESTY LAW REACHES 8,559

LD082033 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The number of people freed from penal institutions on the basis of the law on special penal procedures in relation to the perpetrators of certain crimes has reached 8,559, including 774 women. Seventy-six people who were charged with crimes against the state or public order have benefited from the laws; forty persons have given themselves up to the pursuing organs, revealing precisely the activity they carried out. All of them have since returned to their homes.

JARUZELSKI VISITS SHOE FACTORY IN RADOM

LD101402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 Aug 86

[From the "Seven Days Home and Abroad" program with an unidentified presenter]

[Text] [Presenter] Members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee [words indistinct] instead of holding a meeting in Warsaw traveled to the regions to listen to opinions of workteams and party organizations on even the working people's minor problems.

Open and sincere talks took place in many places and enterprises. Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the Radoskor in Radom [footwear factory]. These are fragments of the first secretary's talks with that factory's employees recorded by a radio reporter. The talks took place during a breakfast break.

[Begin recording] [Jaruzelski] Are you ladies working at these patterns?

[Woman worker] Yes.

[Jaruzelski] How many of these can you make during one shift?

[Woman worker] How many? It depends upon the pattern, on what the pattern looks like. For example, (?division) 27 can produce 700 or 800 pairs a day. Other divisions, for example, can produce 80 or 90 pairs of boots.

[Jaruzelski] But of course there are norms regulating this?

[Woman worker] Yes, of course, there are norms...

[Jaruzelski interrupting] Ladies, do you do piece work?

[Woman worker] Yes, this is piece-work.

[Jaruzelski] I have heard that you have just had a 3-week break...

[Woman worker interrupting] Yes, employee holidays...

[Jaruzelski interrupting] And you had holidays. Does the factory have its own holiday homes?

[Woman worker] Yes, it does. We have holiday camps in Dziwnowko and Roznow.

[Jaruzelski] Have any of you ladies taken the advantage of the holiday home?

[Woman worker] Not this year.

[Another woman worker] Neither have I. In fact, none of us. But I did go to Roznow in previous years, for example.

[Jaruzelski] What about children?

[Woman worker] We do not have children, yet. [laughter]

[Jaruzelski] Oh, yes, that was a tactless question, such young people, and I at once ask about children. But, there certainly will be children?

[Woman worker] Probably, yes.

[Jaruzelski] I am sorry for interrupting your breakfast...

[Workers, interrupting] Never mind.

[Jaruzelski] I wish you all the best.

[Workers] Thank you. [end recording]

FURTHER-ON URBAN 29 JULY NEWS CONFERENCE

AU071931 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Aug 86 p 4

["Transcript" of the 29 July news conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Werner Sonne, ARD: The Israeli Government announced yesterday that a consular office is to be opened in Warsaw soon. Can you confirm this?

Urban: No, I have already reported in detail what is at stake in this case. I said that an official will represent Israel; consular affairs within the Dutch Embassy. He will represent more than consular affairs. He also has certain tasks to fulfill. I have discussed various aspects of this matter, which has now been settled and which we hope will be implemented in the fall. [passage omitted]

Renata Marsch, DPA: Jedynak's trial was supposed to begin today, but has suddenly been postponed. Can you tell us why?

Urban: I cannot. I have no information. Please ask the spokesman for justice about possible reasons for this delay. [passage omitted]

Matthew Vita, AP: At the congress, General Jaruzelski spoke about setting up a group of persons charged with controlling the implementaion of civic rights. In a way this project was connected with a planned amnesty. Could you tell us whether negotiations are in progress to attract certain oppositionists to this project in exchange for amnesty?

Urban: I think you confuse three different issues. The first is the plan and the political decision to appoint spokesmen for social interests who would also watch over civic rights. The second is the idea for establishing a new consultative body within the State Council. The form of this body has still not been decided, but it would include persons from outside of the PRON and would act as a partner to the PRON in determining many essential problems. The point of this exercise is to expand the range of national agreement and dialogue.

Certain talks have been initiated in this regard, and I think they will continue in the fall. However, I still have nothing concrete to tell you on this matter. Please, do not think that something may happen overnight. There is no direct link between this plan, this new demonstration of our conciliatory posture, and this political measure, on the one hand, and the Sejm law on the special treatment of some crimes. There is only an indirect link in that the present amnesty-like gesture, which is not an amnesty proper, has created a general political climate and mood that are favorable to the initiative mentioned by you.

Kevin Ruane, BCC: Minister, could you tell us more exactly what kind of persons should be attracted by that initiative to the activities in question -- to the group connected with the State Council -- aimed at watching over implementation of civic rights?

Urban: We have in mind the persons whose views are different enough from the pluralistic views of PRON members not to want to join the PRON, but who respect the political principles of the Constitution and wish to act in line with these principles [passage omitted]

Kevin Ruane: About that social consultative council. Does your statement suggest that anyone who wishes to join that body will be entitled to do so or that in a way certain persons will be automatically excluded?

Urban: You have again confused two different notions. The general political formula is that anyone who respects the principles of the Polish Constitution is welcome as a partner in dialogue and national agreement. Of course, we should not interpret this project to imply that if a body is set up, every person who declares himself politically reliable will be invited to join it. Only persons of some rank and representation are invited to join councils, bodies, and teams.

Joerg Bremer, FAZ [FRANKFURTER ALLEGMEINE ZEITUNG]: Has the State Council invited some persons to join the group in question?

Urban: I have nothing to say on this subject. Relevant procedures do not allow for public statements about talks. These are delicate issues to be discussed confidentially.

Editor Younger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Minister, please spare us the time and effort to find out about the credibility of the rumors that suggest that very soon you intend to give up your work as the press spokesman and to go over to some other work or to assume another position.

Urban: I know nothing about such rumors and have no intention of giving up my work. [passage omitted]

Kevin Ruane: Minister, could you confirm that the printing plants that print ZYCIE WARSZAWY among other publications went on strike 2 weeks ago? Is it possible for you to tell us the reasons for the problems that cropped up in the works and how these problems were solved?

Urban: I am unable to confirm your information because I know nothing about this event. I think your information is false, but I am not quite certain because I was away from Warsaw for 3 weeks and it is possible that I have overlooked some events. But I can tell you that in any case nothing serious happened.

Matthew Vita: Could you tell us about the progress in the legislation on banishment?

Urban: No such legislative work is taking place. [passage omitted]

Dominique Garraud, AFP: The 17 July law does not apply to some articles of the Penal Code, but it does apply to Article 126 under which Father Zych and the killers of Sergeant Karos were convicted. Does this mean that they and other persons concerned are eligible to benefit by the amnesty and go free?

Urban: It is a pity you did not ask this question at the news conference with the minister of justice and the prosecutor general. Yours is a specialized legal question, and I am unable to answer it. Please ask the spokesman for the Prosecutor's Office. I cannot remember your question verbatim, but I understand that the 17 July law does not apply to homicide, but this does not mean that other humanitarian considerations provided by the normal standing legal enactments cannot be applied. Still, I have no knowledge about this subject. [passage omitted]

SZELACHOWSKI RECEIVES VISTING IRAQI DELEGATION

LD081537 Warsaw PAP In English 1544 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 8 -- Vice President of the Council of State Tadeusz Szelachowski received today a delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq headed by its Deputy Chairman Baha'a al-Din U-Ahmad currently on a visit to Poland.

The sides underscored the useful role of parliamentary contacts for the successful development of all Polish-Iraqi relations and pointed out that the hitherto achievements of bilateral cooperation between Poland and Iraq should be maintained and enriched in the interest of both countries and nations.

The meeting was attended by member of the Council of State, Sejm (parliament) deputy Wladyslaw Jonkisz. Also present was the ambassador of Iraq to Poland, Hikmat A. Sattar Husayn.

The eight-day visit of the delegation of the National Assembly of Iraq to Poland was the first direct contact between the Sejm and the National Assembly of Iraq and an important element of all the developing mutually advantageous political, economic and cultural relations between both countries.

In the course of their visit the Iraqi parliamentarians met the many officials of Polish political and economic life with whom they exchanged views on the most important issues of bilateral relations, the international situation and especially the political situaton in countries of the Middle East and the Mediterranean basin.

Both sides agreed on the need to strengthen efforts to preserve global peace and peacefully solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Members of the Iraqi delegation also visited the Tarnobrzeg and Cracow Voivodships and acquainted themselves with the social-economic issues of those regions. They also visited the former Auschwitz death camp in Oswiecim where they paid tribute to the victims of Nazi genocide.

The delegation of Iraqi parliamentarians passed on an invitation in the name of the chairman of the National Assembly of Iraq to Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski inviting him to pay a visit to Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DISSIDENTS EXPECTED TO JOIN ECONOMIC EFFORTS

AU071850 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Jul 86 p 4

[Leszek Zienkowski article: "To Accelerate, To Change"]

[Excerpts] During the 10th party congress we often heard the word "acceleration" as something that our economy needs and as somethihg that may be of decisive importance for our country's future. However, some of the television interviews with congress participants and some congress statements give rise to concern. There must be some misunderstanding in this connection, because the idea of "acceleration" has often been presented as a more rapid implementation of issues such as rationalizing ideas, decisions on distribution of materials, or various requests. [passage omitted]

However, no matter what great efforts we make to accelerate our tasks, such efforts alone are not enough to achieve true acceleration because Poland's situation in the last quarter of the 20th century demands not so much an acceleration of the rate of production increases, although they are welcome, as the modernization of the economy and a race to catch up with the runaway leaders of the highly developed countries.

If we had to choose between assigning funds to tasks that increase the quantity of our production in its present or a slightly changed form and to tasks that change production technologies and that produce new lines that are technologically and qualitatively different from the present lines, we should go for the latter. There is an urgent need for accelerating changes in this regard if Poland is not to find itself outside the European economy at the turn of the century. [passage omitted]

The drama of our situation is generated by the fact that for a large part of our people the increased consumption even of the products that can now be bought is of extremely essential importance. After all, many families live below the official social minimum, but it is not only they that continue to wait for increased consumption. The slogan that we should work for the benefit of the future generations, to create a "second Poland," and to tighten our belts "for today" has now lost its appeal as a result of the experience in the past 40 years.

I do not believe that we can count on crucial increases in work efficiency, even on the part of the persons whose wages are now relatively high, without increasing real wages. The era of the labor enthusiasts expecting no individual benefits for their efforts is a thing of the past. What we can now see is that many efficient and energetic workers leave the socialized sector to join the nonsocialized one and lthe so-called secondary economy. In both cases they have better opportunities to exploit their ideas, initiatives, and energy in order to obtain higher incomes. By the way, "the secondary economy" does not always have to be an activity that is drastically in conflict with the law. After all, it includes individual work accomplished outside of one's normal working hours. The only offense in this connection is failure to pay taxes, but the moral evaluation of this offense is still very mild not only in this country. [passage omitted]

It is hard to expect that our people will accept the policy of assigning large funds to projects and structural changes that will produce increased consumption only in 20-30 years. On the other hand, scientific and technological progress to modernize the economy cannot be achieved without large funds and investments, which cuts down current consumption. The only way out is a reasonable compromise: To curb funds for the sectors that will not produce any results in the next few years and to increase funds on modernization and investments that will produce quick production results in the form of finished goods.

"Acceleration" cannot be decreed or achieved only by assigning funds, however large. It is also necessary to create conditions for triggering one's enterprising and innovating spirit and for exploiting the world's leading scientific and technological thought. [passage omitted]

I would like to believe that the government will not be guilty of failing to match its words about modernizing the economy with its deeds in this regard, that it is convinced that economic decisions and responsibility for them should be decentralized and production should be allowed a greater scope for self-adjustment, and that declarations about national agreement are not understood as a pseudoagreement involving the full recognition of what the government believes in, but as a certain compromise within the framework of the Constitution. At the same time, I would like to believe that at least the more sensible political oppositionists are ready to put the country's economic interests above their own political convictions and join in the reconstruction of our economy and that the "undecided," who are now passive, will effectively participate in our economic life and thus find opportunities for self-realization, no matter where they work and what positions they occupy.

BRIEFS

SKIERNIEWICE FIRST SECRETARY -- Leszek Miller, until now director of the Central Committee Youth Department, was appointed first secretary of the Skierniewice Voivodship PZPR Committee at this committee's plenum on 30 July on the Politburo's recommendation. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul p 2 AU]

NEW CULTURE UNDERSECRETARY -- At the recommendation of the minister of culture and art, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynek undersecretary of state in this ministry because of the early recall of Andrzej Rajewski, who has been appointed SD Central Committee secretary. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation from the Kharkov CPSU Obkom headed by its first secretary, Central Committee member V. Mishnichenko, visited Poland from 28 July to 2 August at the invitation of the PZPR voivodship committees of Poznan and Kalisz. Poznan and Kalisz have been maintaining close contact with Kharkov for many years. Both sides informed each other about the tasks for party cells stemming from the 27th CPSU and 10th PZPR Congresses. The delegation was received by Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Central Committee Political-Organizational Department. Jan Janicki, first secretary of the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR Committee, also took part in the talks. Mieczyslaw Sienkiwicz, adviser at the USSR embassy, was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL SUBSIDIES -- In 1985 the Cultural Development Fund had to spend Z11.231 billion to cover the losses of the artistic insitutions. In 1984 it had to spend Z9,081,100,000 for this purpose. The largest losses were incurred in decreasing order by the following institutions: dramatic theaters, operas, symphonic orchestras, and operettas. Popular entertainment made a profit of Z7.2 million compared with Z86.9 million in 1984. Some 107 million spectators frequented cinemas compared with 127.6 million in 1984, and circus shows were watched by 3.6 million patrons compared with 4.2 million in 1984. The patronage of discoteques increased from 509,000 in 1984 to 595,000 in 1985. [Summary] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2-3 Aug 86 p 3 AU]

MESSAGES EXCHANGED AT MOSCOW TOTU-RYZHKOV MEETING

AU072101 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Moscow 5 Aug (AGERPRES) -- On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, a warm message of friendship, good health, and new successes was conveyed to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of prosperity to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Likewise, on behalf of the leadership of the party and the state of the SR of Romania, comradely greetings and best wishes were conveyed to Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers expressed thanks for the message and asked that warmest wishes for health and personal happiness the conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for new successes and ever greater achievements to the friendly Romanian people, on behalf of comrade M.S. Gorbachev and on his own behalf.

The exchange of message took place on the occasion of N.I. Ryzhkov receiving Comrade Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania.

During the working meeting, the course of Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation and ways of developing and diversifying it were analyzed.

The meeting was attended by A.K. Antonov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international cooperation; and Traina Dudas, Romanian's ambassador to the USSR.

STOIAN MEETS SHAMIR, OTHERS IN TEL AVIV

AU081916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tel Aviv AGERPRES 8/8/1986 -- Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now visiting Israel, met Yitzhaq Shamir, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairsa of the State of Isreal.

Yitzhaq Shamir appreciated highly the activity and preoccupations of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania with solving the Middle East problems, as well as his initiatives regarding international detente, disarmament and providing peace in the world.

The interview occasioned an exchange of opinions on the evolution of the bilateral relations as well as on certain current international issues. The sides expressed satisfaction at the evolution of the relations between the two countries to continue the efforts for a further development of the relations between Romania and Israel, particularly in the field of economic collaboration and cooperation.

The sides also exchanged views on the current international problems, stressing the need for an intensification of efforts in view of solving the Middle East problems. Ion Stoian presented the Romanian stance on the ways to solve the conflict in the zone. During the talks the sides underscored the need to step up efforts for a passage to the implementaion of concrete measures in the field of disarmament, detente, security and international cooperation.

During his visit of Israel Ion Stoian also met and talked with Uzi Baram, general secretary of the Israel Labour Party, Elazar Granot, general secretary of the Mapam [United Workers Party] of Israel, as well as with members of government and other Israeli officials.

SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA RATIFIED

AU081638 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 08/08/1986 -- The ratification instruments of the agreement on social security between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah, signed in Tripoli on March 5, 1985, were exchanged in Bucharest on Friday August 8.

The instruments are exchanged by Traian Pop, Romanian deputy foreign minister, and Ibrahim Guedira, director general of the Social Security Fund of the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah.

POP, VADUVA MEET YEMENI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU101729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/8/1986 -- Consultations were conducted in Bucharest between a delegation of the Romanian Foreign Affairs Ministry, led by Traian Pop, deputy minister, and a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, led by Mohammad Ahmad al-Iryani, deputy minister.

The Yemeni chief delegate was received by Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. On the occasion the stage was examined reached by bilateral relations in the political, economic, cultural and other domains of joint interest and opinions were exchanged on current international questions.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMY PLANS SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU081656 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1635 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Havana AGERPRES 8/8/1986 -- A protocol on the coordination of the national economy plans of Romania and Cuba for 1986-1990 was signed in Havana by Ion Ceausescu, first vice-chairman, minister-secretary of state at the State Planning Committee, and Jose Lopez Moreno, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, president of the Central Planning Board.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU081904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/8/1986 -- On Friday, August 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Nathu Ram Verma who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of India to Romania.

Handing over his letters of credence Ambassador Nathu Ram Verma said that he had been entrusted with the pleasant mission of conveying President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and the best wishes from the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh, and the friendly Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity from the government and people of India.

The address the ambassador presented on the occasion highlights the traditional Romanian-Indian relations of friendship and cooperation, the prospects of expanding economic cooperation and goods exchanges between Romania and India and expresses the wish to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation. Stressing that both states' stance on international questions are similar or very close, the address assesses Romania's efforts towards the cessatin of the arms rce, towards disarmament, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of the new international economic order, the settlement of the major problems of the present-day world in the peoples interests.

Receiving the letters of credence President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed and conveyed the president of the Republic of India the best wishes of health and personal happiness, and the friendly Indian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

In his address the Romanian head of state emphasised the fine links of friendship and cooperation between romania and India -- grounded on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect -- and stressed that all conditions were in place so that, through joint efforts, these ties further expand and consolidate for the benefit of the friendly Romanian and Indian peoples, in the interest of the general cause of peace and international understanding.

Socialist Romania, the address further shows, militates for the lessening of tension in the world, for disarmament, for a policy of peace, independence and broad cooperation among peoples.

The address sets forth Romania's stand on the need to eradicate underdevelopment and build the new world economic order. The conviction is expressed that Romania and India will further cooperate actively for a constructive solution to all the major problems facing our epoch.

After the presentation of credentials President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed with Ambassador Nathu Ram Verma.

The credential presentation ceremony was attended by Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister, and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential and State Council secretary.

GROUP PROTESTS ADVENTIST CHURCH DESTRUCTION

LD081507 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Bucharest said Romanian authorities have begun demolishing a Seventh-Day Adventist Church center in Bucharest, whose members staged a rare protest against its destruction. They said workmen yesterday began to remove window frames and the roof of the building, which stands in an area under redevelopment in the center of the capital. The British-based religious-rights organization, Keston College, reported yesterday that 200 members of the church occupied the church and adjoining buildings late last month. The report said the occupiers were demanding guarantees of space elsewhere to construct an alternative church center. Gestures of opposition to the communist government are unusual in Romania. Diplomats in Bucharest say the Romanian authorities keep tight control of evangelical sects like the Adventists and the Baptists.

ION NICOLAE RECEIVED BY COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

AU091729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/8/1986 -- President Virgilio Barco Vargas of Colombia received Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, personal envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the inauguration ceremony of the new Colombian head of state.

Messages were exchanged on the occasion between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of Colombia.

The wish was expressed that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Colombia cooperate for the expansion and intensification of bilateral links and the need was underscored to place emphasis on the possibility of cooperation between the two states in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural areas.

Ion M. Nicolae had talks with personalities of the political and economic life of Colombia, with Colombian businessmen when possibilities were analysed of expanding the cooperation between Romania and Colombia in various domains of mutual interests.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ALGERIAN ENVOY

AU011156 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1042 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/8/1986 -- On Friday, August 1, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Snagov Abdenour Bekka, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Bucharest, on the conclusion of his mission in Romania.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere.

DANUBE-BUCHAREST CANAL CONSTRUCTION SITE OPENED

AU051515 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1437 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/8/1986 -- A youth construction site opened on August 5 along the route of the future Danube-system which will make Bucharest a Danubian port. Along several years, the young construction workers will perform operations amounting to 2.28 thousand million lei in terms of value.

The Danube-Bucharest ship canal will also provide for an efficient use of the Arges River for both irrigations and power generation and water supply to localities and economic units along the route.

The meeting (?on the opening of) construction works on the Danube-Bucharest canal youth national site was attended by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth.

PEJIC MEETS WITH LIBYANS, DISCUSSES SUMMIT

LD081114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dragoslav Pejic was in Tripoli on 6 and 7 August, where he had consultations with officials of the Libyan foreign ministry on the activities of the nonaligned and the forthcoming eighth conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

In exhaustive talks with Muftakhar Madi [name as received], member of the Secretariat of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, views were exchanged on the most important questions which will be examined at the forthcoming summit in Harare, particularly on the explosive situation in southern Africa, the Middle East, the situation in the Mediterranean and the critical position of the developing countries.

Both sides stressed the need for the more active involvement of the Nonaligned Movement in resolving all these questions, which are of vital importance for the independence, security and development of the nonaligned countries.

REPORTAGE ON MAMULA TALKS WITH SOVIET ARMY GENERAL

Cooperation Discussed

LD081548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today Army General Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who is paying a brief visit to our country.

Talks between the federal secretary for national defense and the visitor from the friendly socialist country focused on the further development of inter-army cooperation. The talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were attended by Rear Admiral Petar Simic, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The reception and talks were also attended by Major General Vyacheslav Pronin, military, naval and air attache of the USSR Armed Forces to Yugoslavia. Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev today also met Georgije Jovicic, chairman of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

General Departs

LD091215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Army General Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who had been paying a brief visit to our country, left Belgrade today. At Batajnica airport the visitor from the friendly socialist country was seen off by Rear Admiral Petar Simic, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Also present were Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy to Yugoslavia, and Major General Vyacheslav Pronin, military, naval and air attache.

DJURANOVIC HEADS DELEGATION TO PAKISTAN

LD101208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency member Vesselin Djuranovic arrived on a three-day working and friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan today. Djuranovic was welcomed at Islamabad airport by Pakistan's National Assembly President Hamid Nasir Chatha, members of the government, senators, deputies and non-aligned ambassadors to Pakistan.

Besides Djuranovic, the Yugoslav delegation includes Federal Foreign Trade Secretary Sava Vojkov and Federal Foreign Affairs Assistance Secretary Jovan Pecenovic.

Numerous press commentaries here stressing the identical nature of views held by Yugoslavia and Pakistan on many international and regional issues and the extensive possibilities for the promotion of economic and other forms of cooperation between the two countries bear witness to the importance attributed to the Yugoslav delegation's visit to Pakistan.

The press commentaries particularly stress the importance of the movement of non-alignment, of which both countries are members, in the fight for world peace. Yugoslavia's special role as one of the founders of the movement is also underlined.

REPORTAGE ON CULAFIC DISCUSSIONS ON SECURITY

Meets With Algerian FLN Member

LD091516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Budav, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for internal affairs, today met M'hamed Hadj Yala, minister of interior and localities and member of the FLN Politburo of Algeria, and had extensive talks with him. As well as cooperation between the internal affairs organs of the two nonaligned friendly countries, Culafic and Yala discussed some issues concerning the suppression of international terrorism and various forms of organized international crime.

Both sides expressed the readiness and need to take further measures to suppress international terror. Terrorism, as well as other forms of international crime, is not confined to state borders and it is therefore of joint interest and great importance for the world's security to oppose all forms of threat to human lives and material goods. The two countries have coordinated views on the questions of terrorism. Yugoslavia and Algeria will continue to give support to liberation movements, and also wage a merciless struggle against all the forms of organized international terrorism. They also reached agreement whereby they will continue to develop and promote cooperation between the two departments [of internal affairs] as regards all the other issues in the interst of the security of the two countries, which was assessed to contribute to the successful development of comprehensive friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria.

Meets With Austrian Counterpart

LD102132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Budva, August 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Internal Affairs Secretary Dobroslav Culafic met here today with his Austrian counterpart Karl Blecha who is holidaying in Yugoslavia.

Culafic and Blecha assessed that the cooperation between the two countries' internal affairs organs was developing satisfactorily.

Special emphasis was laid on cooperation in combating international terrorism which is taking on drastic and dangerous proportions. Culafic and Blecha stressed the need to enhance cooperation in fighting all other forms of organized international crime.

LCY CC ADOPTS POSITIONS ON ECONOMIC POLICY

AU081049 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 86 p 1, 3

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee yesterday adopted positions on the ideopolitical questions of implementing development and economic policy in 1986 and on the tasks of the LC and other subjective forces in overcoming unfavorable economic trends and implementing economic stabilization.

At its second session, the LCY Central Committee discussed current problems in implementing development and economic policy in 1986 and, starting from the views of the 13th LCY Congress, established specific tasks of the LC and other subjective socialist forces in halting unfavorable economic trends, increasing production and exports, overcoming basic generators of inflation, and realizing development and economic policy in this year as successfully as possible. In doing this, the LC started primarily from the complex nature of problems in economic development and the possible grave consequences of present unfavorable trends on the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and on our further economic, social, and cultural development. The Central Committee is of the opinion that we are obliged to do this by what was expressed at the 13th LCY Congress -- unity, readiness, resoluteness, and the sense of necessity that the existing situation be more significantly changed toward overcoming the gap between the real situation and the essential tenents of the LC and our society on the further development of socialist self-management and production forces.

The LCY Central Committee assesses that economic trends in the first half of this year are not in first half of this year are not in conformity with the aims and tasks of the Medium-Term Plan, of the development and economic policy, and of the economic stabilization policy on the whole. The increase of industrial production is slowing down, exports are decreasing, and the balance of payment deficits is on the rise. Public expenditure, communal spending, and personal consumption have exceeded the established policy and the income realized. The position of associated labor organizations in income distribution is aggravating further and their power of accumulation and reproduction and the efficacy of production are decreasing. Inflation is rising to a very high level and negatively affecting the standard of living of working people. The main cause of those trends and of the aggravation of the economic crisis lies in the slow and incomplete implementation of the tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the ultimate establishment of economic policy measures, delay in the development of socialist self-management, in opposition and inadequate organization, and in the insufficient engagement of the LCY and all other subjective forces in performing the tasks of development and economic policy and economic stabilization in general.

In order to overcome the economic crisis and other phenomena in society which are of the nature of a crisis, and in order to fulfil all the tasks of the 13th LCY Congress, the LCY must be more active and its ideological, action, and organizational unity must be strengthened, above all from the point of view of establishing and realizing the operational programs of activity in the mobilization of working people and citizens to realize specific tasks in the struggle for economic stabilization in every basic organization of associated labor, and every local, self-management, and sociopolitical community and organization.

LC organs and organizations, and especially central and provincial LC committees have a special responsibility and obligation in the struggle to halt unfavorable tendencies in the economy and in performing tasks of socioeconomic development in this year. They are obliged to start political action in organizations of associated labor, in self-management organs, delegate assemblies, and especially in the councils of associated labor and other organs and organizations, a political action on the realization of the tasks of economic stabilizations in this year. The LCY Central Committee points out the need for resolutely overcoming all opposition, hesitation, and the activity of statist, technobureaucratic, and other forces that oppose the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and further development of socialist self-management.

It is particularly stressed that it is unacceptable and damaging to reopen dilemmas about questions on which accords have been reached and the LCY policy adopted. Stressing the need for a timely and comprehensive preception of the effects of the measures being undertaken and the need to fully inform the public about the substance and effect of these measures, the LC must resolutely oppose the climate of mistrust and of an unfounded and malicious criticism of the activities of the self-managing and state organs which makes the implementation of the set policy difficult.

The Central Committee particularly points out the need for intensified activities of the communists in the direction of a wider involvement of the working people and citizens, and all the organized subjective forces of society in the institutions of the delegate and political system as a whole, and in strengthening the reponsibility of the institutions of this system at all levels from the commune to the republic, the provinces, and the federation for the implementation of the policy adopted and the elimination of the present economic and other difficulties on the road of further successful development of our society.

The LCY Central Committee assesses that the present unfavorable trends are leading to a further deterioration of the economic crisis. Therefore the LC and all other organized socialist forces of our society must resolutely and concretely become involved in cutting short the unfavorable trends and implementing the key tasks of the economic and development policy and of economic stabilization. The situation demands maximum mobilization, organization, and responsibility. Therefore, the LCY Central Committee extends full support to the basic course of measures and activities undertaken by the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly for the purpose of overcoming the unfavorable tendencies in economic trends and of ensuring more stable and equal conditions for economic operations, because this course is in harmony with the positions of the 13th LCY Congress and creates the conditions for the implementation of the Long Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Starting from the tasks and obligations that the 13th LCY Congress established in its resolutions, the Central Committee in particular stresses the need to do the following:

To elaborate and adopt the second stage of the implemenatation of the Long Term Economic Stabilization Program on the basis of a greater affirmation of economic laws and the market.

To ensure a resolute turn in society in the struggle against inflation and to strongly tighten up financial discipline -- especially in national banks, commercial bands, and associated labor organizations -- all on the basis of a complete and elaborate program of activities and measures.

To ensure that the self-managing socioeconomic position of workers in associated labor is strengthened and that associated labor organizations are made capable of becoming economically efficient commodity producers, as well as to ensure their responsibility for the results of their business operations.

To intensify the work at the SFRY Assembly so that by the end of this year one can adopt the unified strategy of the technological development of the country and the unified strategy of joining the international division of labor.

To make the policy of relying on our own operational forces as soon as possible.

To accelerate the adoption and realization of joint development plans in individual economic sectors and of joint programs of development of production and exports in accordance with the mid-term plan for the development of the country.

The LCY Central Committee stresses the need to engage all subjective forces early in establishing the development and economic policy for 1987.

The LCY must struggle to achieve the position in which it is generally accepted that one can ensure a more permanent way out of the economic difficulties and create real prospects for successful social development by means of greater and more creative work, strengthening the qualitative elements of production, and activating one's own creative forces.

This requires that the decline in the participation of associated labor organizations in the social product be halted as soon as possible and that a gradual increase in this participation be ensured, that the present deviations from adopted policy of prersonal incomes distribution be overcome, and that their movement in accordance with the realized work and business results and the established relations in distribution be secured. The organizations and organs of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslvia have a special role and responsibility in performing these tasks.

The LCY Central Committee will directly engage in the implementation of these positions through realizing its work programs and through the activity of each one of its members.

Starting from assessments and positions adopted at this session, and on the basis of the operational program, the LCY Central Committee Presidium will instigate and follow the activity of the LC and other subjective forces in performing the tasks set at this session and inform the LCY Central Committee about this, the LCY Central Committee position points out.

The following two passages appear boxed within the body of the item.

Faster Changes

Through resolute activity at self-managing organs, delegate assemblies, and other institutions of the political system, one can successfully overcome statist-bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies and mobilize self-managing social subjects to find a way out of the crisis, performing efficient economic activities and operations [privredjivanje i poslovanje], and joining the international division of labor and modern scientific-technologicial process on an equal footing.

The Central Committee points out the necessity in this connection of speeding up the work on the changes in the political system in accordance with the Critical Analysis of the Political System and the results of the public debate about it.

The Call on the Class

The LCY Central Committee obliges communists and calls upon all working people in organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities to continue and itensify their activity and to engage to the maximum extent in the struggle to increase labor productivity, make fuller use of all factors of production, make economic activities more efficient, and do so by supporting the measures of economic policy and economic system, of the federal, republican, and provincial organs for stimulating production and exports, strengthening the material base of self-management, and reducing inflation. This is the way to increase income, to satisfy personal and common needs more widely to increase personal incomes, and to solve the problems of the standard of living more rapidly.

REPORTAGE ON 'CONCERN' OVER SLOVENIAN 'NATIONALISM'

Kucan CC Speech

AU101403 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 86 p4

"[Passage" from speech of President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia Milan Kucan at the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 24 July]

[Text] We must be concerned about the articles on Slovenia and the Slovenes in public information media in some other republics not in all, but nevertheless in a sufficently worrying volume and with a sufficiently pronounced and worrying tendency. Such writing has particularly intensified after the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia and the youth congress in Krsko, and especially after some speeches by youth delegates at the Federal Youth Congress. This has continued in some aspects especially in the reports of the television pool on the discussions at the 13th LCY Congress.

I do not want to generalize but what must cause concern to us on the basis of these writings is that certain pronouncedly negative sterotypes are being created about Slovenia and the Slovenes. This is not a stereotype, say, concerning possible onesided, insufficiently critical, and insufficiently constructive activities by party and other leaderships of our republic about which, of course, polemics, discussions, and dialogue are always possible and may be useful, but a stereotype referring to the nation and therefore causing concern.

Part of the fault for all this certainly lies with us and on the speeches which we have talked about, and we have stressed that everybody who makes a public speech, especially when he advances radical and far reaching proposals, bears responsibility for the ideological presentation to the public, for a poorly argued and inadequate presentation kills the idea. It concerned numerous good ideas and positions which would have received support in the Yugoslav public at large had they been presented in a different way. We must therefore analyze and perceive what we insufficiently take into consideration in our every political, ideological, economic, cultural, and other speech from the viewpoint of the relationships in all of Yugoslavia, and what they mean from the viewpoint of the country as a whole. We probably do not take sufficiently into account where and why the opinion is created in Yugoslavia that in this crisis situation the Slovenes, or rather Slovenia, or more correctly the Slovene economy, gain some kind of inflation rent.

This is a matter which we ourselves must analyze and assess. It is also necessary to discover the reasons why some of the public information media -- and it is not difficult to determine which these organs are -- are so tendentiously inclined against the situation in Slovenia. They also instigate nationalism in Slovenia and make our ideopolitical action very difficult.

BORBA Commentary

AU091725 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, August -- Slovenes (and not only them but also members of other peoples and nationalities who live in the SR of Slovenia) are more and more dissatisfied and unreconciled (which certainly is a good sign) with the picture of them and their republic that is being painted in other parts of Yugoslavia, because the gap between this fictitious and arranged representation and the truth is too big and is more difficult to tolerate than it was in the past, although even then the picture was onesided, which is to say incorrect.

Until recently, Slovenes were presented (or rather pictured) outside Slovenia as being almost supernaturally industrious, thrifty, and peaceful people, and now they are presented as selfish, lacking solidarity, as "wreckers" of unity, separatists, and almost exploiters. [passage omitted]

This "new phenomenon" was discussed as a serious sociopolitical problem at the recent session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia. Not only "others," but also their onesidedness and shortcomings were blamed for the present situation.

Some Slovene public information media are also making their "contribution" to complicate the situation and to pour oil on the fire. Among the media, the magazine TELEKS, published by DELO, has been leading recently; it very promptly reports and "deciphers," acording to its own feelings and views, all the little articles and statements in other republics which advance a fabricated picture of Solvenia and the Slovenes. [paragraph continues]

"Processed" and "spiced" in this way, this picture appears much more ugly and rough than is evident in the onesided and tendencious articles and statements published and advertised in some organs in other republics.

Some Slovene "farsighted" journalists and even writers (such as Tone Partljic) use these "polluted materials" for writing petty politicking and scheming chatty and humorous pieces which suggest to the Slovene reader that virtually all the people in the other republics are hostile toward the Slovenes and envy them for everything, even for having as neighbors the Austrians and the Italians and not the Bulgarians, the Albanians, and the Greeks as others have (as if the Austrians and the Italians are better as nations than other neighboring nations), that the Slovenes are really and in every respect different from other Yugoslav peoples, and so forth.

The assertions are also openly launched to the effect that democracy reigns in Slovenia and repression in other parts of the country, that the Slovenes are in favor of democracy and decentralization, but the Serbs, for instance, are in favor of centralism, and so forth. A thesis is also launched about the existence of an alleged disharmony between the strivings of the "Slovene public" and what "the Slovene political structure" advocates within the Yugoslav framework, and it is alleged that Slovene political representatives are not sufficiently persistent in advocating the positions of their republic, that they are too lukewarm, that they give in on essential and principled questions (this is a favorite theme of Dimiter Rupel) and in this way "create the opinion among the Yugoslav public at large that is easy to deal with the Slovenes. . ." [passage omitted]

Regardless of the subjective intentions of the authors, all this scribbling (outside Slovenia and in Slovenia itself) is in the service of the European and world anticommunist "movement" which is bothered by the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management. Therefore, such petty political sniping is not in the least innocent and harmless. Therefore, the question of responsibility (and culture) of those responsible in some editorial boards which order and publish such destructive texts arises to an increased extent.

The question also arises as to why not only forums, but above all public and cultural workers fail to square the accounts and deal with such activities (not in general and blanket terms, but quite specifically, publicly and with good arguments, without administrative and similar measures which bring more harm than good) even when events, occurrences, and people in other communities are falsely and tendenciously presented in "one's own" community and not merely when "others" write in this way about "my" community, and why uncultured and irresponsible public activities by "others" are taken almost as a cause and an excuse for destructive writing and statements in "one's own" community. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD081444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Pristina, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference has requested all municipal SAWP Conferences to draw up in a week at the latest concrete programs for implementing the measures of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current situation in Kosovo. The programs must contain very precise tasks and the executors and time limits for carrying them out.

This was concluded at today's consultative meeting in the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference with the presidents and secretaries of the municipal conferences, which discussed the tasks of the largest mass sociopolitical organization in implementing the tasks of the Presidency and Presidium on the situation in this province.

It was critically noted that the SAWP has not been included in this action, but has remained virtually on the outside. This broad front has not, it was said, carried out a controlling role in the implementation of these measures. There is no justification, it was said, for this political action to be postponed until fall because of summer vacations or other reasons.

The SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium called for greater involvement of all subjective forces in this political action, and announced changes in its own work. Budislav Vujisic, secretary of the SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, announced that a so called decision on responsibility will shortly be adopted. It will specify that it is the duty of the Presidium and conferences to assess its own work and the work of every individual in the SAWP forum at least once every 6 months. We must begin with ourselves, he said, because this will give us the moral right, strength and authority to demand responsibility from others for the failure to carry out set tasks.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION -- Belgrade, August 9 (TANJUG) -- The factories working as part of the associated enterprises "Minel" of Belgrade produced 46 billion dinars (around 115 million dollars) worth of equipment for the power, processing, and food industries in the first half of this year, or double the value of the production recorded in the first half of 1985. Around 20 percent of the output in boilers, transformers, industrial bakeries, meat processing lines, and other equipment were delivered to foreign partners. The 18 "Minel" factories, with around 15,000 employees, will deliver a total of 60 million dollars worth of products to partners in Algeria, Malaysia, Iraq, Iran, Belgium, the Soviet Union and other countries by the end of the year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0506 GMT 9 Aug 86 LD]

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MORE DISTRICTS REPORT HARVEST RESULTS TO ALIA

AU111531 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 6 August broadcasts a 5-minute text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, by the Skrapar District AWP Committee, reporting the completion of the wheat harvest and other economic successes. According to the letter, the average wheat yield over an unspecified acreage was "24 quintals per hectare or 0.3 quintals per hectare above the plan, with an over-plan production of 4,000 quintals." Over the first 7 months of 1986 Skrapar District exceeded its general industrial production plan by 7 percent, and its export plan by 7 percent.

Tirana ATA English at 0735 GMT on 7 August carries a report on harvest results from Fier District. Fier District has realized its wheat production plan, producing 31,000 quintals more than last year. The bean production plan was exceeded by an unspecified sum.

Tirana Domestic Service at 1800 GMT on 10 August broadcasts a 5-minute text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia by the Pogradec District AWP Committee, reporting on harvest and economic results. According to the letter, Pogradec District has overfulfilled its wheat production plan by 4,000 quintals. The district's 7-month general industrial production plan was exceeded by 6.2 percent and its export plan by 8.9 percent.

ALIA GREETS TRANSPORT WORKERS JUBILEE MEETING

AU101352 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Jubilee Meeting on Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Creation of the Sector of Transport -- Greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 10 (ATA) -- On August 9, a jubilee meeting was organised on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the sector of transport in one of the halls of the Museum of National History.

Attending it were vanguard working people, specialists and cadres of the road, railway and naval transport, heroes of socialist labour, veterans and other guests.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bektishi, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Vangel Cerrava, and other comrades.

Amidst the applauses of those present Comrade Vangjel Cerrava read out the greeting of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Ramiz Alia addressed to the working people of communications on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of our national transport. It said among others:

Forty years have elapsed since the day when the first enterprise of transport in new Albania was created. These are years pertaining to a period of struggles and victories of the people under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha regarding the development communication in the level of one of the most important branches of our economy as well. Through their self-denying work, the working people of transport have succeeded the continuous increase of the volume of production and with all their forces have proceeded the vigorous development of our socialist country.

The complex and diversified system of our transport has increased the possibilities for economic links among the branches of production, between industry and agriculture, the producers and consumers, among the districts and zones of the country. It has been and remains a factor of social, cultural progress and civilisation.

The party and people respect the difficult and noble work of the drivers, machinists and seamen, who through their untiring activity have animated and made more dynamic our economy.

The level reached in communications makes possible that its branches function as a unique system in harmony with each other, with a high effectiveness to respond quickly the growing tasks the party and our socialist development lay. The new organisations and technologies introduced ever more in transport too will make it possible that every production turned out by industry or agriculture be transported in time among the consumers. They will contribute to a better meeting of the needs of the peoples.

The great tasks of the vigorous development of our country during the 8th Five Year Plan ask for more efforts concerning the priority to be given to most mass and less expensive transports, like the railway, naval and river transport, continuing with the extension and further development of the road transport in remote zones.

The plans elaborated by the party will make possible that important steps be made to improve the park of road means and extension of the streets.

Let the honourable task you have, the example of your vanguard fellows and the great events we will have, the 9th Congress and its 45th anniversary of its founding inspire you for greater results.

The greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with attention and cheers for our glorious party of labour.

The speech on the occasion was held by the Minister of Communications Luan Babameto. Speaking of the 40 year long road of the development of our national transport, he pointed out amongst others that this vital branch of our socialist economy was consolidated on the basis of the line and orientations of the party and the teachings of our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. During this period, transport is developed non stop responding ever better the needs of the economy.

Transport has contributed to the consolidation of the defensive capacities of the country, strengthening of the economic, political and cultural relations among all the zones, even the most remote ones of the country and to the extension of the relations with the countries where our export-import products are sent. Today the sector of tansport has 36 thousand working people, besides others working in the transport in other sectors. At present our transport carries out within some hours the volume of work carried out within a year in 1938. As against 1980, the railway transport of goods has increased 11 times. In 1985 there travelled 8.5 times more passengers than in 1960. Characteristic of the development of transport is the consolidation of all the kinds of it and particular the development with priority of the railway transport which only during the last 5 year plan increased 27 percent. The sea ports are extended and strengthened.

Then he spoke of the perspectives that the 8th Five Year Plan opens for transport, which will develop further thus meeting ever better the needs of the people and the economy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG PARLIAMENTARY VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU111752 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received a parliamentary delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany headed by the President of the Bundestag Dr. Philipp Jenninger.

The talks dwelled on the development of bilateral relations and noted with satisfaction that their state is good and that cooperation between the two states is developing successfully, especially in the economic field. Both the economic potential of the FRG and the achievements scored by Bulgaria in the techno-scientific field offer favourable conditions in this respect. The striving to seek and apply progressive forms of economic interaction advantageous to both countries is indicative.

In this connection the talks noted the role of the two parliaments. It was stressed that the dialogue established between them is creating good preconditions and assisting the promotion of contacts.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke of the development of Bulgaria, of the tasks which the Bulgarian people are currently solving and of their striving to make full use of the achievements of the techno-scientific revolution.

He dwelled on the strained international situation, stressing that the policy of confrontation has no future and that new political thinking is necessary in the nuclear age. The USSR and the other socialist countries have set an example with their constructive proposals.

The two sides were unanimous that the parliaments can contribute to understanding among the peoples and to trust among the states and that they can play an active role in the process of detente and in the averting of the nuclear catastrophe.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

Tanchev Receives Parliamentarians

AU111756 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.) and first vice president of the State Council, received the parliamentary delegation of the F.R.G. headed by Dr Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag.

Mr Petur Tanchev stressed the importance of the BCP-B.Z.N.S. unity for the advancement of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He indicated that in its active international work, the Bulgarian Agrarian Party entirely supports Bulgaria's peaceloving policy seeking goodneighbourliness in the Balkans and turning the area into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, detente and disarmament in the world.

Mr Petur Tanchev familiarized the West German M.P.S with the activities of the B.Z.N.S. parliamentary faction and pointed to the role of interparliamentary contacts for peace and international cooperation. He emphasized that the latest major Soviet initiatives point the correct road to a radical improvement of the international situation.

On behalf of the delegaticn, Dr Phillip Jenninger expressed satisfaction with their visit and with the opportunity to see Bulgaria's achievements. The president of the Bundestag remarked that the cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a manifestation of peaceful coexistence, and he expressed the hope that it will be further promoted in the interests of both countries and in the conditions of lasting peace.

NIGERIAN VISITS, DISCUSSES TRADE, RELIGION

AU111759 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 11 Aug 86

["Broad Vistas for Bulgaro-Nigerian Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Association, visiting this country was the Nigerian businessman Chief Moshood Kashimawo Olawale Abiola, a prominent publisher, shipowner and banker. He visited a number of industrial and farming projects and showed particular interest in food industry and shipbuilding enterprises.

Chief Moshood Abiola was received for talks by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, and by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They discussed the opportunities and prospects for expanding mutual trade and economic cooperation.

During his visit, Chief Abiola also showed interest in the organization and work of the religious denominations. He met Metropolitan Pankratiy of Stara Zagora, chairman of the Department for Ecumenical and Peacemaking Work and Inter-Church Relations of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, with Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations, and with the Chief Mufti Mr Miran Topchiev. The guest visited the Alexander Nevsky memorial church in Sofia and Sofia's central mosque where he attended a Friday prayer.

Before he left Bulgaria, Chief Moshood Abiola met the press to share his excellent impressions of Bulgaria, to tell about the broad vistas opening up to the promotion of mutually advantageous cooperation, as well as to express his conviction that Bulgarian Muslims and the adherents to all other faiths enjoy full freedom of religion in this country.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 11 AUGUST

AU111135 Sofia BTA in English 1040 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- Mr. Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Ethiopia, left this country today. He was on a friendly official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr. Peter Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES PRC ENVOY, HOLDS DISCUSSIONS

AU111723 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek received Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague [17 August]. Together they assessed mutual Czechoslovak-Chinese relations and exchanged views on some aspects of the current international situation.

CPCZ CC AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION MEETS 6 AUG

AU081749 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Prague, (Z) -- The CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for Agriculture and Food held a meeting in Prague on 6 August, with its chairman Frantisek Pitra, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the chair.

The commission discussed the tasks of the agricultural-food complex arising from the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee on the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the executive state plan for 1987 and the procedures of party agencies and organizations to ensure them. The commission further assessed a draft of a Uniform Plan for the Development of Science and Technology of the Agricultural-Industrial Complex in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which concretizes the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress with regard to speeding up the achievement of scientific-technical progress and the perfection of its planned management.

In a discussion a number of themes and recommendations aimed at further enriching and more thoroughly implementing the proposed measures were submitted. The agricultural commission also assessed the analysis of the causes of the continuing shortcomings in the growing of sugar beet and in sugar production, and the submitted packet of measures aimed at making their production and usage more effective.

BRIEFS

LENART IN NOVE ZAMKY, KOMARNO -- Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a visit among farmers and food industry workers of the districts of Nove Zamky and Komarno today. He inquired chiefly about preparations for corn harvest and about the processing of vegetables and fruit. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 11 Aug 86 LD]

PITRA IN PISEK DISTRICT -- Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has paid a working visit to the agricultural workers of the South Bohemian region. He met the leading workers of agricultural production, workers of plant production, mechanizers and drivers of combine harvesters. During the discussions in the seed cultivation state farm in Pisek District, he was interested in the organization and progress of the harvest, in the comprehensive character of all work, state of technology and quality of work, above all in reaching the lowest possible percentage of losses of grain. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 11 Aug 86 LD]

HERRMANN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT WITH GREEK CP LEADER

LD112123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Athens, 11 Aug (ADN) -- The proposals by the Soviet Union for a world free of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 form a solid basis for constructive steps toward disarmament. This was emphasized by the general secretary of the Greek CP, Kharilaos Florakis, and Joachim Herrmann, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, in Athens today.

They emphasized the support of their parties for nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones in central Europe, the Balkans, and in other parts of the world. The joint efforts must be aimed at stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading into space.

Florakis underlined that the Greek Communists devote much attention to strengthening the peace movement and including the broadest circles of the population in the struggle against the nuclear threat, and against U.S. nuclear weapons and bases on their territory. He gave a briefing on the struggle of his party for the creation of a popular movement for preserving the social interests of workers and safeguarding the democratic development of Greece.

The GDR is continuing its policy of a dialogue for peace and disarmament and especially supports all peace initiatives that serve the aim of removing all mass destruction weapons, Herrmann said.

MITTAG BRIEFS CUBAN CP OFFICIAL ON POLICIES

LD112314 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Guenter Mittag today briefed Jaime Hernandez-Baquero-Crumbet, head of the study delegation from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, on the GDR's experiences in economic and social policy. The member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary explained the SED's economic strategy up to the year 2000. Both sides noted that GDR-Cuban cooperation was developing and deepening successfully and for mutual benefit. Guenter Mittag said that it was a matter of honor to expand the internationalist relations to the first American socialist country. In the next few days, the Cuban communist delegation will acquaint itself with the methods of the SED economic strategy in combines and central institutions of the GDR.

ECONOMIC PLAN TARGETS SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED

AU081241 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR working people, with their creative initiatives, contributed in July to guaranteeing high and dynamic economic growth. The economy strategy aimed at intensification is being further successfully implemented. Altogether the plan targets for July were fulfilled and purposefully overfulfilled. According to preliminary statistical data, the produced national income rose by 4.3 percent by end of July compared with the same period last year.

In the industrial ministries sector, net production increased by 8.6 percent. The overfulfillment of the national economic plan was increased to M1.6 billion. Labor productivity increased by 8.7 percent. Costs per M100 of goods production were decreased by 2.0 percent. Industrial goods production increased by 4.3 percent.

The high pace in developing and introducing key technologies on a broad basis was maintained. The production of office and personal computers increased by 123 percent by the end of July compared with last year. For semiconductor elements and electronic components the production increase amounted to 15 percent, for combined facilities for control and supervision 15 percent, for small data processing equipment 11 percent, and for electronic typewriters 51 percent. The production of industrial robots increased by 16 percent.

In the production of consumer goods for the people, the national economic plan was fulfilled 103.3 percent; the plan lead is M1.5 billion. Retail trade turnover increased by 4.3 percent compared to last year, including for industrial goods by 6.1 percent.

By the end of July, 121,655 apartments had been built and modernized; this means a plan fulfillment of 104.6 percent. Thus the living conditions for another 365,000 citizens improved. In the capital of Berlin 17,561 apartments were completed. The construction sector increased net production by 6.6 percent and achieved a plan lead of M246 million. Labor productivity increased by 7.2 percent. Costs were decreased by 2.0 percent.

In agriculture the plan lead of the state procurement by the end of July was 41,800 tons regarding slaughter animals, 306,400 tons of milk, and 29 million eggs. So far grain has been harvested from 40 percent of the cultivated area. The green fodder harvest has been brought in from 84 percent of the area.

In the foodstuffs economy and agricultural technology sectors net production increased by 7.5 percent. Forestry has made available 214,200 cubic meters of raw timber above the plan targets.

In the post and telecommunication sector a performance increase of 3 percent was achieved, including an increase of 3.8 percent for the telephone and telegraph sector.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by the end of July:

	Net production	Labor productivity	Reduction in prime costs
	.....	in percent	.....
Coal and energy	5.9	5.0	2.8
Ore-mining, metallurgy, and potash	9.5	9.9	2.0
Chemical industry	7.3	7.9	0.6
Electrotechnology/electronics	13.4	13.4	3.5
Heavy engineering and installation construction	8.7	9.0	2.5
Machine tool and processing machinery building	13.3	13.6	3.1

General engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building	10.1	10.3	2.4
Light industry	6.2	7.4	1.3
Glass and ceramics industry	6.4	6.7	2.2
Bezirk-administered industry and food industry	7.7	8.0	1.6
Geology	12.8	9.9	4.3

In Bezirk administered industry the following growth in net production and production of finished goods for the people for every working day, as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net production	Finished products for the people in percent	Reduction in prime costs
Capital, Berlin	14.6	6.8	2.8
Cottbus	11	6.6	1.4
Dresden	11.2	5.2	2.3
Erfurt	13.9	5.9	2.7
Frankfurt	11.8	9.3	3.1
Gera	10.8	2.7	2.2
Halle	9.4	4.2	2
Karl-Marx-Stadt	9.5	5	2.1
Leipzig	8.5	3.7	1.8
Magdeburg	13.6	4.8	2.6
Neubrandenburg	9.3	3.5	0.4
Potsdam	14.3	2.7	2.2
Rostock	9.2	8.8	1.1
Schwerin	12.6	5.1	2.3
Suhl	11.6	5.5	2.5

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO COLOMBIA -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has received GDR Ambassador Heinz Loehn in Bogota to accept his credentials. Questions of the contribution of the two states to the consolidation of peace in the world were dealt with in the talk which followed. Both sides expressed confidence that bilateral relations also will continue to develop positively. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86 LD]

CORRECTION TO KADAR TIME MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

The following correction to the item headlines "MTI Version of Kadar TIME Magazine Interview", published in the 6 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page F 1, is supplied from MTI on 5 August:

paragraph six, line one reads: of this kind not teachers and students...(substituting "not" for "now")

CORRECTION TO MINISTER'S INTERVIEW ON MINE SHUTDOWNS

The following correction to the Item subheaded "Minister Gives TV Interview," published in the 11 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page F 1, pertains:

Make identifying subslug read: Interview with Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi by unidentified correspondent, date, place not given -- live or recorded. (supplying missing information)

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1986

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 6 August carries on page 9 an unattributed statistical report, entitled "Economic Index Table -- First Half of 1986." This has been compared with the Budapest MTI Report entitled; "Production Statistics for First Half of 1986", published in the 6 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 7, revealing the following variations: The NEPSZABADSAG text begins with the following table (capitalized passages appear in boldface)

DATA AS PERCENTAGE OF FIGURES IN THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR STATE AND COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES (INCLUDING SMALL COMPANIES AND SMALL COOPERATIVES)

Volume of Gross Production Value		
Industry total		101.3
Within This:	Metallurgy	102.8
	Engineering Industry	105.9
	Chemical Industry	99.2
	Building Materials Industry	101.9
	Light Industry	99.5
	Food Industry	99.7
Industry excluding food industry		101.5
Number of employees		99.4
Gross product per employees		101.9
Average monthly wages per employee		108.2

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING SMALL COMPANIES AND SMALL COOPERATIVES)

Production of the building sector	101.5
Number of employees	96.5
Average monthly wages per employee	110

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER (AT CURRENT PRICES)

Imports	112.9
Exports	106.3

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER (AT CURRENT PRICES)		108.1
Within this:	food, beverages, and tobacco	106.9
	articles of apparel	108.2
	miscellaneous manufactured articles	109.2
PROCUREMENT		96.5
Within this:	plant products	103.2
	live animals	94.7
	animal products	98.4

PERFORMANCE OF TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES

Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometers	102.2
Long distance transport of passangers	100.
POPULATION REVENUES FROM CENTRAL SOURCES	109.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (January-May)	105.5

Paragraph three, last line to paragraph four, line one adds the following: In the first 6 months 11,469 apartments were built. This is two-thirds of the previous year's figure. The decline applies to both the state and private housing construction sectors. The situation of housing construction in Budapest was less favourable than the national average. A decline was also registered in the building of holiday homes.

Paragraph five, lines two and three read in comparative prices. The greatest increase was registered in the store sales of food, beverages and tobacco, and miscellaneous manufactures (5.7 percent at comparative prices, and 4.5 percent at current prices). The retail price...

Same paragraph last line through last paragraph, line one read: The price of seasonal articles went down 8.9 percent in store sales and by 2.4 percent in the markets as compared with last year. This includes the lower prices of May and June both in stores and in the markets. The price slide was due to larger supplies of canned food and vegetables, while the price of eggs and fruit was above last year's level.

As far as...

AFP REPORTS ADAM MICHNIK RELEASED FROM PRISON

AU111734 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Aug 11 (AFP) -- Adam Michnik, 39, a leader of the Polish opposition Social Self-Defense Committee KOR, was released from prison Monday under the July 22 amnesty, his girlfriend Barbarba Szwedowska told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE here.

Mr Michnik, who was serving a two-and-a-half year jail term for "heading an illegal organisation" was released from the Barczewo jail in northeastern Poland, Ms Szwedowsksa said. [passage omitted]

Mr Michnik was Monday understood to be at the home of Ms Szwedowska but declined to make any statement about his release.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH USSR DISCUSSED

LD111936 Warsaw PAP in English 1825 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 11 -- The presidium of the government Committee for Science and Technical Progress held a session, chaired by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, today to acquaint itself with information on the state of the realization of the long-term Polish-Soviet Comprehensive Scientific-Technical Programme.

The presidium analyzed agreements already signed and those being prepared and discussed the proposal of broadening the range of the subject matter of work and new, organizational and legal forms of cooperation within the framework of the realization of the programme.

The Presidium underscored the use of those forms of realizing the programme which would strengthen ties between science and production and provide for a fuller and speedier practical use of the results of joint scientific-technical designs. The presidium of the committee called to life a coordinating council -- a consultative-advisory body of the committee -- to work out the most optimal conditions for the realization of the programme. Minister-head of the Office for Scientific-Technical Progress and Applications Konrad Tott was entrusted with the post of chairman of the council.

AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW LECH WALESA

AU111323 [Editorial Report] Vienna KURIER on 10 August on page 3 carries a 600-word report by Paul Cech on an interview given by Lech Walesa to four Austrian reporters in Gdansk; the date of the interview is not specified. Walesa is described as being optimistic about the future. He stresses that "30 percent of the people are active" today. "For instance, 30 percent did not vote in the last elections. And they know that their children will not get a place in the kindergarten. Their children will have difficulties at school -- and still, they do not vote."

Lech Walesa calls himself a "naive idealist" and says that Poland is in a state of war: "We are at war, with tanks and weapons. That there was no explosion was due to the fact that we were sensible. But now we have to find something else. Perhaps something totally new. I promise: we will certainly struggle!"

The reports points out that particularly young Poles are now forming the resistance and that quiet and peaceful demonstrations are carried out again, most starting from Breclaw.

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 11 August on pages 1-2 carries an 800-word special DIE PRESSE report by Burkhard Bischof on an interview with Lech Walesa, apparently on the same occasion as the KURIER interview.

The paper states that Walesa offered the government the cooperation of his organization and quotes him as saying: "We are ready to negotiate and make compromises. But first of all we need a dialogue for this." Walesa reportedly does not accept the government's refusal to talk as its last word: "After all, I have always believed in reason and its victory."

DIE PRESSE states that Walesa does not consider the new amnesty law as the expected signal from the government. It does not suggest that future developments lead toward pluralism in society.

Walesa is quoted as saying: "At home and abroad the government says that Poland has been 'normalized' again. But why are there still so many people imprisoned for political activities?" Concerning repeated interrogations of himself; his father confessor, Father Jankowski; historian Bronislaw Geremek; and journalist Tadeusz Mazowiecki over the past few months, Walesa says: "If we are as weak as those in power want to show the world, why do they have to question us so often?"

Talking about the work of the Solidarity underground trade union, the paper reports Walesa as saying that a strong, unified Solidarity could also give rise a purposeful, strong counterattack of those in power and would thus be exposed to greater dangers. "If we would act with force against the state of war, perhaps they would have to use an atomic bomb against us."

Walesa also recognizes some positive developments over the past five years: "Perhaps there were also some positive things. However, if the development is so slow it is going to take another 100 or 200 years. This makes me restless and the people in our country suspicious.

In conclusion, the paper reports an appeal by Walesa to the Western industrial countries to help Poland in eliminating its economic difficulties: "because if Poland does not develop further, this will certainly also have negative effects for the West."

TALKS WITH YAR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED

AU111411 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Political consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) took place in Warsaw from 4 to 6 August. The Yemeni side was represented by Vice Minister Mohammad Ahmad al-Iryani and the Polish side by Undersecretary of State Jan Majewski.

Bilateral relations were discussed and views exchanged on the current international situation, especially in the Arab region and among the nonaligned countries. Vice Minister al-Iriani also met with R. Strzelecki, undersecretary of state for foreign trade.

The Yemeni guest was received by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

CENTER FOR DEBT, DEVELOPMENT STUDIES VIEWED

PM111153 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Boguslaw Jasinski, head of the organization committee for setting up the Debt and Development Study Center and director of the Institute of International Socioeconomic Relations at the Krakow Academy of Economics, by Zbigniew Krzysztyniak; date and place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Prof Boguslaw Jasinski, a leading expert on international economic relations, director of the Institute of International Socio-Economic Relations at the [Krakow] Academy of Economics and department head at the Polish Institute of International Affairs in Krakow, has been put in charge of the Krakow-based organization committee for setting up the Debt and Development Study Center, the creation of which was suggested by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly last fall.

[Krzysztyniak] The motto of the Jagiellonian University, within the structure of which the center will operate, is the Latin maxim "plus ratio quam vis" (reason is mightier than force). To what extent does this maxim relate to the set of problems which will be investigated by the center?

[Jasinski] As General Jaruzelski remarked in his UN address, the phenomenon of debt in the modern world has no historical equivalent as regards either its extent or its very essence. The problem is of a structural, not transitory nature, which means that its effect on world economy is substantial and enduring. Moreover, issues relating to international debt are inextricably linked with the question of development in individual countries, particularly debtor countries. Matters connected with debt repayment cannot be settled in a short time; they must be resolved in long-term processes. Thus, in international economic relations the Latin maxim "plus ratio quam vis" should mean first and foremost that the modern world must operate through the application of reason and tolerance rather than force.

[Krzysztyniak] How advanced is the work on the organization of the center?

[Jasinski] The Jagiellonian University decided to take the initiative in realizing the idea submitted to the United Nations and undertook to establish the Debt and Development Study Center, designed to bring together a team of leading specialists in the field. We are now getting ready to formulate a long-term work program for that institution. We already have the support of one task commission in this undertaking, namely the Multilateral Cooperation Commission of the Academies of Science of the Socialist Countries for Research on Contemporary Capitalism. We also held successful talks with the European Coordination Center for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences in Vienna. We intend to establish contacts soon with the United Nations University in Tokyo and the World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNO) in Helsinki.

[Krzysztyniak] What about the program of the new institution?

[Jasinski] Our program guidelines for the immediate future include first of all the formal founding of the Debt and Development Study Center (planned for September of this year) and after that, but still before the end of this year, organizing a national conference of experts, namely economists, lawyers, and political analysts, at which we plan to prepare a long-term work program for the center and secure approval for its research topics. [paragraph continues]

Only after that will the newly operational center proceed to organize an international program conference attended by scientists from around the world. The work of the center will be, as it were, embraced by a centrally guided program carried out under the auspices of the Economic Sciences Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Apart from the work carried out by the scientists, representations will be made at the UN forum to seek support for the center.

[Krzysztyniak] What will be the principal objective of its activity?

[Jasinski] Its principal function will be not only to proceed with its research and, consequently, to formulate the conclusions of that research but also (through publishing, participation in conferences, and so on) to influence public opinion throughout the world in matters as important for contemporary international coexistence and the economy of the individual countries as, say, dealing successfully with the problems of foreign debt. Another important future objective of the work of the center should be the formulation of recommendations concerning individual countries' economic policies, and possibly also the provision of expert analysis. The center should not be a government, or intergovernment, institution, albeit in the future it may become an initiator of intergovernmental consultations.

[Krzysztyniak] What about the organizational structure of the center?

[Jasinski] It will be set up at the Jagiellonian University, and its structure will be flexible insofar as it will form a relatively small organizational and scientific research body, with outside experts from all over Poland, and in the future also from other countries, taking part in its research work. The center will be run by a scientific council, numbering between 25 and 28 members, whose chief task will be to prepare long-term research programs, collaborate with foreign institutions, and also supervise the work of the center. Another element will be the collegium, which will deal with day-to-day matters (including the preparation of materials for the scientific council, or financial matters). The technical side will be handled by the secretariat. This, in short, is the outcome to date of the work on the organization of the Debt and Development Study Center.

WEEKLY VIEWS FUTURE OF NUCLEAR POWER IN POLAND

AU051446 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Wlodzimierz Bojarski, head of the Unit of Energy Problems in the Institute of Basic Technological Problems of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw: "More Modesty About Nuclear Energy"]

[Excerpts] The issues of nuclear energy are so complicated and the aspects of its development affect so many spheres of life that they should be analyzed from various viewpoints and evaluated by specialists in many disciplines of science. [passage omitted]

There is no place in Poland (and probably in the world) for nuclear energy at any price, including the price of human safety and life. On the other hand, every source of great energy that can be exploited at as moderate a cost as possible and with a high measure of safety and a low incidence of pollution is important in meeting really great needs. Only in this context is it at all possible to speak of nuclear energy. We should realize that every known large-scale method of energy production is to a lesser or greater degree a burden for the environment. Coal mines, coke-producing plants, gas works, and coal-driven power stations that lack really effective

installations to protect the environment are a great menace. [passage omitted] The champions of nuclear energy are right to remind us of this, but the thing is that they forget to mention the relatively simple safety and protective equipment many countries have introduced on a massive scale in the past few years to safeguard the environment and to greatly reduce the pollution caused by energy-producing plants. [passage omitted]

Nor should we forget the dangers created by the "cleanest" energy producers such as hydroelectric installations. [passage omitted] For example, the Roznow hydroelectric dam, which was built on the Dunajec river in the mid-thirties to protect the countryside against disastrous floods, in 1955 became an indirect cause of greater floods than could have been possible if it did not exist at all. During very heavy rainfalls that year no action was allowed to partially empty the water basin so that swollen waters of the river upstream could be accomodated as is the normal task of the basin. On the contrary, the water level in the basin was allowed to rise to unprecedented heights in order to boost the output of the power station to the maximum. The dam crew's appeals to the central board in Warsaw were futile. As a result, one evening waters scaled the crown of the dam and partially destroyed it, which created a situation in which the concrete dam might crumble and millions of cubic meters of water, slime, and stones would hurtle down the valley. At that moment the station crew took responsibility into their own hands opened the floodgates and stopped the impending catastrophe. Nevertheless, they released dangerously high waters into the sleeping valley within a very short time. After this dangerous event efforts continued for a long time to find out who in Roznow was to blame, whereas all the guilty ones were those people in Warsaw who were responsible for the operation of the dam. [passage omitted]

The great weakness of the theory and practice of the safety of various energy installations in our country is rooted in the extensive and long-standing practice of concealing and falsifying various breakdowns and accidents as well as their circumstances or results. No public analyses, investigations, and trials take place and no real causes and truly guilty people are disclosed. [passage omitted] This situation is made worse by the ineffective and deceptive system of information and public warnings, a thing that has often created great trouble. (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981). [passage omitted]

The nuclear installations built in Poland are subject to inspections by special services responsible for radiological protection, by the State Atomic Agency, and by the foreign suppliers of equipment and blueprints. Is this enough? For example, many countries with considerable experience in constructing and exploiting nuclear power stations put around them a final watertight screen in addition to all the most efficient safety systems and biological mantles. This outermost pressurized screen has often protected the environment against a strong pollution. Those countries often avoid using open cooling systems connected to rivers and go for more expensive but safer closed cooling systems and tower coolers. (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performance of 31 July 1981.) Last year we heard of a plan to build by the year 2000 the first nuclear power stations that would provide heating for Warsaw. This giant station, the biggest in the world, would develop 4 times 1,000 megawatts and would be cooled for most of the year by an open cooling system connected to the Vistula. The planners of this project, which would be erected not far from Warsaw, did not deem it necessary to support their idea with verified and reliable economic calculations in order to compare them with the calculations relating to the alternative projects for meeting Warsaw's needs in heating now and in the future when those needs would increase. [paragraph continues]

They failed to produce such calculations, although they knew that the Wola and Kaweczyn central thermal plants, which had been built previously, are not what they should be. It is astonishing how rash and frivolous was the idea to supply heating for Warsaw from such a single distant power station. [passage omitted]

Polish energy specialists take the view that in order to fully utilize world experience in constructing and exploiting nuclear power stations and auxiliary facilities and to maximally ensure the domestic and international safety of such installations it is necessary to:

-- Design such installations in line with safety norms adopted by the world's leading countries or by the specialized international organizations such as the IAEA;

-- Subject such designs to evaluation by the IAEA;

-- Provide for the supervision by the IAEA over the construction of these installations and for the IAEA'S permission to operate them;

-- Let the IAEA supervise the exploitation of these installations, manage them in justified cases, halt their operation, and carry out the necessary inspections, repairs, and modifications;

--Inform the IAEA and the countries concerned at once about any major accident and its effects;

-- Subject every major accident to investigations by the IAEA and specialists from neighboring countries.

-- Implement at once the IAEA instructions for the installations concerned and for other installations of the same type.

It is most necessary that the aforementioned rigors should be observed in all nuclear installations (power stations, plants for production and processing of fuels, depots for waste residues) that are being planned and constructed in our country, (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981).

In the past few years nuclear energy has developed relatively quickly in many countries because of military and beneficial economic reasons, following the so-called energy crisis, and because of the possibility of a relatively high degree of safety. However, there is no absolute imperative for the world and Poland to develop nuclear energy in defiance of the requirements of safety and the economy. We still do not know whether it will be possible to fulfill these conditions in Poland, and no unwarranted assurances will make us know. (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performance of 31 July 1981). What we need is not agitation but consistent efforts to remove various difficulties mentioned by me. Aside from the need for the highest safety and profitability of nuclear energy, we also need to press all the time for the implementation of the programs that reduce the pollution and harmfulness of the nonnuclear energy installations. In a country in which insurmountable difficulties exist in this regard (Poland has not joined the European Convention on reducing the emission of sulfuric acids), in which we have still been unable to launch mass production of the simplest automatic valve for central heating systems, and in which it is difficult to construct a decent terrazzo floor, it is necessary to think more realistically and modestly about nuclear energy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Trade Expansion Discussed

LD110944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency Member Veselin Djuranovic and Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo held two hours of talks here last night which took place in an open and cordial atmosphere.

They assessed Pakistani-Yugoslav relations as traditionally good and friendly. Djuranovic and Junejo stressed that the two countries' membership in the Nonaligned Movement was the broadest basis for the further development of bilateral relations.

They noted, however, that economic relations lag behind political ties and agreed to take prompt measures to revive them.

Both delegations agreed it was unfortunate that bilateral trade had dropped to slightly over 12 million dollars last year. It was therefore decided to work out a package of measures to promote trade. At its second session in Belgrade early next year, the two countries' committee for economic cooperation will draw up a list of goods for exchange.

During their discussion on the international situation, Djuranovic and Junejo noted that Yugoslavia and Pakistan share identical or similar stands on many issues. They devoted special attention to the preparations for the coming eighth nonaligned summit in Harare.

Both sides reiterated their adherence to the authentic principles of nonalignment and emphasized their resolve to work towards the further strengthening of the movement's unity.

Junejo Hosts Dinner

LD111049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- In a toast at the dinner in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo stressed that the visit by the Yugoslav delegation comes at a most favorable time in view of the fact that the attention of the two countries is being directed at numerous questions which will be considered at the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference.

"Yugoslavia is one of the founders of the movement. Pakistan is a country which consistently respected the principles of this great movement many years before it joined it" the Pakistani prime minister stressed, adding that "both countries share a joint vision of the original and true nonalignment."

The Pakistani prime minister stressed that relations between Pakistan and Yugoslavia are "free of any problems". He paid tribute to Yugoslavia for the success it achieved at home and in the world under the leadership of President Tito and added that these successes have been continued in recent years as well.

Replying to Prime Minister Junejo's toast, Veselin Djuranovic said that the two countries "are linked by many joint preoccupations, desires, and determined efforts for today's world to become a world of understanding between peoples and a world of equal cooperation." The two countries membership in the Nonaligned Movement is based on these orientations and at the same time seals our relations.

"Today's world is worried most of all by the continuation of the arms race" the leader of the Yugoslav delegation stressed adding that "in the logic of bloc rivalry it is the nonaligned countries which suffer most in the struggle for spheres of influence."

Yugoslavia is advocating a solution to the crisis on the basis of respect of the rights of nations to determine their future independently, without foreign interference. The existing international economic order is emerging as a new source of instability and unavoidable confrontation. This situation is becoming increasingly explosive and acquiring the dimensions of a political crisis.

Veselin Djuranovic stressed that the Nonaligned Movement is today affirming its irreplaceable role as an independent, global and nonbloc factor. "We expect the summit to provide a joint platform for the comprehensive reform of international economic relations" he said, adding that "it is expected that we look for solutions and take specific initiatives in connection with the numerous crisis flashpoints."

Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, expressed the belief that the talks with the Pakistani prime minister will contribute to the further development of overall relations between the two countries, "because it is our joint desire and in our joint interest that we are closely linked". Djuranovic added that with regard to cooperation between Pakistan and Yugoslavia, especially economic cooperation, a decisive stimulus is needed for its more rapid and comprehensive development.

Djuranovic, Junejo Conclude Talks

LD112120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1508 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 11 (TANJUG) -- The closing round of the talks between Yugoslav State Presidency Member Veselin Djuranovic and Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo was held in Rawalpindi today.

The exchange of views, as has been learned, was devoted to major world, regional, and bilateral questions, and questions related to the upcoming non-aligned summit in Harare.

Veselin Djuranovic acquainted Prime Minister Junejo with Yugoslavia's preparations for Harare and its positions on individual questions on the agenda of the non-aligned summit. The two sides again stated concern at the aggravation of the world situation, and underscored that it calls for the strengthening of the unity of non-aligned countries.

In the afternoon, Djuranovic and his host toured the mammoth hydro-electric power plant Marbela on the River Indus, built with the help of Yugoslav work organizations.

Pecenovic Meets Counterpart

LD120821 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0125 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 12 (TANJUG) -- Assistant Foreign Secretary Jovan Pecenovic and Head of Department at the Foreign Secretariat Pavle Jevremovic, members of the Yugoslav delegation currently on a visit to Pakistan, had a working meeting earlier tonight with Pakistani assistant Foreign Minister Shakarjar Khan. Their talks focused on preparations of the two countries for next month's eighth nonaligned summit in Harare.

Further Economic Talks

LD120815 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0232 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 11 (TANJUG) -- Chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Agriculture and Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-Pakistani Commission for Economic Cooperation Sava Vujkov met with Pakistani Minister of Finance Mohammad Yasin Khan Watto and Minister of Agriculture Qazi Abdul Majid here earlier tonight. They agreed that it was essential to continue the actions launched for promoting the two countries' cooperation in economy and other fields. The adverse repercussions on these relations of the existing imbalance in Yugoslav-Pakistani trade were noted in particular.

Last year Yugoslav exports to Pakistan totalled 12 million dollars, and imports from it only half a million dollars.

Vujkov and Majid also agreed that agricultural experts of the two countries should meet in Islamabad on September 22 to discuss promotion of cooperation in the field of agriculture.

MIKULIC RECEIVES BURMESE PRIME MINISTER

LD112111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 11 (TANJUG) -- Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha arrived on a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia this evening.

At the Belgrade Airport, the ranking guest from friendly Burma was welcomed and greeted by Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic and associates.

The members of the Burmese delegation, headed by Prime Minister Maung Kha, are Foreign Minister Ye Guang and Mining Minister Than Tin.

The official Yugoslav-Burmese talks, opening tomorrow, are expected to cover various aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation, and the most topical international political and economic questions.

The ranking guest from the friendly Asian country will tomorrow be received by Yugoslav State Presidency President Sinan Hasani.

SUMMIT CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH ALGERIA

AU111744 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Algiers — Yugoslav-Algerian consultations before the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare, during which a comprehensive exchange of views was carried out regarding preparations for this meeting and main questions to be discussed at it, have concluded in Algiers. Dragoslav Pejic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Darko Solovic, head of the administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; together with Borislav Milosevic, SFRY ambassador in Algeria, had talks on those questions with Smail Hamdani, general secretary of the Algerian Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and (Ahmed Ataf), director of the Direction for Political Questions.

Both sides assessed that protection of peace and security in the world and the question of disarmament, international economic problems, and seeking a way to improve the ever worsening position of developing countries will be dominant issues at the Harare summit. The explosive situation in southern Africa created by the brutal policy of the racist regime in Pretoria will be one of the questions that have priority, it was stressed at the Yugoslav-Algerian consultations. What is involved is one of the most dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the world, and therefore the Nonaligned Movement is expected to make a decisive contribution to the liberation of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, and to the abolishment of the system of apartheid.

A concrete exchange of views on other hotbeds of crisis (Middle East, Central America, Iraq-Iran war, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Western Sahara, and others) and the method of discussing them at the eighth summit was also carried out at the consultations.

Yugoslavia and Algeria are of the opinion that international economic problems should be given a very prominent place at the Harare summit, because their hard economic position, burdened by an increasing debt, is being used as a means of exerting pressure against their independence and an autonomous political activity.

The 2-day Yugoslav-Agierian consultations which showed a high level of concord as usual, in particular pointed out the need for a more efficient and organized activity of the movement so that one could more successfully influence the solving of key international problems that are of interest to nonaligned countries. Also touched upon in this context were the possibilities of new forms of the movement's activity pertaining to some questions, in particular those in the field of economy.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

LD111731 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In Soviet-Chinese relations there are things and phenomena that cannot be defined by the usual phrases with which one would be able to discern precisely to what extent the relations between the two countries are good or bad and what should be done by one or the other side in order to define the existing situation without the limitations which are usual in diplomacy and politics.

Moscow has, for a long time now, been on the offensive, even when it repeats the same [word indistinct], whereas Beijing continues to be confused on how to react. Sometimes it seems that offers of Moscow's are troubling but, at the same time, they cannot be qualified as pure propaganda, because in China, too, the belief is becoming increasingly widespread that the USSR really is intent on improving mutual relations -- in other words, everything that Moscow is offering is not the propaganda of the sixties. True, the Chinese have a point when they say that some of the USSR's positions are not sufficiently clear or only go halfway in terms of everything that should be done for relations between the two countries to be able to be assessed, without any qualifications, as good and friendly. And when they consider all this, the Chinese always wonder why the USSR hesitates so long in cutting through the Afghanistan dispute and why they are so persistently linking themselves to Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, when they know quite well that for China it is an unbridgeable obstacle in its efforts to improve relations with Moscow. Chinese dilemmas are all the greater, since they have not yet fathomed what all the things are that influence the present behavior of Moscow, whether there are some internal reasons or whether it is something else. [words indistinct] In normal circumstances, for example, it is not at all (?usual) for the spouse of the leader of a country, for any reason whatsoever, to become [words indistinct].

It is not the same as if she had visited China, but it is much more than a courtesy call. It could be said that the visit of the wife of Mikhail Gorbachev to the Chinese embassy in Moscow, has as much significance as Gorbachev's peaceful initiatives toward China. The Chinese could [words indistinct] but when it is a matter of Soviet policy toward China, this certainly has an exclusively political significance. In the final analysis, whatever the Chinse might say, the invitation has been extended, and the fact that it was sent indicates that it was probably known in advance that it would be accepted. In any case, China does not deny that in its relations with the USSR, [words indistinct] nor does it conceal the wish of [words indistinct] that these relations be even better than [word indistinct]. The visit of Gorbachev's wife to the Chinese embassy will certainly not (?clear up) all the disputes between China and the USSR.

REPORT ON MILITARY CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD111032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0515 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav armaments and military equipment industry has for a number of years been recording significant production and export results. Over 1,000 organizations of associated labor involved in special purpose production are generating a $2 billion influx of foreign exchange annually. At the same time exports are covering imports to a significant degree, and there is an average annual increase in exports of 17 percent.

What is not known sufficiently about the military industry, and this was recently stressed at a seminar in Trstenik at which there was discussion of the current work of the Yugoslav Armaments and Military Equipment Community (Zinvoj), which is a grouping of all the organizations which in addition to regular production also produce equipment to order, is the contribution of this production to the country's technological development.

This contribution is achieved through the development of overall scientific potential in the country and the export of armaments and military equipment and also engineering services.

Over the last 10 years about 35 percent of the scientific and development results achieved in the military industry have been applied in the economy, or rather in production which has a clear civil and market character.

Most technologies and methods used in the military industry have a universal character and are used in daily production in the Yugoslav economy, whereas only 25 percent of the technologies can be said to be specific, or, as they are often called, "military" technologies. The technological "boom" in the military industry is, above all, the product of many years of being orientated toward scientific research work. In this development, in addition to military institutes, institutes of high school establishments in the country and also work organizations which develop scientific activity within their frameworks, are also involved. At present, several thousand experts are involved in this work and in the 1986-1990 period about 8.7 percent of the Yugoslav People's Army budget will be earmarked for the large-scale program of the further development of scientific work.

It is important to stress that the military industry is not a privileged sector of production but a constituent part of the Yugoslav economy which shares all its misfortunes and successes. Better results in this field are, above all, the product of the more successful organization and coordination of participants in the joint production process. This relates, in the first instance, to the increased use of the capacities of organizations of associated labor which increases their economic power and facilitates lower production prices.

MARKET INSPECTORS WILL SUPERVISE PRICE REDUCTION

AU101734 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- About 200 products, whose price the Federal Executive Council recently assessed as having excessively risen, should on Thursday appear in shops with the prices they had before the introduction of the first "package" of measures, The Federal Market Inspectorate says about 700 market inspectors will control the implementation of this decision. [passage omitted]

As is known, the price of all reduced price products must not be increased within the next 120 days. The Federal Prices Institute retains the power to shorten this period to 60 days for some seasonal products. [passage omitted]

REPORT ON EXPORT LEVELS BELOW EXPECTATIONS

AU111603 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 86 p 5

[B. Marijanac report]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the first 6 months of this year exports fell by 2.5 percent (in relation to the same period last year) while imports rose by 3.5 percent. The dynamics of trade is also unfavorable. In the first quarter the sales of goods were greater by 9.9 percent while in the second quarter they were smaller by 11.9. A similar thing happened to our imports, which is understandable considering the close relation of these two fields. After a high rise in the period January-March, there was a sharp fall.

"In order to halt these unfavorable trends," says Aleksandar Milosevic, counselor in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, "certain measures were taken, particularly in June, not only in the sphere of economic relations with other countries, but also beyond that. It concerns making production more dynamic, bringing down internal expenditure to realistic material proportions, and restraining inflation."

According to Milosevic, the effects of these measures could be expected fairly soon, particularly of those measures that increase export earning motivation, provide undisturbed funding starting from the preparation of products to place them on the world market, to the realization of exports itself, and to provide an easier supply of necessary production materials and equipment from abroad and similar things.

It is worth mentioning that, despite objective difficulties that businessmen complain about, some branches have nevertheless achieved good export results. This refers to the production of the means of transportation, which, when placed on the world market, increased in money terms by $60 million, or 22 percent in the first 6 months.

The exports of the means of transportation to developed Western countries increased by 50 percent, to developing countries by 9 percent, and to socialist countries by 4 percent. Machine building has also increased exports by $73 million or 19 percent, while the producers of agricultural products increased their exports by $23 million or 11 percent, but only to developing countries (73 percent) and socialist countries (27 percent). Exports to developed countries in the West decreased by 7 percent partly as a result of the ban following the Chernobyl accident. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO EXPORTS FALL BELOW PREVIOUS LEVELS

AU102014 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 86 p 2

[Milos Antic report]

[Excerpts] When on the basis of high industrial production, the Kosovo economy last year recorded exceptional foreign trade results, and after many bad years in which debts incresed it recorded a surplus. Many people, and above all the planners, thought that the door for exports is now widely open and that "there are not anymore problems."

Unfortunately, their optimistic forecasts have not materialized. [passage omitted]

The cost to the Kosovo economy of such frivolousness and greed in the first 6 months and 20 days in June this year was as follows: The value of exports amounted to only $91.2 million which is 25.7 percent less than the value of exports in the same period last year. What is even worse is the fact that the value of the realized exports so far are below the plan by 38.2 percent. [passage omitted]

Imports have been reduced by 15.6 percent in relation to the same period last year, and by a half in relation to the plan. [passage omitted]

At the same time, the result of the situation where exports were falling more rapidly than imports was a $5.5 million deficit which only put an additional burden on the already high indebtedness. [passage omitted]

The chapter about exporting to hard currency markets is a special chapter in this year's unhappy story about exports from Kosovo. Exports to hard currency markets in the mentioned period were by neither more nor less than 41.1 percent smaller than those of the same period last year and by as much as 69.2 percent smaller than the planned exports. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS BOOK BAN

AU101831 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 86 p 7

[M.I. report]

[Text] The Serbian Supreme Court has confirmed the decision of the Belgrade District Court which put a permanent ban on the book "Hunting Down of Heretics" [Hajka Na Jeretike] whose author is Dr Vojislav Seselj.

"Hunting Down of Heretics" was published jointly by the author and Rastko Zakic from Belgrade.

At the court hearing in June this year the district court found that "the book contains assertions that a part of the highest leadership of the SR of Bosnia and Hercegovina is protecting Pan-Islamism and Muslim nationalism in the social circles of this republic." According to the assessment of the same court, these assertions are not true and can lead to distrubance of the public.

Both publishers and their solicitors appealed against the Belgrade District Court's decision, but the appeal was rejected by the Serbian Supreme Court as unfounded.

ETHNIC TURKS FROM KOSOVO PLAN TO EMIGRATE

AU081714 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Pristina, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- The political climate in Kosovo is being heated up these days by another bit of "hot" news. Citizens of Mamusa, a village not far from Prizren, have announced their emigration for Turkey if their problems are not solved.

Demands for emigration have been submitted by 16 ethnic Turkish families comprised of 112 members. In fact, three families have already reported their departure to the police [odjaviti se] and are getting ready for the journey, while 13 other families are preparing the necessary documents.

Life on the Border of Three Communes

The reasons for their emigration, they say, are exclusively of an economic nature. There are, however, two basic problems. The nonexistence of a road leading from Mamusa to the Prizren-Djakovica main raod, which would be only 7 km long, and unemployment. Data shows that about 200 young people from Mamusa, mostly educated, are waiting for jobs.

Mamusa is situated at the junction of the borders of the communes of Prizren, Orahovac, and Suva Reka, and 90 percent of the about 2,300 citizens are ethnic Turks. Others are Albanians and Romanians.

The origin of their troubles is perhaps geographic, namely, the village used to belong to the commune of Orahova, then to Suva Reka, and now to Prizren. [passage omitted]

The Mamusa people claim that the land is fertile and rich and that one would be able to live well from it if only Prizren communal officials would take care of their problems a little. Although Mamusa has been part of three different communes until now, none of them has helped or given anything to the village, they say.

Nothing has changed in the village since the liberation; all that they have has been built by the villagers through voluntary levies. They are living off agriculture on their 700 hectares of land. At one time, the Prizren Progress-Eksport Agricultural-Industrial Combine took 450 hectares of land from the villagers without employing a single one of them in return. [passage omitted]

Mamusa people have very modest wishes and demands and they expect someone to meet with them. Otherwise, they say, the whole of the village will leave. They will leave this fertile land and Yugoslavia, they say, and will move to Turkey.

SUVAR ADDRESSES MASS MEETING AT ZUBACKI UBLI

AU072129 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Zubacki Ubli, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- At Zubacki Ubli, near Trebinje, where the borders of Croatia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Hercegovina meet, a large gathering was held today, at which Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressed about 20,000 people from a dozen communes of the three republics. [passage omitted]

The power of the national liberation struggle prevented us from being a subject of the spheres of interest of the big powers, Suvar said.

He then recalled the famous words by Tito in 1945, when he said that "we are not money for small change," and repeated that we will not give up what belongs to us, but do not want anything belonging to others. The national liberation struggle made it possible for us to resist Stalin in 1948 and to conduct to this day a nonaligned policy. In particular, Suvar pointed out that we could now express it in a firm position. "There will be no change in the borders of the SFRY, and nobody can change our borders without meeting with a general people's resistance in every part of our country. It is important to stress this because of the current counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and the undermining activities about Kosovo." [passage omitted]

He then said that it is an unavoidable responsibility of the LCY to state the reasons for the growing differences, confrontations, and even open conflicts about the content and methods of economic policy. If one limits oneself, as he put it, to verbal support for the present policy by the Federal Executive Council, the new economic policy measures will not bring much benefit, and the LCY could suffer irreparable damage if the goals set are again not reached. We must be aware that the task of the LC is not to give formal approval to every government move, but to build a theoretically superior and ideopolitically clear strategy of social development and to gather together and mobilize all the creative forces, above all in associated labor, for elaborating and applying this strategy.

Suvar further said that the present situation will not be changed either by painting a better future or by denigrating the present. Without delay we must scientifically analyse how the world will develop, especially in the branches where we have an advantage. Suvar believes that developing inventiveness is our advantage in a situation where human brain capital is becoming more important than machine capital. The more we are linked in such programs within the country, the lower will be our outside dependence.

Speaking about the necessary prerequisites for the LC to be confirmed and developed as the internal moving, mobilizing, and ideologically and politically leading force of our society, Suvar said that this is possible only through democratic cooperation and links with the widest socialist forces within the SAWP and the overall system of self-managing democracy, but it is not possible if the LC is closed within itself and its organizations and forms of activities. Within this widest front of self-managing forces, the LC must be the chief initiator of broaching and opening up free and responsible dialogues from the positions of socialism in solving the open questions and burning problems of our life, Suvar said. [passage omitted]

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MLADENOV RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS 12 AUG

AU121811 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 12 (BTA) -- Today Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov had talks with Dr. Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag of the FRG, who is paying a visit to this country as head of a parliamentary delegation.

During the talks they discussed a wide range of issues of the bilateral relations as well as topical issues of the international situation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES IRAQI CP LEADER MUHAMMAD

AU121721 Sofia BTA in English 1643 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 12 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met Mr. Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the CC of the Iraqi Communist Party, who is on a holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guest with the consistent activity of the BCP and the Bulgarian state for the further strengthening of the unity of the socialist community countries, of international communist and workers movement, of all peaceloving forces for avertion of the danger from nuclear war and for preservation of peace.

The two leaders expressed deep concern over the continuing adventurist course of imperialism and its neoglobal plans. They stressed the great importance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and emphasised the need of stepping toward disarmament, above all in the sphere of nuclear weapons.

The two sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East, where the actions of the U.S. and Israel in the frameworks of their "strategic union" are the main reason for the continuing tension. The two leaders stressed the exceptional significance of the consolidation of the antiimperialist unity of the Arab states and peoples, and of the strengthening of their unity of action with the countries from the socialist community for establishing of just and durable peace in the Middle East. The two sides stressed the actuality of the Soviet proposal for settlement of the Middle East conflict: Convening of international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, the PLO included, as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two leaders called for immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq war and for settlement of the disputable issues between the two countries by peaceful means.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS CASTRO ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU121657 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The State Council has awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, for the second time. The high distinction has been awarded for his remarkable contribution to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples, for his great contribution to the cause of peace and socialism and to the struggle for social and national liberation of the peoples, and for his 60th birthday.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO VIEWS RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AU081352 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Yuliana Radeva, candidate of economic sciences: "Favorable Prospects," under the rubric "The Balkans -- Facts, Events, and Commentaries"]

[Excerpts] Basing itself on the understanding that mutual relations with socialist Yugoslavia are an important factor in the Balkans, the People's Republic of Bulgaria devotes constant efforts to achieving increasingly active, good-neighbor relations with the SFRY to implement mutual agreements in various sectors of our growing mutual cooperation.

Under the present circumstances of a drastic deterioration of the international atmosphere, when the socialist countries' contribution to the struggle for universal peace is assuming new dimensions, the question of expanding and stabilizing Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, mainly in their political aspect, is becoming particularly topical. [passage omitted]

The 13th BCP Congress stressed the necessity of even closer mutual cooperation among the socialist countries in the struggle for peace and socialism and against war and imperialism.

From a chronological point of view the Yugoslav response to such appeals shows a trend of steady intensification as regards the accents of political cooperation. The joint announcement on the talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY in November 1980 pointed out that open questions in bilateral relations "should not be an obstacle to the development of cooperation." The frank exchange of opinions between party, government, parliamentary trade union, and other delegations that followed this meeting created prerequisites for the implementation of a summit meeting in summer 1984 at which important agreements were signed. This was confirmed by a second meeting between the government leaders of the two countries. The agreement for the further expansion of comprehensive mutual cooperation without setting preconditions undoubtedly open up new prospects for Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. If we take into consideration the level that has been achieved in our economic relations, in which long-term forms of cooperation, with their mutual advantage and stabilizing influence, are increasing, then it becomes clear that this is the only sensible path corresponding to the interests of our two socialist states.

The mutual exchange of goods in the 1981-85 period, amounting to $1.5 billion, exceeds the volume of our bilateral trade during the previous 5 years by 66 percent. During the 1986-90 period our exchange of goods with Yugoslavia will reach $2.3 billion, as the new trade agreement envisages. Seventeen valid treaties exist between Bulgarian and Yugoslav enterprises for industrial production sharing in the sectors of machine building, electronics, electrical engineering and the chemical industry. In the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry forms of cooperation such as specialization, joint construction, and exploition are developing. As a result, machines and equipment already account for 24-25 percent of the mutual goods exchange, while raw materials account for about 70 percent. Bulgarian-Yugoslav cooperation also proceeds along the lines of the SFRY's participation in the work of CEMA's 23 organs and the implementation of 135 multilateral agreements for specialization and production sharing within the framework of CEMA. [passage omitted]

The question whether Bulgarian-Yugoslav cooperation will use the entire potential of existing opportunities depends, above all, on the will of the two neighboring countries to use the uniting strength of the socialist social system, by marching forward toward a joint strategic goal -- namely the building of a new society under the conditions of lasting peace and comprehensive good-neighbor cooperation.

PRESS ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TURKEY

AU101602 [Editorial Report] The Sofia press has recently carried a number of critical articles and reports on the military buildup in Turkey and on various aspects of the repression of human rights, as well as a reprint of an article in the Istanbul daily MILLIYET critical of Turkish government policy toward Bulgaria.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 24 July carries on page 3 a number of excerpts of reports from Turkish dailies on cases of brutality and torture by the Turkish police and army authorities, totalling approximately 1,200 words, under the general title: "Atmosphere of Repressions and Insecurity." In its introductory paragraph, the newspaper states that these excerpts "reveal certain aspects of the political and moral climate of Turkish society today, and lay bare the sad truths of a tragic reality." The first report, taken from the Istanbul daily CUMHURIYET of 15 May, tells of the brutal handling of the young Turk Mehmet Ceren after interrogation at the military headquarters in Kakhramanmarash, after which the corpse was brought home and secretly buried in the village graveyard. The victim's father Vahip Ceren is reported as saying the family was not allowed near the body and warned not to approach the grave. A second report, taken from MILLIYET of 14 May, gives an account of a statement by a former soldier from the gendarmerie post in Suveren about the death under torture at the post of a teacher, Sudduk Bilgin, which caused Cyuneit Canver, the Social Democratic Populist Party M.P. for Adana, to accuse the authorities of "having done nothing, because they themselves were involved." The third report is taken from CUMHURIYET of 9 March and datelined "Ankara (own information)." It gives accounts from three teachers of their interrogation and torture in the Directorate of Security in Ankara and in the commando divisional headquarters in Nevsehir. In addition to the three reports, RABOTNICHESKO DELO prints a photoreproduction of a short report and photograph of a meeting taken from MILLIYET of 27 May, without offering any translation or explanation. The Bulgarian daily concludes its report: "Sadism and barbarity, lawlessness and terror. This is the elementary association stimulated by the above. But we will restrain ourselves from giving a commentary. We let the facts speak for themselves."

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 4 August publishes on pages 5 and 7 under the heading "Why Do I Fight for Peace?" a 1,800-word report by Stanimir [surname illegible] of the account given to him by Reha Isvan, "member of the Committee for Peace in Turkey," of her experiences in a Turkish prison. The date and place of the interview are not given. According to the reporter, Reha Isvan spent 37 months in the notorious Metris prison, where she was subjected to various brutalities and indignities. She was forced to strip naked before and after receiving visitors, "was held in solitary confinement without food or water, moved several times a day from cell to cell, kept for days at a time in the dark, and then held in a cell which was lit day and night. She was thrown into a cell for condemned prisoners or into one overcrowded with prisoners. She was deprived of books, newspapers, pencil and paper." However, the reporter states, "All this was in vain, it could not break Reha Isvan's spirit," and gives examples of how she tried to cheer the spirits of the other women prisoners. According to the reporter's account, Isvan was held in an overcrowded cell with 34 other women prisoners, which was furnished only with double bunks. They were given tea only 4 times a week, and a typical meal for the 35 prisoners might consist of a pot containing 7 potatoes.

According to the account, at first the other younger prisoners regarded her with suspicion, but "later gradually got used to the 'old woman' who treated everyone like a mother," despite the fact that Isvan declined to join their protest actions of refusing to see visitors or take exercise.

Isvan refused to chant the others' slogans, but nonetheless was not afraid, according to the account, to demand a doctor, albeit in vain, for a young girl who fell ill following lengthy torture; she was also thrown into solitary confinement for refusing to sing the national anthem at the regular parades. The reporter gives Isvan's account of a weeks-long hunger strike organized by the prisoners to protest against the passing of death sentences on certain of the inmates. Isvan is reported as writing many letters of protest against the barbaric prison conditions. As a result, she was eventually allowed to give personal details of her complaints personally to "a high official." After this interview, the prison director, who sat in on the interview, is reported as having told her that she would be punished for this protest by not having the period during which she was held on remand counted toward the serving of her eventual sentence. According to the account, Isvan stated that the worst thing about the prison was that "the prisoner is totally at the mercy of the prison authorities," who "trample on human dignity and kill every human characteristic." She concludes: "All this is annihilation of the young person. A person with no dignity could never become a good citizen."

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA on 4 August carries under the rubric "Military Information From Abroad" on page 4 a 700-word report headlined: "Nuclear Charges in Turkey. The United States Is Building New Atomic Weapon Stores in Europe -- Read in the Daily CUMHURIYET." The introductory paragraph states: "Under this title the bourgeois Turkish daily publishes an article which shows the positive attitude of the Turkish Government to the Pentagon's decision to update its nuclear stockpiles at 20 military air bases in Europe and the Far East, where nuclear-weapons-carrying aircraft are dispersed." There follows an excerpt from the cited article, published within quotation marks and explaining the NATO strategy of having a portion of its nuclear bomber force on permanent standby for quick reaction to a possible attack, and the recent decision to build the necessary atomic weapon stores on the actual air bases instead of storing the weapons at some distance. The Turkish daily's article lists the locations of the four NATO squadrons with nuclear strike capacity which are based in Turkey, and points out that a "twin-key" security system will be needed for the updated nuclear weapon stores. NARODNA ARMIYA makes no comment on the article other than that given in the above introductory paragraph.

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA on 7 August, under the same rubric "Military Information From Abroad," carries on page 4 a 450-word article by Radoslav Odrinski entitled: "Turkey: Ambitious Plans for Rearmament." Odrinski reports on the formation by the Turkish Government of "a special fund outside the budget to provide part of the means needed to modernize the Turkish armed forces," since it is expected that this year's defense expenditure will greatly exceed the $2.4 billion provided in the budget. According to Odrinski, the special fund will be formed by special taxes on tobacco, spirits, and luxury goods as well as other indirect taxes and part of the taxes paid by firms allowed to invest in the arms industry, and is expected to provide at least $1.2 billion annually over the next 5 years. Odrinski also reports that the Turks are applying to the United States for aid of $1.2 billion annually in the current negotiations to renew the agreement for military and economic cooperation under which Turkey provides various facilities for the U.S. Armed Forces in Turkey.

Odrinski also notes Turkey's success in signing contracts with the FRG, its main supplier of modern military equipment, for the supply of four frigates and 12 submarines to the Turkish Navy and 177 Leopard-1 tanks to Land Forces, as well as for a project to build a tank transporter factory in Turkey.

The total FRG military aid, according to the report, will amount to DM130 million, to be repaid in 18 months without interest. However, Odrinski notes in conclusion: "In spite of the ambitious plans of the Turkish governing circles, it should be pointed out that the rate of modernization mainly depends on the military aid packages. Accordingly, how it will develop is mainly dependent on the political and military-strategic aims of the United States and its NATO allies, also taking into account the purely financial interests of the military-industrial complex."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 7 August carries on page 4, under the rubric, "The Balkans -- Facts, Events, and Commentaries," a 450-word report headlined: "DRAPEAU ROUGE (Belgium) on the Situation in Turkey." No further details are given on the source of the report, which begins as follows:

"They say that peace and democracy have returned to Turkey. The session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe held in Istanbul will deceive only those who want to be deceived -- only those whose only concern is to receive good profits from this European and Asiatic state, placed under strict military supervision."

The report points out that "the oasis of Turkey (an oasis for the interests of private companies)" offers steadily decreasing incomes to the working population, and that "the democratization of the facade has brought no radical changes in the fate of Turkey -- one of the laboratories in which the IMF's economic prescriptions are applied, and where their political side is revealed -- repressions against the trade union movement and the left, as well as arbitrary acts in the courts." The report notes that at news conferences the socialist deputies attending the Parliamentary Assembly "described Turkey's evolution toward democracy as 'insufficient'" and called for an amnesty for political prisoners, a halt to mass trials, and the restoration of trade union freedom. In addition, before agreeing to take part in the session, the West European socialists demanded permission to organize "an open seminar with the attendance of members of the left-wing parties, of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Trade Unions, banned since the 1980 military coup," and representatives from other banned associations.

The report then notes the continuing trials of trade unionists, and that "since the military seized power in Turkey, 180,000 people are still in the country's prisons," with many subjected to torture. In this situation, the report notes, "the U.S. State Department claims that 'an improvement in the defense of human rights' has taken place in Turkey."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 7 August also carries on page 5 a 400-word "Own Information" report of an article published in the Istanbul daily MILLIYET "by the well-known Turkish journalist Mehmet Ali Birand" on the anti-Bulgarian campaign in Turkey. The date of the MILLIYET issue is not given. The report quotes Birand as stating that the anti-Bulgarian campaign in Turkey is being joined by "members of the Turkish Government who are making speeches one after another whose pace and sharpness are increasing with every passing day," and that even minor district officials are vying with one another to attack Bulgaria on every possible occasion. According to the report, Birand then notes that "this escalation is continuing and seems to have gone out of control." In soberly reviewing the situation, the report continues, "the Turkish journalist states categorically: 'The policy toward Bulgaria is being conducted in a wrong direction.'" The report states Birand's view that the campaign will not win over U.S. and Western public opinion to the side of Turkey, adding his comment: "Up to the present no international organization, including the Islamic Conference, the organization closest to us, has been affected. In spite of all our boasting, the international organizations, with the exception of one or two insignificant declarations, do not want, in the true sense of the word, to besmirch themselves with statements against Bulgaria."

According to the report, "Birand, who evidently has observed our principled and constructive position for a sufficiently long time, writes without hesitation: 'Bulgaria will not change its policy as it reviews the news on Turkish radio and television!'" The report states that Birand concludes with the warning: "It is dangerous to let go of the reins of the anti-Bulgarian campaign!"

BRIEFS

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PACT -- Sofia, July 28 (BTA)-- A protocol has been signed here on the further cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the field of the light industry. It provides for the broadening of the direct contacts and for the setting up of joint Bulgaro-Soviet enterprises for ready-made clothes, footwear and knitwear, as well as for the finding of new and unconventional forms for cooperation in the resolution of problems of special interest for the two countries. There will be established several joint enterprises for sportswear -- for training shoes, for knitwear and for clothes made of pure cotton. There will be also built two small joint enterprises -- for sports shoes and for suits made of coated cotton fabrics for winter sports clothes. The future Bulgaro-Soviet science and production corporation will produce electronic devices and microprocessors for the light industry. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0903 GMT 8 Aug 86 AU]

INDIAN SHIP VISITS VARNA -- From 4 through 8 August 1986 the Indian military ship Ranvir paid a visit to the Varna port. The members of the crew met representatives of the Bulgarian Navy and toured noteworthy sites of our Black Sea town. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 86 p 6 AU]

ASSISTANCE TO LAOS, NICARAGUA -- The National Fund for Peace and Solidarity sent assistance to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] National Reconstruction Front through the Bulgarian Red Cross. The packages contain medicines, textiles and school supplies. Assistance is also being sent to the heroic people of Nicaragua. It will be received by the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship With Socialist Countries. The packages contain medicines, textiles, and blankets. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Aug 86 p 6 AU]

STROUGAL TALKS WITH USSR ENVOY LOMAKIN

LD121243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Soviet Ambassador to the CSSR Viktor Lomakin with whom he discussed questions concerning a further expansion and intensification of all round cooperation between both countries, including cooperation in the foreign-political field.

CPCZ CC DEPARTMENT HEAD DEPARTS FOR FRG

LD121056 Prague CTK in English 1018 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 12 (CTK) -- Head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party department Michal Stefanak left here today for the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the SPD Secretary Hans-Eberhard Dingels.

Michal Stefanak will hold taks with SPD representatives on cooperation between the two parties and topical international issues.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH FOREIGN TRADE UNIONISTS

AU111719 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 86 p 2

[CTK Report]

[Text] Karlovy Vary/Marianske Lazne (CTK) -- Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], on Thursday [7 August] had talks in Karlovy Vary with Andreas Ziartidhis, general secretary of the Pan-Cypriot Labor Federation; with Abdurakhman Dadabayev, chairman of the Republic Trade Union Council of the Tadzhik SSR; and other functionaries of Soviet Trade Unions, who are in Czechoslovakia taking a cure at URO invitation.

The same day he met in Marianske Lazne with Kostadin Andreev, secretary of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions; Pawel Szymanski, deputy chairman of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord; and Saidi Bengana, secretary of the General Union of Algerian Working People, all of whom are spending their annual vacation here.

In cordial comradely talks some topical issues of the international trade union movement were discussed, especially the preparations for the 11th World Trade Union Congress, and the possibilities of developing mutual cooperation further were assessed.

The meetings were attended by Vaclav Bezel, URO deputy chairman and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council.

PAPER NEGATIVE ON REASONS FOR TIES WITH ISRAEL

AU121336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by NOVOSTI commentator G. Savin: "Tel Aviv's Speculations; Israel Depicts Its Wish as Reality;" capitalized passages are published in boldface]

[Text] SPECULATIONS HAVE APPEARED IN TEL AVIV RECENTLY CONCERNING THE ALLEGED SOVIET INTENTION OF RENEWING STATE-LEVEL CONTACTS WITH ISRAEL. EVERYONE IN ISRAEL HAS JOINED THIS FOUL PLAY -- FROM THE LEADING FIGURES OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES MAKING UP THE GOVERNMENT COALITION UP TO THE ISRAELI MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE MASS MEDIA.

The point of departure used for blowing up the entire propaganda campaign was the decision of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to bring about Soviet-Israeli contacts with regard to Soviet immovables in Israel and to render consular assistance to Soviet citizens who have found themselves in that country. Israel's own wish is now being presented as reality -- they ascribe to this Soviet step a political character, which does not exist, and interpret it in inadmissibly broader connections. Thereby they are trying to convince the world public -- but, apparently, also themselves -- that the Soviet Union is now willing to connive at the reason for the abrogation of ties with Israel.

As is generally known, THE USSR, ALONG WITH A NUMBER OF FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, DECIDED TO ABROGATE DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ISRAEL AS AN EXPRESSION OF CONDEMNATION OF THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST ARAB STATES OF JUNE 1967. SINCE THEN, NOTHING HAS APPEARED IN THE DEEDS OR PROMULGATIONS OF ISRAELI RULING CIRCLES THAT WOULD SUGGEST THAT THEY INTEND TO GIVE UP THE POLICY OF AGGRESSION AND EXPANSION. THERE IS THUS NO REASON FOR THE SOVIET UNION TO REEXAMINE ITS DECISION.

A representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Moscow that the forthcoming Soviet-Israeli contacts concerning consular matters do not have any political nature and that it is therefore absurd to treat them as an overture to the restoration of diplomatic ties. Nonetheless, speculations to this effect in Tel Aviv persist. And, on top of this, even some mass information media of Arab countries have seized these speculations, thereby disregarding, or failing to understand, the circumstance that in this way they themselves are becoming involved in the Zionists' anti-Arab campaign. This is because it is the aim of Tel Aviv's speculations to distort the Middle East policy of the Soviet Union, the policy of a faithful and reliable friend of the Arabs.

What is hidden in the background of this anti-Soviet and, simultaneously, anti-Arab campaign?

FIRST, its organizers are trying to disorient and demoralize the Arabs, to force them to accept a policy of appeasement and capitulation. The argument used by the Zionists is that when, as they say, even the Soviet Union seeks rapprochement with Israel, then the Arabs should have long ago accepted separatist deals and display "flexibility and conciliation," that is, capitulate before Israel.

SECOND, the rulers in Tel Aviv are trying to convince the world public and their own people that, supposedly, the attitude toward Israel in the world is beginning to improve and that the level of the country's international isolation is decreasing.

THIRD, Israel is releasing such insinuations as trial balloons to sound out the Soviet Union's attitude to the possibility of restoring Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations, abrogated in 1967.

The occasion for launching the aforementioned speculations was not chosen by accident. They were presaged by the Peres visit to Morocco and the Bush tour of the Middle East, which both pursued the same goal -- to deepen the rupture within the Arab camp, find a weak link, and exploit it to continue the separate deals modelled after Camp David.

The Soviet Union has always been, and continues to be, in favor of a normalization of relations with all states of the world. Israel constitutes no exception in this respect. Nonetheless, the essential prerequisite for a normalization of relations between the USSR and Israel is a change in Israel's foreign policy. An improvement of relations is possible only within the context of a serious turn in the siuation in the Middle East. It goes without saying that it must be a turn in the direction of peace and security. Official Soviet circles have repeatedly discussed this.

It is this that Israeli officials should ponder, instead of wasting energy and time on whipping up propaganda campaigns that will not yield any benefit -- neither to the cause of peace in the Middle East, nor to the interests of Israel itself.

RADIO ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR BERLIN 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD121108 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Serious provocations have occurred on the border between the west and democratic Berlin over the past few days. What their aim was and who was responsible for them is the subject of the following commentary written by Vaclav Kvasnicka:

The provocation occured in the evening last Saturday at the Friedrichstrasse/Zimmerstrasse border crossing point. A larger number of people from West Berlin intruded into GDR territory after 1800 causing a danger to traffic crossing the border. At the same time they committed serious provocations against the GDR border forces who were attacked thereby endangering their lives and health. The west Berlin police, who had been warned beforehand about the possibility of such provocations by the GDR authorities, not only did not act to prevent something like this happening but passively watched the riotous behavior of the irresponsible elements. This is why the GDR foreign minister, acting on government instructions, has sent a justified protest to the West Berlin state.

Full joint responsibility for the gross provocation on the border between the west and democratic Berlin belongs to those circles in the west, which in connection with the anniversary of the defense measures on the borders of the divided city have been fanning a hostile camapign against the GDR. Joint responsibility also lies with the West Berlin Senate which has contributed to the hysteria being launched against the GDR. West Berlin mayor Diepgen made an inflammatory speech last Saturday at a meeting of young West Berlin Christian Democratic union members. A large number of Bonn government officials have also joined in this campaign, and influential diplomatic and government circles in the United States have also done likewise. U.S. Ambassador to Bonn Burt visited West Berlin at the end of last week where he poured oil rather undiplomatically on the fire.

Even U.S. President Ronald Reagan considered it appropriate to give an exclusive interview to the Monday edition of the sensation-seeking gutter paper BILD in which he called for the defense measures taken by the GDR on the border between democratic and West Berlin to be overthrown. He declared that these measures should go and called for their abolition.

Such behavior already goes beyond the framework of a propaganda campaign. It incites irresponsible elements to irresponsible acts in a sensitive place in Europe as the dividing line between the west and democratic Berlin surely is.

COMMENTARY ON SENATE DEBATE FOR CONTRA AID

LD121401 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 12 Aug 86

["CTK Comment on U.S. Senate Debate on Aid to 'Contras' -- by Zuzana Aguilarova" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Aug 12 (CTK) -- If the U.S. Senate approves tomorrow aid of 100 million dollars to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries which try to overthrow the legitimate Sandinist government, it will give rise to a qualitatively new stage of escalation of American interference into Nicaraguan affairs and increase the danger of direct U.S. aggression.

The Senate debate will not be easy, especially in view of the forthcoming U.S. elections. The senators will have to take into consideration the fact that, according to American media, two-thirds of Americans disagree with the aggression against Nicaragua and with any U.S. interference into the affairs of the country.

Aggression opponents and opposition senators will argue that some counter-revolutionary leaders deal in arms and drug smuggling, and the major part of last year's U.S. financial aid has not been accounted for.

Decisive proof of U.S. intentions to control overtly the war in Nicaragua is the financial and other aid granted to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

Also serious is the fact that the House of Representatives gave last June the go-ahead to the Central Intelligence Agency to grant espionage information, be involved in military operations, train the counter-revolutionaries and supervise the U.S. aid program.

It is already clear that military spendings connected with the crusade against Nicaragua will be much higher than they were in the first years of the war, and the U.S. Administration can thus be expected to ask Congress for further financial means for the "contras" in nine months at the latest.

NUCLEAR PLANTS SAID TO BE 'SAFE,' 'RELIABLE'

AU121042 Prague TRIBUNA No 31 in Czech 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 17

[Interview with Jiri Beranek, chief inspector of the Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Energy, by TRIBUNA's Vlastimil Svoboda: "Lesson From Chernobyl" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Since the accident in Chernobyl, TRIBUNA has dealt several times with problems connected with nuclear safety. Today, the objective of our interview with Engineer Jiri Beranek, chief inspector of the Czechoslovak Commission For Nuclear Energy, is to draw a lesson from the findings to date. [passage omitted]

[Svoboda] Let us focus on our power engineering. How does the Czechoslovak Commission For Nuclear Energy, as an agency of state inspection, assess the standard of nuclear safety in Czechoslovakia?

[Beranek] Our experience also corresponds with the world experience gained from the operation of almost 400 reactors, which already have more than 4,000 operational years behind them. The operation of the 6 reactor blocks of the VVER-440 reactors in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany can be termed stable, reliable, and safe. In the 23 years of their operation there has not occurred a single situation which led or could have led to the escape of radioactive substances and a danger to the employees of the power plant or the environment. This system has also showed itself to be highly stable, with considerable reserves in the most important parameters -- in heat removal and in the fuel elements.

[Svoboda] Despite these good results, strict controls by the state inspection of nuclear safety are a must. What do they consist of?

[Beranek] Our commission has permanent inspectors in all power plants. They control daily the observance of technical and organizational measures which ensure safe operations. Moreover, inspectors of the state inspector carry out unannounced checks. There were 60 of these checks last year and there have already been 38 this year. As a result of these checks, since the beginning of last year, the state inspectorate has issued almost 200 decisions, in which it set down tasks to be completed within fixed deadlines in order to eliminate ascertained shortcomings. The law of the state supervision of nuclear safety does not provide for any appeal against this. Even if a nuclear facility were to be ordered to reduce output or halt operations.

[Svoboda] Thus we can say that the nuclear safety of our facilities is of a high standard. Nevertheless -- what are the conclusions following the Chernobyl accident?

[Beranek] They are divided into short-term and long-term ones. Their common features is the fact that the prerequisite for a high degree of nuclear safety is the prescribed quality of equipment and systems, and the qualifications of the operators and of the management of the operation itself. We proceeded from this when we decided to immediately intensify our inspection work.

Some measures have already been taken on the basis of our findings. There is, for example, strict observance of -- at the most -- an 8-hour shift for selected categories of operation specialists, the provision of additional instruments and the standardization of some auxiliary structural components [jednotna uprava nekterych pomocnych uzlu]. A comprehensive assessment reaffirmed that our nuclear power plants have a high standard from the viewpoint of safety.

[Svoboda] And long-term measures?

[Beranek] The analysis of the causes and consequences of the Chernobyl accident is still underway, and thus a package of long-term measures is actually only in the process of being created. In addition to new technical solutions, it is already obvious now that one will have to reassess the comprehensiveness and the effectiveness of all safety measures, including the plans for the protection of the population on the state and international level. Also the development of a radiation situation and how to master it will be the subject of long-term studies and examination.

[Svoboda] The report of the government commission on the results of the investigation of the causes of the accident in Chernobyl stresses the important role of the human factor for nuclear safety. Is this reality also reflected in our nuclear power plants?

[Beranek] Man, his behavior, conduct, and decisions play an essential role also in highly automated nuclear power engineering. From this proceeds also the entire training system for selected personnel of nuclear facilities, and the demands for high qualifications and for comprehensiveness. The training and schooling center of the Jaslovske Bohunice Research Institute for Nuclear Power Plants in Trnava is taking care of that. Its equipment corresponds to all needs and demands as regards the special qualifications of operation specialists. The basic element of their practical training is a simulator, which can simulate normal operations of the VVER-440 block as well as a wide range of transitional situation. The demandingness of the training, for which a university-level education is an essential requirement, lies in the duration of the course, which lasts 2 years on the average.

[Svoboda] And how long is the training valid?

[Beranek] Only 2 years, and the validity expires even when, for example, an operator has been transferred to a different worksite for more than 6 months. As a result of this systematic training, whose outcome is checked by a state inspection [zkusebni] commission, we now have more than 250 well trained and experienced operators of nuclear facilities. The quality of these operators can also be seen from the fact that human failure accounts for a relatively low share in breakdowns in our power plants. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PARABOLIC ANTENNAS -- A videotechnology-producing enterprise in Salgotarjan, Hungary, has manufactured parabolic antennas for Czechoslovak television to receive signals from satellites. The first of these antennas will be installed in Povazska Bysrica for the reception of the first program of Soviet television beamed by the Horizont-2 satellite. If reception of this program is good, additional Hungarian antennas will be installed in Prague, Karlovy Vary, and other CSSR localities. [Summary] [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 8 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

ENVOY TO BURKINA FASO -- Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Vaclav Sobr as the new CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Burkina Faso. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 86 p 1 AU]

RADIO CITES PRC DAILY ON ARTICLE BY KROLIKOWSKI

LD122031 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO today published excerpts from an article by Herbert Krolikowski in the magazine HORIZONT. The state secretary and first deputy GDR foreign minister had explained in the article that one had to approcach international affairs in a new manner. RENMIN RIBAO quotes further that the class conflict over the question of war and peace was displaying extraordinary bitterness. One could, however, construct new forms of relations.

It was impossible to reach for military means if one did not reach political solutions. The only alternative was a guaranteed peace. The renewed change for the better appeared very difficult but was not impossible. For this, traditional points of orientation had to be examined and evaluated from the viewpoint of the nuclear age. Reliable security could be guaranteed only with political means along the path of understanding and agreements. Anything else was a dangerous illusion. The GDR politician, according to the Chinese newspaper, regarded it as a fundamental task of the socialist states to create space for this realistic approach internationally. Responsible political dialogue was of great importance for this.

ADN: MOST FRG ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM OUTSIDE GDR

LD121810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 12 Aug 86

["Two-Thirds of Asylum-seekers Reach the FRG via Western Countries" by ADN correspondent Ralf Bachmann — ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Aug (ADN) — The statement by the spokesman of the GDR Foreign Ministry on the so-called asylum-seekers issue and the point contained therein — that there is no reason for the German Democratic Republic as a transit country to refuse travel through the GDR to foreigners only because they want to go to Berlin (West), and that the three Western allies have a say there — has received considerable attention in the press of the Federal Republic. There are more than a few voices which warn against blaming the GDR for a problem that is not its affair at all.

For instance, commentators have been recalling in recent days that the FRG is now receiving its dues for the fact that the propaganda of its government abroad is leading people to believe in the image of a land of milk and honey. "Beautiful Federal Republic — an ideal world": This, according to one television commentator, is the motto of all activities in this respect by the FRG's diplomatic and consular missions abroad. No foreigner is made aware of the bad, dark sides. Nobody has told them that they are not welcome in the FRG.

In addition, attention is drawn in press reports to the fact that it is proven that most asylum-seekers come via routes which do not touch the GDR at all. For example, it is noted in the latest edition of the Hamburg magazine DIE ZEIT that this year two-thirds of asylum-seekers are coming via Vienna, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Frankfurt/Main on Western airlines and railway companies. Even according to the findings of the responsible organs of the FRG, the so-called regional focal points are the FRG/Netherlands frontier, the FRG/Danish frontier, the FRG/Austrian frontier, the FRG /French frontier, the FRG's sea frontiers, and Frankfurt/Main Airport. Even Diepgen, the governing mayor of Berlin (West), who seems to have forgotten this fact in his latest, somewhat presumptuous speech, recently conceded that "Schoenefeld is not the decisive thing."

The sparrows are singing from the rooftops in Bonn that, half a year before the next Bundestag elections, some politicians are trying to make a mark for themselves by stirring up xenophobia and fanning nationalist emotions, and to gain votes on the extreme right wing.

This is definitely not helpful for positive cooperation between states.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PERU'S LEONIDAS RODRIGUEZ

AU111912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonidas Rodriguez!

On your reelection as chairman of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru, I convey to you cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf.

I also wish you new successes in your responsible work, best health, and creative vigor.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

GERLACH MEETS NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT, OTHERS

LD121621 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Managua, 12 Aug (ADN) -- Deputy State [Council] Chairman Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach and Nicaraguan Vice President Dr Sergio Ramirez held a detailed exchange of views on the development of relations between the GDR and Nicaragua and on international matters. Prof Dr Gerlach is currently in Nicaragua at the head of a GDR state delegation.

The two politicians stressed the need to intensify efforts for maintaining peace and for the peaceful solution of the conflicts in Central America. Both sides paid tribute here to the efforts of the Contadora states and other Latin American countries.

Prof Dr Gerlach has conducted further talks with Comandante Carlos Nunez, president of the National Congress; Comandante Leticia Herrera, first vice president of the Parliament and executive secretary of the Sandinist Defense Committee; Comandante Dora Maria Tellez, minister of health; Dr Rodrigo Reyes, minister of justice; Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, chairman of the Democratic Conservative Party; and Mauricio Diaz, secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Party.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

LD121715 Budapest MTI in English 1615 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 12 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a cable of greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The Hungarian Presidential Council has awarded the Order of Banner adorned with diamonds of the Hungarian People's Republic to Fidel Castro on his birthday, in recognition of his outstanding activity in the community of socialist countries for peace and social progress, and in deepening friendly relations between Hungary and Cuba.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN ENVOY

LD111701 Budapest MTI in English 1616 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 11 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, received the farewell visit of Mohammed Mechati, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Budapest, who has left Budapest.

LOSONCZI HOSTS DINNER FOR LAOS' SOUPHANOUVONG

LD121926 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 12 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council gave a dinner in honour of Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is on holiday in Hungary.

VAJDA ON CLOSING OF JOURNAL, CSURKA, FILM CRISIS

WA121800 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 Aug 86 p 7

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Culture Gyorgy Vajda by Peter Vertessy: "A Care-Laden Trust"]

[Excerpt] [Vertessy] In literary circles nowadays many people are talking about the Istvan Csurka "case." The July issue of our respected literary journal TISZATAJ did not appear; those who claim to be "in the know" say that its publication has been forbidden. What is the truth about these questions?

[Vajda] These cases, which violate the developed concensus, have ramifications that go beyond the bounds of artistic policy. I am convinced that open information is also necessary on these hardly felicitous questions.

The two cases are far from identical in their significance. In the case of TISZATAJ, a journal published in Szeged, the party committee of Csongrad county, which is charged with political supervision of the journal, initiated a party investigation against the editors, who are all party members. [paragraph continues]

The authority in charge explained that its faith was shaken by a series of publishing policy errors and by the lack of responsible and democratic work in the journal's office. Until completion of the investigation, the Csongrad County Journal Publishing Enterprise is suspending the periodical's publication. The "case" of TISZATAJ's editors is in every way an unfortunate occurrence, since the journal earned its readers' respect with many valuable contributions, such as bringing to light and popularizing Hungarian literature from beyond our borders, as well as the culture of neighboring peoples.

This spring Istvan Csurka took a long trip to Canada, the United States, and the FRG in response to an invitation. At that time, evading legal regulations, he published a volume of essays at a New York publishing house. His statements and lectures abroad -- one of which he permitted Radio Free Europe to read on the air -- and the works that appeared in his book of essays harm the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic, give a distorted picture of our general situation and of our people's history during the past 30 years, and leave out the social and political accomplishments that have resulted from the efforts of our people, our homeland, and our nation.

Our state has not, and will not in the future, force any conditions on the world view of those who wish to play a part in our domestic public forums. At the same time, it demands that all citizens obey our laws and expects a minimum level of loyalty from its citizens, so that they do not work with those propoganda centers and circles that conduct enemy activities against our social-political system and against the Hungarian People's Republic.

On the basis of all this, editors will not publish Istvan Csurka's work until further notice. Book publishers, film studios, and those in charge of theaters have also been informed accordingly.

Constructive acceptance of the critic's role and of the need to risk error is not just "tolerated" but is considered an appropriate and desirable artistic and common-cultural stand. However, a double role -- especially when it stiffens into posturing -- casts doubt on the credibility of the person taking on the roles. Csurka is considered a talented writer by literary opinion. Lately, however, instead of writing works that have a convincing and moving strength, he takes on tainted roles. Like others, he has to decide whether he wants to serve the public life and culture of our socialist country, or whether he wants to take part in the forums of our enemies and wants to play in the orchestra conducted by them.

[Vertessy] Filmmakers and television producers are preparing for their meeting this fall. Let's start with one of the hardly unexpected announcements made recently: The Hungarian Telegraph Office said that it is discharging the director of the Hungarian Filmmaking Enterprise and our production of feature films will be subjected to a comprehensive economic and structurual examination. The "crisis" -- if we can use this word -- has fairly distant roots, and there are few signs of a resolution. What is the situation now, and how could the matter be resolved?

[Vajda] The increasingly obvious "crisis" of the Hungarian film industry is related to economic problems (including growing slackening of budgetary support) and to problems of structure and direction, and is connected as well to certain crises in the area of international films and to the problems of films within the context of the entirely changed situation of the visual arts. Although in my heart I agree with one of our excellent film makers' old wise saying that no matter how bad the circumstances are, it is necessary to make films because it is possible to do so, we probably will have to institute reforms in personel and structure that are more far-reaching and more comprehensive than the models of the past few decades.

[Paris AFP in English at 1258 GMT on 11 August adds: "Mr. Csurka, 52, has twice won Hungary's prestigious Kossuth literary price.

"The deputy minister also said that the literary magazine TSIZATAJ has been closed down because of 'political errors,' and its future will be decided by the local party branch at Szeged.

"The magazine published a poem which included the phrase 'the traitors' tree is 30 years of age.'"]

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON DROUGHT CONDITIONS

AU120817 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by "Gador": "Drought All Over the Country -- Rain Is Needed -- Irrigation Is Needed" -- first paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] At the beginning of the year the agricultural experts had every reason to be optimistic. Finally, after 3 years of drought, the soil had been filled with moisture this winter and a significant amount of precipitation fell in the entire country. There were no problems right up to mid-May, although a sudden heat-wave came in April and this was bad for cereals.

The torrid heat eases for a few days, but the clouds in the sky have been there in vain since mid-May, because there has been no significant precipitation since. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, serious drought has been registered in almost the entire country. This is very different from recent years when the drought only hit the regions of Alfold.

This year the situation is serious in the eastern part of Dunantul, in the region of Kisalfold, and the entire Nagyalfold. There is no exception, all plants suffer from such extraordinary drought. The greatest problem is corn. The fodder plant covering an area over 1 million hectares has reached the critical period of the growth season. If it does not get 20-30 millimeters rain now, there will be serious damage in production and there will be no hope for a good average yield. However strong a rain it might be, a one-time rain is not enough for a good crop. There should be a second rainy season in the second half of August.

Grapes at least present a very promising picture, though if no rain comes this promise will vanish. The same can be said about most of the apple orchards. Agricultural farms had sown sugar beet on more than 100,000 hectares. Due to the drought the plants stopped growing. The field vegetables sown in over 90,000 hectares are also suffering and most probably, the rough fodder plants cannot be cut a third time. These plants, however, could revive if some precipitation fell in the coming 2 weeks.

The same cannot be said about the sunflower, which is now ripe at the beginning of August, quite a few weeks before the appropriate time. The fields look like they have been burnt by a fire. Just 2 more weeks and harvest can begin. However, this early ripening will probably show in the yield. The seeds had no time to grow and a smaller crop than planned can be expected.

According to the agricultural meteorology service, the soil is drying out at a faster rate in the Kisalfold, the Nagyalfold, and the Dunantul alike. Strangely enough, the situation of Nagyalfold is still better than elsewhere, the water content of the soil is 40-45 percent on the average. This value has dropped to 30-35 percent in the Kisalfold and in Fejer country, and this is very low indeed.

The forecast does not bode well either. The heat wave of 30 degrees Celsius will remain until the end of next week, though some local showers and thunder-storms can be expected.

Irrigation would be very important in such circumstances. However, according to statistics, out of the 6.5 million hectares cultivated and 4.7 million hectares arable land in the country, only 316,000 hectares are irrigable. And this is only a theoretical possibility, because the farms have a water right for only 286,000 hectares. Since until May there was enough rain, several large agricultural plants, which theoretically could irrigate the land, were not prepared to substitute precipitation in this artificial way. Farms have been preparing irrigation on 192,000 hectares. So far, 110,000 hectares were watered. In places where the irrigation system can be used at night, it is operated day and night.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-FINNISH JOINT ENTERPRISE -- The Institute of Construction Management and Organization and the Finnish Mec-Rastor organizational and advisory enterprise established the first joint Hungarian-Finnish enterprise, the MECON. The new mixed enterprise will deal in enterprise and work organization and in technological and economic advice. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Aug 86 p 5 AU]

PAL VISITS SZABOLCS COUNTY -- Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a 2-day visit to Szabolcs-Szatmar County. On 7 August, he was received in Nyiregyhaza by Gyula Varga, first secretary of the county MSZMP Committee, and Gyula Banoczi, chairman of the county council. The guest met with the members of the county party executive committee who informed him about the county's situation, with particular stress on the achievements and problems of public education and of the technological and scientific progress. On 8 August, Pal visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in the county. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Aug 86 p 5 AU]

MOUNTAIN TROOPS EXERCISE -- MTI -- On [7 August] Laszlo Gyuricza chaired a session of the National Defense Commission of the National Assembly at one of the training bases of Hungarian People's Army in the Dunantul. The members of parliament were received by Lieutenant General Istvan Narai, deputy defense minister. This was followed by a briefing on the soldiers' activities by Lt Gen Mihaly Torok, secretary of the National Defense Commission. Members of the National Defense Commission viewed the battle training of one of the motorized artillery sub-units and the technical-material conditions of mountain training. The full day's program was concluded with a battle demonstration carried out on wooded and mountainous terrain. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Aug 86 p 5 AU]

WARSAW REPORTS ON 12 AUG POLITBURO MEETING

LD122022 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, during its meeting today, examined and gave preliminary approval to the plan to implement the 10th Party Congress resolution concerning education, higher education and science, and scientific and technical advances. It stresses that achieving the targets in these fields will be of particular importance for the fulfillment of the 10th Congress decisions. The idea of creating innovative units, whose main task will be to put worthwhile inventions and technological advances into production, was examined. The Politburo also examined the preparations for the approaching school year.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES OUTGOING SFRY ENVOY

LD122051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, PPR Council of Ministers Chairman and PZPR Central Committee First Secretary, received SFRY Ambassador Milivoj Maksic prior to the end of his tour in Poland.

On this occasion, Jaruzelski pointed out the significance he attached to further successful development of Yugoslav-Polish friendly cooperation and mutual respect and understanding. He also spoke about further trends and emphases in Polish socialist development after the recent PZPR Congress.

The head of the Polish state and party decorated Ambassador Maksic with the commandery of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

JARUZELSKI SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CASTRO

LD121937 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 12 -- The first secretary of the PUWP CC, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory letter to the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz to mark the latter's 60th birthday.

In his letter Wojciech Jaruzelski wrote among others that the activity of Fidel Castro as a great revolutionary, outstanding activist of Cuban and international communist movement, organizer and the leader of the first victorious liberation-social revolution on the American continent enjoys the highest esteem and sympathy in the PUWP and in socialist Poland.

Cuba's progress in the building of the system of social justice was won in particularly difficult conditions of economic blockade imposed by the United States.

Recalling Cuba's great contribution to strengthening anti-imperialist front of non-aligned countries and significant initiatives aimed at remodelling international relations on the principle of equality and justice, the PUWP CC 1st secretary stressed Fidel Castro's inestimable contribution [words indistinct].

"We highly hold your confidence and support for our party and the socialist Poland. We are convinced that the fraternal friendship of our states and peoples will well serve Poland and Cuba, the cause of peace and socialism.

"I wish you, dear Comrade Castro, new great success in the realization of ambitious plans outlined at the 3d congress of your party in consolidating the gains and multiplying the attainments of Cuban revolution, in strengthening the unity of the socialist states and solidarity with all the progressive forces in the world," Jaruzelski wrote.

In recognition of Fidel Castro's outstanding contribution to the comprehensive development of Polish-Cuban relations and promotion of friendship between the nations of Poland and Cuba, as well as of his activity for strengthening peace and progress in the world, Poland's Council of State conferred on the president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba the Great Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

ZIELONA GORA REPORTS CRIMINAL AMNESTIES

LD121625 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The implementation of the Sejm Act of July 1986 on Special Procedure Regarding the Perpetrators of Selected Offenses is continuing in the courts and prosecutor's office. In Zielona Gora voivodship, 9 people have been released from custody and cases against 76 persons have been dropped. The court conditionally released 50 people before their sentences were served in full. There were also four applications in non-criminal cases: in three of them, the court discontinued proceedings and released one conditionally. Persons interested in the application of this act can still present themselves during office hours every day at all Prosecutor's Offices.

COMMITTEE VIEWS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

AU121147 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The Government Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries held a session under Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda on 8 August to discuss financing investments that would stimulate export projects. The session noted that to increase the export of processing industry products, it is necessary to promote continuous modernization of the production potential by implementing solutions that will streamline the implementation of the tasks to increase export production and to improve its effectiveness.

The committee also discussed the implementation of the decisions made last March at the sixth session of the PPR-FRG Commission for Developing Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation. The committee evaluated industrial cooperation, especially in the field of modernization tasks that help increase our export potential, as well as the conditions under which convertible currency loans are made to finance such undertakings. The session noted that Polish and FRG firms are increasingly interested in signing specific cooperation accords on industrial production and investments, but that various difficulties, mostly financial, continue to crop up in the efforts to expand cooperation.

Against this background the committee studied progress in the work to create contractual conditions that encourage the setting up of companies with foreign firms and the development of scientific-technological cooperation.

The committee also evaluated the state of and progress for Polish-FRG artisan cooperation.

PZPR CC SESSION DISCUSSES MASS MEDIA TASKS

AU121143 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 86 pp 1,2

[Text] PAP -- The 8 August session of the PZPR Central Committee was devoted to the tasks of the mass media in addressing and presenting current socioeconomic problems.

The session, which was chaired by Jozef Barecki, head of the Propaganda Department, was attended by deputy chief editors responsible for socioeconomic affairs in the central press, Polish radio and television, and the local party press, as well as by economic journalists.

Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Marek Holdakowski, head of the Economic Department; and representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs discussed the most important economic and social problems connected with the implementation of this year's economic plan, the principles of the 1987 Central Annual Plan, the social discussion of the 1987 draft plan, and the coming review of the organizational structures in enterprises.

STRUCTURE, NEW PROPOSALS FOR OPZZ OUTLINED

LD121258 Warsaw PAP in English 1220 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 12 -- The structure of the Polish trade union movement is original, not known in other countries.

The National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) is a representation of independent and self-governing trade unions operating in work establishments.

This peculiar structure, built from elements each of which has its own legal status, is a kind of reaction to bad experiences of the past.

The 2-year period of functioning of OPZZ showed the need to correct some of its organizational solutions, so that the democratic procedure of making decisions should be preserved and coupled with better effectiveness of their implementation and faster reaction to demands of life.

This is one of the main assumptions of suggestions to change the OPZZ statute which, in the form of theses, will be a subject of discussion during a period preceding the 2nd congress of the movement to be held in Warsaw, November this year.

At first OPZZ was treated as a temporary form of national representation of trade union movement but it turned out that its name became accepted in Poland and in the world trade union movement.

It was decided that the name would be preserved, though perhaps the time has come to replace the world "alliance" with "representation", better reflecting the actual role of OPZZ.

The hitherto principles of membership in OPZZ, grouping only national organizations, and also the safeguards of independence and self-governance of these organizations would not be changed either.

Among the detailed proposals some are worth mentioning -- the suggestion to lengthen the tenure of OPZZ organs from 3 to 4 years, a ban on holding the posts of chairman or vice-chairman of OPZZ simultaneously with analogical posts in a membership organization, and also a suggestion to make the OPZZ Executive Council an organ of this organization.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO FRG -- Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the newly-appointed Polish ambassador to the FRG, today presented his credentials to President Gerhard Von Weizsaecker. The president then received the ambassador in a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Jul 86 LD]

LAB EQUIPMENT FOR USSR -- The Labimex Polish foreign trade company has signed its largest contract so far with Soviet partners. The agreement concerns supplies of laboratory apparatus and complete laboratories to the Soviet Union next year to the value of 2.3 billion zloty. The equipment will be received by agricultural and food industry control centers, the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and various industrial scientific and research units. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 86 LD]

NEW SIEDLCE FIRST SECRETARY -- The 8 August plenary session of the Siedlce Voivodship PZPR Committee accepted the resignation of Jerzy Swiderski as first secretary of this committee because of his appointment as director of the PZPR Central Committee Youth, Physical Culture, and Tourism Department, and on the politburo's recommendation appointed in his place Andrzej Ornat. Andrzej Ornat was born tc a peasant family and is 40 years old. He joined the PZPR in 1966. From 1982 to 1985 he was minister of youth affairs and secretary of the Council of Ministers Youth Affairs Committee. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS -- The first million metric tons of grain from this year's harvest have already been put into storage facilities. This is three times as much as last year at this time. It is expected that daily grain deliveries to storage points will soon reach 180,000-200,000 metric tons or more, and that by the end of August cooperatives will purchase 3.4-4 million metric tons of grain, which is of good quality this year. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 86 p 1 AU]

AMBASSADOR LEAVING TANZANIA -- Dar es Salaam Aug 8: President of the United Republic of Tanzania Ali Hassan Mwinyi received in farewell audience Poland's ambassador to Tanzania Stanislaw Szymanski in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission in that country. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1539 GMT 8 Aug 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN ENVOY 12 AUG

AU121814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1986 -- On August 12, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Snagov 'Abd al-Hamid Farhat, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest.

'Abd al-Hamid Farhat showed that he was particularly honored to convey president Nicolae Ceausescu a message of salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, of success in his activity, of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, from the Libyan leadership and people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that warm greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on behalf of the Romanian peole and on his own behalf, as well as wishes of peace and prosperity to the Libyan people.

During the talk reference was made to the fine relations between the two countries, that are steadily developing in the spirt of mutual esteem and regard and in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of detente, understanding and peace all over the world.

AGERPRESS NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF MERCHANT FLEET

AU121103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1013 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/8/1986 -- The transport capacity of the Romanian merchant sea fleet grew in 1981-1985 by 1,811,400 dwt reaching at the end of last year 4,387,400 dwt 1.7 times more than in 1980. In the same interval the volume of goods transported by river grew almost 50 per cent.

At present the Romanian merchant fleet runs ships of various types for various destinations: systems of cargo vessels from 1,600 dwt to 15,000 dwt, bulk carries from 12,500 dwt to 65,000 dwt river pushers from 600 hp to 2,400 hp, port and ways tug boats from 600 hp to 4,800 hp, barges, etc.

Over 1986-1990 when the river traffic is planned to grow by 30-35 per cent and the volume of sea transport by 75-80 per cent, the Romanian fleet will be equipped with new types of ships, created by Romanian shipbuilders, of which we mention bulk carriers of 156,000 dwt, 85,000 dwt and 25,000 dwt, all-purpose cargo vessels of 15,000 dwt, 5,000 dwt and 2,300 dwt, container vessels of 8,000 dwt, as well as other types of the category of service vessels for sea drilling, fishing and tourism.

Estimates for 1990 show that the Romanian sea fleet will run a capacity of 7.3 million dwt. It will thus be able to integrally handle the transportation of the country's foreign trade commodities sent by water and also to ensure availabilities for services and compensation of transport in the naval sector.

DJURANOVIC ARRIVES IN KARACHI, DISCUSSES TRADE

LD122041 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Karachi, Aug 12 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation headed by State Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic, on a friendly and working visit to Pakistan, arrived in Karachi today. The ranking Yugoslav visitor was welcomed by Sind Province Minister for Communications and Labour Mir Aivaz Ali Talpur.

On arrival here, Djuranovic laid a wreath at the Mohammad 'Ali Jinnah mausoleum in tribute to the founder of Pakistan.

The hosts and visitors discussed economic cooperation, possible improvements in commodity trade, joint projects already started up, and participation of Yugoslav contractors and equipment producers in Pakistan's current capital investment projects.

Ways to gradually remove an appreciable trade imbalance were partly agreed on to step up the promotion of economic relations.

REPORTAGE ON DISCUSSIONS WITH BURMESE PRIME MINISTER

Talks Begin

LD121052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic and Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, began official political talks this morning, in which their colleagues also took part. The FEC president and the prime minister will consider bilateral cooperation and the most topical questions in international life.

Before the talks began, the Burmese prime minister laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Avala and then visited the memorial center and laid flowers on President Tito's grave.

Mikulic Hosts Luncheon

LD122147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today at noon gave a formal luncheon in honor of Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. During the luncheon which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere they exchanged toasts.

After he again expressed satisfaction with the visit of the honorable guest from friendly Burma to Yugoslavia, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, in his toast, among other things, said: "Our two countries are linked by many shared preoccupations. It is our mutual desire to contribute to strengthening peace and friendship between peoples and security in the world, where the creative abilities of people would be able to find their full expression in the struggle for development and progress, for overcoming all obstacles, instances of injustice, and exploitation; for overcoming differences between the rich, highly developed, and those toward whom history has not been very favorably inclined, and who are today facing existential questions of social and economic development."

Commenting on the present international situation, continuing his toast, Mikulic said: "For several years we have lived under the conditions of increasing exacerbation and intensification of tension in international relations. The world daily faces the application of the policy of force, pressure, and intervention, an unrestrained arms race, and intensified competition between blocs, which presents a constant threat to world peace and leads to the creation of crises and conflicts in which the basic rights of nations to independence and undisturbed development are violated. Yugoslavia and Burma, as well as the great majority of other countries, are making efforts toward political solutions of all conflicts and crises on the basis of each nation's right to a peaceful and free development in accordance with their own wishes and interests."

Commenting on the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries, the FEC president said the eighth summit was expected to further consolidate and strongly affirm the place and role of the movement as an independent nonbloc factor in international relations. In this connection he stressed that the conference would devote special attention to international economic problems. Mikulic further stressed that "the exacerbation of international economic relations today is one of the basic causes of the lack of stability and disturbing trends in the world."

Once again, thanking his host for a cordial welcome and warm reception, Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha, in his toast, among other things, said:

"It pleases me to have had the extraordinary opportunity to meet and establish personal contact with you so soon after you took the responsible office. I sincerely hope that my present visit will represent yet another confirmation of the close relations that are developing between our countries to mutual satisfaction.

I am pleased to be able to say that relations between Burma and Yugoslavia are characterized by friendship, good will on both sides, and cooperation. I am particularly pleased that during this visit we have had the opportunity to hold very useful talks and exchange views on questions which are of interest to both countries."

Moving then to the description of the present world situation, the Burmese prime minister in his toast also said:

"With respect to the international situation, I believe that it is necessary that all those interested in it should make greater efforts with the aim of establishing peace and stability all over the world. In my view the principles of peaceful coexistence, or respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, not attacking each other, noninterference in internal affairs of other countries, equality, and general welfare, as well as the tackling of all conflicts between nations in a peaceful way, continue to represent a basis for achieving true and lasting peace in the world."

Continuing his toast, Maung Maung Kha stressed that he personally believed that the world countries should use every opportunity to organize meetings and hold talks with the aim of eliminating anomalies caused by the present situation of tension and constant conflicts. In this way, they would contribute to the struggle for progress, prosperity, and happiness of humankind, Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha said in conclusion.

Hasani Holds Talks With Kha

LD122148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, this evening in Beli Dvor received Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha. On this occasion they held talks on promoting bilateral cooperation and on international problems.

In a friendly exchange of views, both sides established that relations between Yugoslavia and Burma were developing well and in the spirit of friendship which was established as long ago as the time of the Burmese people's struggle for independence.

It was stressed that the meeting between President Tito and Ne Win had contributed to the friendly development of cooperation. Both sides established that conditions exist to further promote bilateral cooperation, which is in the interest of both countries.

Sinan Hasani informed the guests about the preparations for the nonaligned summit conference in Harare, stressing that the summit is expected to adopt concrete decisions that will have an impact on the strengthening of the activity of nonaligned countries in the international arena and on their cooperation in bilateral and multilateral areas.

Hasani said he expects that the summit will find answers to political and economic questions and that it will take place in a constructive atmosphere and in the interest of the movement's unity.

During the exchange of views, the two sides shared identical or similar views on the main international issues.

The Burmese prime minister stressed that although Burma has left the Nonaligned Movement, it remains loyal to the basic principles of its policy and bases its UN activity on these principles. He stressed that the main objective of the visit by the Burmese delegation to Yugoslavia was the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The guest from Burma invited the president of the Yugoslav Presidency to visit his country. Sinan Hasani extended an invitation to the Burmese president to visit Yugoslavia.

The meeting and talks on the Yugoslav side were attended by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ibrahim Tabakovic, member of the FEC, and other officials.

On the Burmese side Foreign Minister Ye Gaung, Mines Minister Than Tin, and other officials were present at the meeting and the talks.

After the talks, Sinan Hasani, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, hosted a dinner for Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha and his aides.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

LD121632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic and U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today held official political talks.

In the exchange of views, which took place in a very friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction with this meeting. They established that such meetings between leaders of friendly countries contribute to improved understanding between countries, increased bilateral cooperation and better coordination within the framework of international organizations.

The two leaders established that opportunities exist to promote economic cooperation between Burma and Yugoslavia which is now at a very low level. It was said that the current volume of trade exchange of around $2 million annually corresponded neither to the wishes nor to the possibilities of both sides. Of particular significance is the development of higher forms of economic cooperation such as economic cooperation and specialization in those areas where there are objective possibilities for this. Both sides also expressed interest in the development of scientific technical, cultural, and other forms of cooperation.

In connection with the international situation, agreement was expressed that current international developments are burdened by political and economic difficulties. Both sides pointed out the usefulness of dialogue and negotiations between the superpowers, but at the same time also stressed that detente should be universal. They expressed support for efforts leading a solution of international problems.

Particular attention was devoted to international economic problems, the very difficult position of developing countries, their increasing lagging behind and indebtedness. Mikulic and Maung Maung Kha stressed that dialogue on international economic problems should be specific, substantive, and comprehensive. Attention was drawn to the danger of "technological colonialism", or major technological lagging behind of most of developing countries.

Branko Mikulic informed the guest from Burma about the preparations for the nonaligned summit conference in Harare and the issues which will be discussed at the meeting.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; FEC member Ibrahim Tabakovic; and other officials.

On the Burmese side the talks were attended by Foreign Minister Ye Guang, Minister of Mines Than Tin, and others.

Before the talks the Burmese prime minister laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier in Avala and then visited the memorial center where he placed flowers on the grave of President Tito.

PETRESCU ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH MILOSAVLJEVIC

LD121932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Gheorghe Petruscu, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Belgrade this evening as a guest of the FEC. Tomorrow in the palace of the federation, Deputy Prime Minister Petrescu will hold talks with his host, FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic, on relations between the two countries.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Talks With YAR Delegation

LD121451 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1416 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 12 (TANJUG) -- The activities of non-aligned countries, preparations for the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, and the promotion of bilateral relations were the central topics of a talk held here today between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and a Foreign Ministry delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic.

The delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Muhammad al-Iryani arrived in Belgrade yesterday for consultations on questions related to bilateral relations and the international situation.

Meeting With Algerian Minister

LD121921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today met M'hamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau of the FLN and minister of the interior and localities. Dizdarevic and M'hamed Hadj Yala exchanged views on some questions of bilateral relations and international activities of the two nonaligned countries.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO GUYANA

LD121657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received today, in the palace of the federation, the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Marin Gerskovic, prior to his departure to take up his new post.

SUNDIC ON PRC RELATIONS WITH USSR, MONGOLIA

LD121540 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] China and Mongolia have agreed to establish consular relations. XINHUA has characterized this as a significant event in the relations between the two countries. The negotiations that took place in this connection in Ulaanbaatar came after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev stated in his speech in Vladivostok that the USSR would withdraw from Mongolia a significant proportion of its soldiers and offered to China itself that the two countries enter into a dialogue on all unresolved questions. China, with relief, received the USSR's signal to reduce the number of soldiers in Mongolia, with the hope that this would take place along the entire Soviet-Chinese border. This readiness was declared by the USSR straight after Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok.

Relations between China and Mongolia deteriorated at the same time as Soviet-Chinese relations did. In the polemics that lasted for many years between Moscow and Beijing, Mongolia followed the Soviet example in everything as, indeed, did all the countries of the so-called socialist community apart from Romania. However, China did not attach much importance to this alignment of Mongolia, because right from the beginning it was fully aware of the fact that relations between Beijing and Ulaanbaatar would change with a change in relations with the USSR. True, at the time when relations between China and the USSR were most tense, China was not indifferent to the fact that the USSR maintained a significant number of soldiers in Mongolia. This was and still is one of the obstacles to the normalization of Moscow-Beijing relations. Of course, when the USSR reduces the number of soldiers in Mongolia, as Gorbachev has promised, and if, on the other hand, there is a reduction of Soviet troops along the entire Soviet-Chinese border, China will write off this obstacle.

The improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations has also been reflected in the relations between China and the other socialist countries of East Europe, in the first instance the GDR and Hungary, not to mention Romania, because in relations between Beijing and Bucharest there has never been any friction. It is, indeed, a matter of a process that will take time but which even now is becoming more extensive because China, as soon as it sensed that there was hope for improving relations with individual East European countries, reacted very quickly. This fits in with China's policy of opening itself up broadly to the world, and in this process it gives an equal sign to all countries that are prepared to cooperate with China on a basis of equality.

Where China has so far not succeeded is in its relations with Vietnam. The reason is simple: Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia is also the chief bone of contention in relations with the USSR, and this will last until the USSR distances itself publicly from supporting Vietnam, or as long as there is Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia.

Certainly, the road for which China and Mongolia have opted after so long indicates that they will continue further in this direction. In other words, China and the USSR, on whose relations this most depends, will do everything possible to remove all obstacles that obstruct the full normalization of the relations between China and those socialist countries which in this respect lag behind the USSR.

COMMENTARIES ON TITOGRAD-SHKODER RAILROAD

Good Relations With Albania Sought

AU130908 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No. 234 12 Aug 86 p 55

[Djurdjica Kuntic article: "Train for Shkoder"]

[Excerpts] The experts having done their job, the rails of Yugoslavia and Albania have been officially linked. The Titograd-Shkoder railroad line was ceremoniously opened in the Montenegrin capital on Wednesday, 6 August. [passage omitted]

Yugoslavia for its part has done what was expected of it, although its political and economic circumstances were not favorable. Once again, Yugoslavia played a good-neighborly round of fair play. This should be stated plainly, for the Titograd-Shkoder railroad has greater importance for Albania that it signifies economically for us. However, this was Albania's only opportunity of linking up with Europe and Yugoslavia decided to make its contribution. Why should this be said.

For decades, Yugoslavia has been attempting with the greatest patience to develop good neighborly relations with Albania. The railroad is not the first project with which we have made a significant contribution to cooperation with Albania. However, also for decades, Albania has issued attacks and accusations against us, and despite all our confirmations and indications of good will and desire for cooperation and friendship, responses of a contrary nature have followed one another and have not ceased up to this day. To our good neighborliness we sometimes received fierce replies, even though we are Albania's leading economic partner, though we again outlined an expansion of trade in the 5-year economic plan signed this year, though we are its most important link in transportation an so on.

As has been the case up to now, Yugoslavia will not desist from developing good neighborly relations with all its neighbors, including Albania, in the interest of both sides. All this shows that Albania has had sufficient chances, and has even more now, to develop good and friendly cooperation between our two countries. The railroad is not the only thing that links us. We live in a region with a common history and common determinants of the present. Many people in the world refuse to accept the inevitability of reality, and interpret it with curious visions about the present stage of international relations, which cannot be based on anything else but cooperation.

We have built several bridges for the Titograd-Shkoder railroad. Bridges serve cooperation. We shall soon see if it is only railroad cars that cross these bridges.

'Goodwill' Noted in Rail Link

AU121305 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 Aug 86 p 13

[From "The Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic]

[Text] The world public has paid noticeable attention to the opening of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad, not only as to a belated and somewhat exotic phenomenon of the last European state joining in the European railroad network, but also as a significant political challenge to the further opening up of Albania. None of the representatives of the leading world news agencies on this occasion failed to point out the goodwill gesture by Yugoslavia which this time again invested much in this railroad without a proper economic reason and need.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JENNINGER DISCUSSES ASYLUM-SEEKERS WITH MLADENOV

LD131104 Hamburg DPA in German 0856 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, 13 Aug (DPA) -- Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger has discussed the problems caused by the great increase of asylum seekers coming to the FRG in talks with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. This was reported Wednesday after a meeting between the two politicians the previous evening. Besides the airlines Aeroflot and Interflug, it is above all the Bulgarian airline, Balkan Air, which carries foreigners without visas for the FRG to Berlin-Schoenefeld. Miadenov assured Jenninger that his country does not want to create difficulties for Bonn in this question.

In the talk the Bulgarian foreign minister refected the Western view of a substantial improvement in the climate between the two super powers. He cannot yet see any such breakthrough in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. In disarmament policy NATO has to make allowances for the security of the eastern side, Mladenov said. In Jenninger's view there is a lack of trust between both sides in East-West relations.

TANCHEV RECEIVES BELGIAN CHRISTIAN PARTY LEADER

AU131802 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 13 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S) and first vice president of the State Council, received Mr Frank Swaelen, president of the Christian Social Party (Flemish Wing) (C.V.P.) in Belgium, who is visiting this country at the invitation of the B.Z.N.S. Standing Committee.

Mr. Frank Swaelen expressed his satisfaction over the opportunity to get directly familiar with Bulgaria's achievements as a country making vigorous progress and as a reliable partner, with her peaceloving foreign policy and with the activities of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

The two party leaders highly commended the speech delivered by State Council President Todor Zhivkov at the international meeting "For the Triumph of Peace and Security in the World", describing it as a significant contribution to the assertion of new political thinking and to realizing the need for all states to join their efforts to avert the nuclear war threat.

In a friendly atmosphere, Mr Tanchev and Mr Swaelen emphasised the great importance of the latest constructive Soviet initiatives and of the socialist countries' proposals for strengthening world peace and security.

KONSTANTIN TELLALOV SPEAKS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

AU131618 Sofia BTA in English 1545 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, August 13, (BTA) -- Mr. Konstantin Tellalov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the disarmament conference in Geneva, spoke at a plenary session of the conference.

He stressed that in the resolution of the most important disarmament issue - the banning of nuclear weapon tests, the conference did not succeed in using the favourable political moment after the announcement by the Soviet Union of a moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests more than a year ago which created favourable conditions for a mutual renunciation of such tests.

It should be regretted, he stressed, that so far the U.S. has shown no desire to regard this possibility with the necessary seriousness. It is with justification that the international public is expecting a positive answer to the numberous appeals addressed to the U.S. Government by prominent statesmen, public organizations and the U.S. Congress itself. The Bulgarian representative welcomed the new ideas of the leaders of the "Dehli Group of Six countries" adopted at their meeting in Mexico.

Mr. Konstantin Tellalov also set forth some ideas prompted by the discussions on the issue of nuclear disarmament at the conference concerning the Soviet programme for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000. He proposed the consideration of the possibility for setting up a sub-committee of the five nuclear states to negotiate on these and other issues of nuclear disarmament with the aim of contributing to the multilateral discussions of the issue at the disarmament conference.

Dwelling on the issue of preventing the transference of the arms race into space, Mr. Konstantin Tellalov noted that the discussions in the special committee on this issue have marked certain aspects of a getting closer of the stands. This makes it necessary to raise the status of the present work to the level of purposeful negotiations next years. The concrete proposals for adopting a definition of the notion strike space weapons made by the delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, the USSR, Venezuela, China and Sri Lanka which showed great similarity in their opinions concerning the banning of this type of weapons have contributed to this.

Mr. Konstantin Tellalov stressed that the U.S. is trying to impede the work to this purpose.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation noted the progress achieved on the issue of banning chemical weapons. The intensive consultations on all aspects of the future convention held by the delegations of the USSR and the U.S. as well as the wide-ranging multilateral activities at the respective negotiations of the conference have considerably contributed to this.

By way of conclusion Mr. Konstantin Tellalov noted that the session has not yielded considerable results. The conference did not succeed in turning the hopes of the international public for progress in disarmament -- this priority sphere in international relations, into concrete results.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CUBA'S CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

AU140810 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the [PCC] Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and chairman of the State Council of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, a telegram congratulating him on his 60th birthday.

The telegram stresses Comrade Castro's long-standing meritorious activity at the head of the party and the state, in the international communist and workers movement, as well as his significant share in strengthening further the revolutionary achievements and in the development of the socialist system of the Republic of Cuba.

The telegram also highly values his personal contribution to the deepening of the traditional relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCC, and between the nations of the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba.

At the same time, Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated Comrade Castro on being awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald. For the coming years, he wished him good health and many successes in his responsible work for the well-being of the PCC and the Cuban people, and in the common struggle for the cause of socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

KEMPNY, OTHERS ATTEND CPCZ OFFICIAL'S FUNERAL

LD131058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] A funeral for Jan Majcharcik, a long-standing CPCZ official, holder of the Order of the Victorious February, the Order of Labor and other distinctions, took place in the Great Ceremonial hall of Strasnice crematorium in Prague today. He died at age 63 on 5 August. Together with the family of the deceased, attending the funeral were Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Ladislav Adamec, first deputy premier of the Czech Government; heads of the departments of the party Central Committee; deputy chairmen and ministers of the Federal and Czech Governments; and other representatives from our political and public life. The guests included a delegation from the North Moravian region.

RELATIONS WITH FRG'S SPD SAID 'ON GOOD LEVEL'

LD131911 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn Aug 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Relations between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) are on a good level and both parties want to promote them, their officials said at their consultations here today.

Attending the consultations were Michal Stafanak, head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee department, Peter Glotz and Hans-Eberhard Dingels, SPD secretaries, and SPD military-political expert Karsten Voigt.

They discussed international issues, questions connected with initiatives to create zones free of chemical and nuclear weapons in Europe and agreed on further steps, contacts between the two parties in the coming period, and relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

During his stay in the FRG, Michal Stefanak met with chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies. They informed each other about the fulfillment of tasks set by the recent congresses of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the German Communist Party, and discussed the two parties' cooperation.

CTK PREVIEWS U.S.-MEXICAN TALKS

LD120847 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 12 Aug 86

["CTK Comment on Forthcoming Visit of Mexican President to USA" -- CTK headline]

[By Pavel Zavadil]

[Text] Mexico City Aug 12 (CTK) -- President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico opens an offical visit to the United States tomorrow at a time when the diplomatic language describes Mexican-American relations as "normal".

The president will hold difficult talks, as many outstanding problems exist between the two countries, and Mexico has close economic links with the United States but wants to preserve its political independence.

In the first place, the talks can be expected to confirm the different approach of the two states to the problems of Central America. Mexico strives within the Contadora Group for a political solution of the crisis. Washington thus accuses it and other members of the group of "patronizing Nicaragua whose Sandinist regime the USA wants to overthrow.

Unfortunately, no positive response has been drawn in the United States by another initiative in which Mexico has a share, the appeal of the "Delhi Six" for a halt to nuclear tests and militarization of outer space.

Although the groups general tone during last week's Ixtapa meeting was relatively cautious towards the United States, the appeal doubtlessly concerned the very points the USA is not willing to abandon. The Ixtapa Appeal is for U.S. President Ronald Reagan another reason to look at his Mexican guest with a certain amount of suspicion.

However, the talks are to be focused on economic and financial issues. Their importance is given by the fact that Mexico is the third biggest trade partner of the United States after Canada and Japan, and the USA is the biggest trade partner of Mexico, as two-thirds of Mexican exports head to the USA.

At present, Mexico has to counter a hostile campaign developed against it by certain circles in the United States. The masterminds of this campaign assert that Mexico's economy is on the brink of collapse and the extent of the crisis poses the threat of an uncontrolled social explosion, that Mexico could simply turn into a "new Iran" in the immediate vicinity of the United States. President Miguel de la Madrid wants to refute these assertions which make his country a little trustworthy partner and its government indignant.

But Mexico's economic situation is very difficult. Its foreign debt amounts to almost 100,000 million dollars, inflation is estimated at 80 per cent and unemployment stands at 14 per cent officially, but other sources say that 50 per cent of the labour force are jobless or partially employed. The situation is greatly complicated by the current decline in oil prices.

The Washington talks will probably cover also Mexicans' illegal crossing into the USA in quest of work, the pollution of Mexican border areas with industrial waste from the USA, and last but not least the problem of drugs.

POLICE BREAK UP CATHOLIC PILGRIMS' RALLY

AU140859 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 14 Aug 86 p 3

[Peter Gnam report]

[Excerpt] Vienna/Bratislava -- An unprecedented incident occurred during a pilgrimage to the Gaboldov Shrine of the Virgin near Bratislava: CSSR police turned their dogs on the pilgrims, who were mostly young people; the believers were attacked by the animals and injured. According to the Catholic Press Service, many women and children were among the victims.

The first incident took place in the Slovak city of Bardejov. When the pilgrims had recovered from this shock, the horrible scenes were repeated in a forest near the Gaboldov Shrine. Once again a canine unit of the CSSR police attacked the pilgrims and broke up a group of about 800 people, among them also women and children. Clothes were torn, many people were injured in falls and by bites.

In spite of the interference of the CSSR regime, about 30,000 people gathered for the pilgrimage in Bagoldov. More than 4,000 private cars were recorded in the village, which has about 500 inhabitants. Many youth groups undertook a more than 30-km walk on foot. After a night of prayer Chaplain Marton from Bardejov celebrated High Mass. In his sermon he expressed his admiration for the young people, who had been treated so badly in his city, because they had continued the pilgrimage in spite of the incident. For this reason CSSR police, who had been present during the church service, ordered the chaplain to appear at a security police interrogation. [passage omitted]

BORDER GUARD ESCAPES TO AUSTRIA 13 AUG

AU140900 Vienna KURIER in German 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] On the morning of 13 August a CSSR border soldier managed to escape across the Iron Curtain near Retz, Lower Austria, amid a hail of bullets from his "comrades." A colleague who also wanted to flee is still missing. The drama occurred only a few kilometers from the place where two Czechs recently made their daring escape on a high-tension cable. [passage omitted]

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES NEW SOVIET COMMANDER

LD131614 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Heinz Kessler today received Valeriy Belikov, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSFG]. Army General Kessler contratulated Valeriy Belikov on his appointment to the responsible position and wished him success. The two discussed the current military-political situation and the further consolidation of the class and armed alliance betweeen the National People's Army and the GSFG.

NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA RECEIVES GERLACH

LD131741 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Managua, 13 Aug (ADN) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has thanked the GDR for the extensive solidarity help for the Nicaraguan people given since the start of the Sandinist revolution. He received Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and leader of the GDR state delegation which is visiting Nicaragua, at the end of his visit. Both politicians condemned the open aggression of U.S. imperialism against the peace-loving people of Nicaragua. Prof Dr Gerlach paid tribute to Nicaragua's great efforts in defending its sovereignty and independence and for the further strengthening of the Sandinist popular revolution.

The interlocutors emphatically supported the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Only a broad results-oriented dialogue of reason and goodwill could make it possible to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to reach a new phase of detente. Finally, the two politicians evaluated the continuous and extensive development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Nicaragua in the most varied areas as an eloquent expression of the close friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

HONECKER RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD131744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a cordial meeting on Wednesday with the secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Jaime Hernandez-Baquero Crombet.

Erich Honecker praised the results of the comprehensive cooperation and deepening of fraternal relations between the two parties and states and stressed their great importance in the joint struggle for peace and socialism.

KADAR, GORBACHEV GREET RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

AU131310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Aug 86 p 7

[MTI report: "The International Congress of Russian Language Teachers Begins in Budapest"]

[Summary] The Sixth World Congrees of the International Federation of Russian Language and Literature Teachers (MAPRJAL) began in the Budapest Congress Center on 11 August. The 6-day congress will deal with academic methods of language teaching and questions of new trends in Russian language and literature research.

Representatives of the 300-strong Soviet delegation met the Hungarian and international press, and the head of the delegation, Artur Belov, deputy minister for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Soviet Union [name, title as published], explained the plan "to meet all the teachers who have come from socialist countries, as well as from developing and capitalist countries."

The following leading officials attended the conference: Vaclav Cisar, head of the Czechoslovak delegation and first deputy to the minister of education in the CSSR; Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Politburo; Ference Ratkai, deputy minister of education; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest Metropolitan Council; Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society; Ferenc Papp, chairman of the Society of Russian Language and Literature Teachers in Hungary; Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union accredited to Budapest; Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Boris Stukalin read out the following greetings letter sent by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee:

"I send my warmest greeting to the Sixth International Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers, which is being held in Budapest, the capital city of socialist Hungary.

"The present trends of development in the world require the constructive cooperation of all countries and peoples around the globe. Language learning has a special role in establishing these relations. A good example of this is the Russian language. Along with other languages, it is widely used for developing understanding and cooperation among various countries; it promotes mutually advantageous international economic relations, and provides good service for socialist economic integration based on the principles of equality and mutual assistance. It plays an important role in the rapid and fruitful exchange of experience and knowledge, and in the development of progressive culture.

"Scientific and literary works, as well as technical-technological and political information materials, from various languages are regularly published in Russian, and in large quantities. Thus, the Russian language is one of the most informative [leginformativabb] languages today. Literature written in Russian has served and serves the exchange of the general cultural values of mankind and the spiritual and moral libation and enrichment of man. In these unsettled times it urges people to protect our earth from a nuclear catastrophe. "Your congress is taking place in the year of peace. The Soviet people, who actively support the efforts and actions of all peace-loving people of goodwill, is proud that the Russian language is considered a language of peace and friendship and the language of the 27th CPSU Congress appeal for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system.

"Our world requires the efforts of all to strengthen the multifaceted spiritual cooperation and confidence among peoples. Your federation, which unites Russian language specialists from 70 countries, contains enormous possibilities for fulfilling this noble and indeed historic mission. I wish you success in your work for the benefit of peace and progress."

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, also sent a letter to the congress as follows:

"On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, friends of the Russian language and literature, and myself, I express my respectful greetings to you, the delegates of the Sixth International Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers, and to all of our welcome guests.

"We are very glad to be able to stage the international congress of Russian language experts from many countries of the world.

"The learning and teaching of a language is a laborious activity that calls for endurance, but it is also rewarding. Engels was convinced already in 1875 that "the language itself and the literature discovered is a princely reward for the trouble taken to study the Russian language, which is one of the richest and most powerful languages..." There is no need to provide special proof for the fact that many people in many countries are convinced of this.

"For us, Hungarians, the Russian language conveys the political and scientific achievements and rich culture of the friendly Soviet people, and at the same time, provides assistance in transmitting our own values to the Soviet people and spreading them widely with the help of this universal language. The socialist transformation has created favorable conditions in our homeland for teaching languages to masses of people, and today there are hundreds of thousands who understand and speak Russian. We consider this of great value to our society and culture. All people deserve appreciation who consider the teaching of the Russian language and literature their vocation and who with their work help the enrichment of our culture.

"The International Federation of Russian Language and Literature Teachers fulfills an important and useful mission. By way of organizing international cooperation, it helps the development of Russian language teaching in almost all parts of the world, and thus helps to spread the classical and current Soviet culture. With this activity it makes an important contribution to deepening understanding, friendship, and cooperation among the peoples.

"I am convinced that your conference, making public property of new scientific results, good methods, and useful experience, will promote the realization of the noble aims of this international federation. I with the congress successful and good work, and I also hope that the honored delegates, our guests, enjoy their stay in our homeland."

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

LD140923 Budapest MTI in English 0842 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI) -- Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG carries a commentary by its Moscow correspondent on Soviet-American relations under the heading "Amidst Consultations".

"The world pays the utmost attention to every step made by the Soviet Union and the United States. This is why the two-day consultation of experts in Moscow was closely followed although it was only a part of the system of Soviet-American relations which is analyzed in Moscow as an entity. Moscow also pays attention to how much U.S. manifestations are in compliance with what the two leaders agreed upon during their last year's summit," namely that they will not allow the arms race to extend to outer space and will do everything possible to curb the lethal race on earth.

"Reagan's reply letter to Gorbachev did not come up to the standards, and neither did the presidential and other official statements made since the letter," states the paper pointing out that Moscow observers do not find anything in the American letter indicating what is suggested by the Western press as a "readiness to compromise."

"The Soviet Union has always had and will have the means to prevent the tilting of the strategic balance of power attempted by some U.S. circles interested in armament. However, if Washington intends to use the talks with the Soviets as a shield to cover armament, the Soviet Union will not be a party to it. On the other hand, Moscow most certainly will be a party to all efforts promoting the cause of disarmament," NEPSZABADSAG stresses.

LOCAL PRESS REPORTS ON CHINA SUMMARIZED

AU131708 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 8 August on pages 1, 2 and 3 carries three items on China as follows: 1 120-word MTI report on the return of ex-patriates entitled: "Entry to China -- New Practice of Visiting Relatives; a 390-word report by "T.S." from Moscow entitled, "Chinese Exhibition in Moscow -- After 30 Years"; and a 300-word book review by "Br" entitled, "China, Packed in Chrisanthemums," dealing with the book "Chinese Kaleidoscope" written by Jozsef P. Szabo. NEPSZAVA on 8 August on pages 1, 2, and 3 carries a 1,700-word article by Laszlo Fodor, first of a series of an unspecified number, dealing with China under the title, "Nearer to China -- in the Citadels of History."

The MTI report on MAGYAR HIRLAP notes that the new entry regulations were introduced in China and "a spokesman of the Ministry of Public Security said that a lot of Chinese living overseas who used to be described as "antirevolutionaries have visited the country recently."

MAGYAR HIRLAP's "T.S." in his report from Moscow gives a factual description of the present Chinese exhibition and notes that this event provides "an additional barometer showing that there is a demand and there are possibilities and intentions for fostering friendship among peoples of Europe and Asia."

MAGYAR HIRLAP's book review author remarks that in spite of certain negative aspects of the book's structure, and it is only "one of many in recent years about China", "it is a real pleasure to read, and this gives the credit for the country in the East."

The artcile by Fodor in NEPSZAVA is introduced on page 1 by two photos of the Great Wall and continues on pages 2 and 3 with an article describing the tour made in China by the author.

DEPUTY INDUSTRY MINISTER REVIEWS COAL MINING

LD131913 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI) -- Certain topical issues of Hungarian coal mining were the subject of a statement given by Gyula Czipper, deputy minister of industry, to MTI. Among other things, he said that based on detailed economic calculation it can be concluded that regarding the costs of Hungarian coal extraction, it can compete with world market oil prices. Open face lignite mining is the most economic form. However, of the 36 mines operated, 14 operate at a loss with a total output of two million tons of coal a year. To insure the long term competitivity of coal mining the State Planning Commission has resolved upon a development and product pattern transformation project which calls for maintaining the current level of coal production, but within this, of expanding lignite output which can be extracted most economically. The project calls for a reduction of mining in depth, and the most uneconomic mines to the same ratio that open faced lignite is to be advanced.

Correspondingly, by the end of the plan period, within the total of 24 million tons of coal extracted per annum, open face mining will be increased by two million tons, and underground shafts will be reduced by th same amount. The reduction will affect of 14 pits operating at a loss. In most of them, the coal resource will be exhausted in the years to come anyway. The miners as well as the valuable machinery and installations will be relocated to operate in the neighbouring mines that are to be advanced on long term, which are currrntly suffering a shortage of manpower. Regarding certain underground shafts it is still possible to improve production economy, and if this succeeds, then operation can of course be continued.

Central measures have created favourable conditions for advancing coal mining and for improving the living and working conditions of the mines. Based on government measures the people working in the coal mines received a 9 per cent wage increase last year, and this year their ages will go up 10 per cent. Mining staffs have become stabilized and in fact in the first half of the year there were more people working in the mines than in the corresponding period last year. In the past six weeks there has been a further rise in the number of miners.

SOVIET PLANE CRASHES DURING TRAINING FLIGHT

LD131816 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] This afternoon, while carrying out its training task, a Soviet military aircraft crashed into a house in the village of Andornaktalya, in the county of Heves, because of a technical fault. As a consequence of the accident, one of the civilian inhabitants sustained light injuries. There was material damage in the neighboring houses. Arrangements have been made to repair the damage.

JARUZELSKI TOURS FARMS IN NORTHERN POLAND

LD132331 Warsaw PAP in English 2204 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 13 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski paid today a surprise visit to Lebork region (Slupsk Voivodship, northern Poland) where he met with harvesters and emloyees of farming service units.

At the start of his visit Wojciech Jaruzelski familiarized himself with the work of employees of grain stores and the local mill, displaying interest in the process of grain procurement.

Next he visited the state farm Pogorszewo where he among other things inquired about the supply of pesticides, learning that it was fairly good, although not without shortages of certain agents. Referring to this, Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, who accompanied Jaruzelski, said that next year farmers would be provided with the hitherto lacking agents.

Jaruzelski also had a talk with operators of combine-harvesters, asking them among other things about the work of their machines.

An assistant at a food-store in the village of Janowice which Wojciech Jaruzelski visited next, said that supplies of basic products were good, the customers did not complain. Some of them thought the supplies could be better, but failed to name concrete articles.

Wojciech Jaruzelski next met with representatives of the local party organization displaying interest in their work after the 10th Congress. The answer was that the delegates continued to hold meetings with workers of industrial plants and villagers. Their discussions focus on how to materialize the congress resolution in the best and most efficient way.

The most important is, Jaruzelski said, that the congress commitments be implemented by everyone and everywhere.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's tour of the Lebork region also included the village of Krepa where a combine was gathering oats from the field of Henryk Popiel. "Are you satisfied with this year's harvest?" asked the general. "Yes", the answer was.

The farmer was not critical about the work of farmers' machinery and servicing cooperatives (SKR), but he said he would welcome more farmer's programmes on TV, the number of which has been recently reduced. "Not only should they be more numerous, but also better," Jaruzelski stressed.

The general also visited the family of farmer Gerard Makurad living nearby. Three generations of the family live in a newly constructed eight-room house. This year's crops are better than last year. That is why there will be enough both for us and the state, Gerard Makurad stressed.

The farmer's wife, Agnieszka cordially invited the general into the house. The family's talk with Wojciech Jaruzelski concerned local administration, agricultural services and village culture clubs.

Parting company with the hosts, General Jaruzelski spoke with respect of farmers' toil, stressing that they could count on further help of the state in raising the efficiency of their farms and in improving the living conditions in the countryside.

Also today, Wojciech Jaruzelski visited pathfinders' camps near Lubiatow, Gdansk Voivodship, from the Katowice headquarters of the Polish Pathfinders' Union.

The campers, satisfied with their stay at the seaside, told Jaruzelski about the interesting programme, good food and care they had been enjoying at the camp. Wojciech Jaruzelski also visited one of sub-camps, hosting Czechoslovak pioneers from Ostrava.

"I wish you successful holidays till the end of your Polish visit. Regards to your parents from Polish friends," the general said.

Talking to the families of workers from numerous factories from Opole and Silesia who are spending their vacations neaby, Wojciech Jaruzelski was particularly interested in the procedure of applying for a factory-sponsored holiday, its costs, the amount of money paid by a family member, and the functioning of local restaurants and shops. All opinions on the subject were positive.

POLITBURO EXAMINES CONGRESS DECISION FULFILLMENT

LD132158 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 13 — The PUWP CC Political Bureau at its session yesterday examined and approved the plan of realization of the PUWP 10th Congress' resolution in its part relating to the schooling system, higher education, science and scientific-technological progress. It was stressed that the attainment of goals set in these areas would be particularly important for the fulfillment of the congress decisions.

This the first schedule of such type which expands the tasks contained the congress documents. Other schedules are in the offing. They will be examined during successive sessions of the Political Bureau. Together they will make up a plan of the Central Committee's work, which will be assessed during the nearest CC session.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Political Bureau a broad campaign will be conducted of disseminating the knowledge of the attainments of the 10th Congress in milieus representing education, science, higher schools, scientific and research centres as well as among the employees of competent ministries and central offices.

Basal party organizations in educational centres, higher schools, science and research institutes, scientific and scientific-technical organizations have been obliged to come out with the initiative of the respective units preparing their own programmes of implementation of the 10th Congress' resolution.

With the necessity of raising the level and effectiveness of education and upbringing a committee of experts will be formed still this year which is to draft proposal of how to improve the system of national education.

It is necessary to aim towards making secondary level education, through various forms, universal among the working class.

It is necessary to modify the hitherto system of education, additional training and improvement of qualifications of the didactic cadre.

It is the Political Bureau's recommendation to raise the rank and modernize vocational schooling.

A long-term programme of development of higher education will be prepared. The congress resolution contains such an obligation.

In keeping with the recommendations of the congress an active policy will be pursued of creating young scientific cadres representing highest qualifications.

Examining the questions of science and scientific-technological progress the Political Bureau pointed to the necessity to take account of the suggestions ensuing from the documents of the 10th PUWP Congress in the draft national socio-economic plan for 1986-1990 in its part pertaining to science and technological development. The Political Bureau stressed the responsibility of the government and administration organs as well as of scientific and scientific-technical institutions for the thorough realization of the government programme of implementation of the resolution of the 3rd Congress of Polish Science.

A comprehensive evaluation and attestation of organizational structures is to be carried out in all the scientific centres. Programmes will be urgently put into effect whose aim is to modernize the scientific-research apparatus and experimental base, to improve the system of supplying scientific-research units with materials and equipment.

Work is to be stepped up on the modification of rules regulating the principles of specialization of engineers and technicians.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with the state of preparations for 1986-1987 school year.

The Political Bureau pointed to the significant progress in the solution of some difficult problems affecting the situation in education and especially the problem of supplying students with textbooks.

The Political Bureau pointed to the necessity of showing great care in introducing changes in the programmes of secondary level schools. New subjects and themes -- preparatory instruction in economics, law and philosophy, problems of contemporary civilization, scientific information, elements of computer science, protection and shaping of natural environment, selected problems of pedagogics and psychology, and religions -- expand the students' knowledge of the contemporary world.

The Political Bureau firmly stressed the need to constantly improve the conditions of the schools's work, to raise the social and material prestige of teachers.

The Political Bureau examined the idea of creating innovation promoting units. The chief aim of these flexible organizational structures would be to prepare and urgently introduce into production inventions, technical and technological projects. This new form will facilitate direct participation of scientists and inventors in preparing and starting the production.

The Political Bureau found the idea of establishing the units in question purposeful and necessary.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES MECHANIZED ARMY UNIT

AU131316 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Major S. Jukaszewski report: "Recognition for Soldierly Toil"]

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, paid a visit to a mechanized Army unit undergoing exercises. Addressing a meeting of military personnel on the premises, he stressed that following the 10th PZPR Congress we will work with equal dedication, but more rationally. We are seeking better work methods in many spheres of military service. For life and service must be better organized, and results must be higher. This is the requirement of the times and our party duty.

In his speech, the minister indicated the value of personal meetings. They make mutual acquaintance possible. It is during meetings with people and contacts with units that one can assess best of all whether orders and instructions are properly received and carried out. Personal contact with subordinates is much more valuable than even accurate reports.

The immediate future requires a new approach toward our tasks. The reserves which permit better results are inherent in the organization of our lives and inside ourselves, in our consciousness. It is still necessary to convince everyone about the chances that have been revealed by the 10th Congress, because only together can we achieve the goals that have been set. That is why the authority of the party, and thus of every member, every comrade, is so very important. The party exercises not only a leading role, but also one of service toward the nation. This must never be forgotten. In order to meet the tasks that have been set, every party member must serve as an example for others. His conduct must be immaculate. Such a example also involves creative energy and intellectual unrest, up-to-date work, and a constant aim to win -- to use military language -- new bridgeheads.

What is needed first of all in our work? The minister of national defense indicated principle-minded conduct, beginning with oneself. There must also be no shortage of principle-mindedness in the conduct of subordinates. Boldness is essential in altering rules of conduct and finding better solutions. Otherwise will have no progress.

In the Army, a directive issued by the minister of national defense establishes goals for the immediate future, formulates tasks and problems, and sets path of action. There is much in common between such a directive and what was said during the meeting, but taking advantage of the postcongress atmosphere and guiding oneself by the stimuli emerging from the congress resolution, it will be possible to present new tasks in many spheres. And that is how we will behave in the Armed Forces, F. Siwicki said.

F. Siwicki referred in great detail to all the ideas, proposals, and conclusions voiced during the meeting. He thanked everyone for the sincere and honest presentation of issues and problems. Expressing his recognition for the level of training of the mechanized soldiers, he conveyed words of soldierly thanks for the training efforts. He also wished everyone satisfaction is performing the difficult profession of leader and soldier.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU

AU131144 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 11 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Tomasz Drzewosowski, deputy head of the Government Press Bureau, to Piotr Radziszewski: "I Know More Than Anyone Else" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Radziszewski] Before meeting you, I asked my friends whether they knew about your press bureau's work, but none of them knew anything for certain and many of them associated it exclusively with Minister Urban....

[Drzewosowki] The government press spokesman is unable to deal with everything himself and has to have a bureau, in which the staff prepares information for him and tries to guess the questions that foreign journalists may put to him. The news conferences, which are a source of information for many Poles, do not answer all questions about government work. This information is only a part of our work.

[Radziszewski] How many people does your bureau employ?

[Drzewosowski] There are between 10 and 20 permanent employees in it. Adam Dunalewicz, who is the head of the bureau, deputizes for the government press spokesman. The average age of our employees is very low -- 35 years. [passage omitted]

[Radziszewski] Do you participate in the sessions of the Government Presidium, the Council of Ministers, and other government bodies?

[Drzewosowski] Certainly.

[Radziszewski] They are supposed to last several hours. How is it possible to write extensive communiques on such sessions and have them ready for PAP's evening edition?

[Drzewosowski] We are supplied with the relevant materials in advance and are thus able to draft an initial version of a communique. By participating in these sessions we are able to modify the communiques.

[Radziszewski] Please, do not feel offended, but these communiques are hardly readable in most cases....

[Drzewosowski] We see that their language is clear and transparent, but it impossible for us to avoid certain official phrases. After all, communiques have to be treated as documents. [passage omitted]

[Radziszewski] Could you disclose some secrets of the sessions you attend...?

[Drzewosowski] The character of sessions depends on their agenda. Premier Messner hates verbosity and is especially opposed to it. As soon as he notes that a speaker wanders off the subject, he knows how to drop a strong hint by looking at his watch and by being nasty even to ministers.

[Radziszewski] Informing the people about government work is one thing, but what about the flow of information to the government?

[Drzewosowski] Several of our staff carefully scutinize an enormous number of dailies and periodicals and make briefs for the premier and vice premiers to read.

[Radziszewski] Do the premier and vice premier have time to read such information?

[Drzewoszewski] When I was the press spokesman for Minister Oliwa, Premier Jaruzelski and Vice Premier Messner used to send us excerpts from the press briefs, on some of which you could see exclamation or question marks written in red pencil and signed by General Jaruzelski. This was a signal for us to investigate at once and to inform the people about our findings.

[Radziszewski] It is nice to hear this, but you will no doubt agree that people view ministers as figures who are interested only in important state affairs and who have no time for petty issues....

[Drzewoszewski] We should portray politicians as normal individuals. Of course, the premier and vice premier should inspire trust, and this is best done by being likable.

[Radziszewski] Whose fault is it that we know nothing about the private lives of our politicians?

[Drzewosowski] I know what you have in mind. The thing is that people in general and not only those in high positions are often reluctant to speak about themselves. Fortunately, considerable changes are in progress in this regard.

[Radziszewski] In the seventies we had many taboos, and much information about, say, mining or farming was suppressed. What is the situation now?

[Drzewosowski] There is no taboo subject now, and the government works openly. Of course, this does not apply to such subjects as, say, defense. The best proof of the government's credibility is its conduct in the complicated situation following the Chernobyl accident. Our information was prompt and complete, and only those averse to us could have failed to note this. An unprecedented thing: Very soon we will publish an extensive report on Chernobyl. The U.S. Government has never managed to do so in the case of much more serious accidents. [passage omitted]

GABRIELA REMBISZ INTERVIEWED ON PARTY CAREER

AU111805 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview given by Gabriela Rembisz, PZPR Politburo candidate member, to Krystyna Sonntag: "I Am Able To Count On The People I Represent" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Sonntag] How do people in your community view your election to the Politburo? No doubt their congratulations went hand in hand with their secret hopes that you would make it easier for them to obtain materials, apartments, and so on....

[Rembisz] The people who know me certainly do not have such hopes. I stated my views on the role of workers in the party leadership as far back as 1981. At that time many people thought that workers would be just figureheads in the Politburo. We had many arguments on this subject. I said that the workers' presence in the Politburo was very important and most necessary because problems can be best seen not only from the "top." [passage omitted]

[Sonntag] Did you not think that your presence among professional politicians with practical experience and knowledge gained over many years would paralyze your ability to act? It is important to transmit signals from the grassroots, but it is easy under new circumstances to decide that these signals apply to issues that are too detailed and that it is not worth bringing them to the attention of the figures who determine overall problems.

[Rembisz] I did not think so. I have plenty of courage and I never plan my speeches. I open my mouth as soon as something is against my convictions. Besides, the PZPR first secretary is sincerely interested in what we have to say and leaves no stone unturned to get information. It is difficult for me to be affected by jitters in such an atmosphere. Nor am I afraid that I will fail to see what bothers the people and what problems they want to be attended to because they tell me at meetings about their worries and offer their help in collecting the necessary evidence. I can certainly count on them.

This is why I think that the Politburo really needs workers as its members, but I also think that one should not be a Politburo member for more than one term, because 5 years is a long time and one can easily lose contact with one's community and genuine ties with one's fellow workers in view of so many duties one has to cope with.

[Sonntag] You represent workers and their problems, but often these problems are actually parochial interests of individual groups.

[Rembisz] I realize these dangers and I especially realize that I have entered a period of my life marked by most hectic activities. Meeting follows upon meeting. Still, I am about to sort out this situation because I must have time for further study. I have always been a voracious reader, but now I must discriminate and read what must be read. I am interested in the economic reform and in finding out how its mechanisms function and where they become jammed.

I have learned a lot from my factory work about mechanisms and about people and I know that it is not only the shortages of materials, but also our attitude toward work that prevent us from improving our situation. Still, I can see that the economic reform continues to produce results and that the slogan that you are paid for what you really do continues to become increasingly popular. What is more, people want to be evaluated by their actual performance.

It is only obvious that I also encounter demagogy and attempts to promote one's own selfish interests at the expense of the community. However, the thing is that I attend meetings and discussions not only to listen to what others have to say, but also to argue in favor of what is right.

There are many problems to be solved, including the problem of managers and supervisors. Few people are ready to work as managers and supervisors. When I was offered a Politburo membership I immediately thought that it would be difficult to find a foreman to replace me. People who bear responsibility and organize work for workers should be paid good wages and should be assured of authority so that the best will volunteer for such jobs. Workers know very well what is at stake.

[Sonntag] What about the new foreman?

[Rembisz] There will be trouble because I am unable to stay on as foreman. With so many duties to fulfill I would only be a burden for my brigade. I do not want to create friction. I will stay on in the Stomil plant and will deal with the quality of products or with other issues, depending on needs, but I will be responsible only for myself. This is what honesty demands.

PAP REPORTS MEASURES TO CURB ALCOHOLISM

LD122059 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 12 -- The Presidium of the Government Commission for countering alcoholism has examined the effects of measures taken so far to curb this social ill. Although the phenomenon of alcoholism is still widespread and the number of alcohol-dependent and hard-drinking persons is not decreasing, certain positive effects have been attained in some domains, it was stated.

First of all, a tougher procedure has been adopted towards persons selling or serving alcohol in defiance of the anti-alcohol law. Over 7.4 thousand persons were sentenced by courts last year in such cases, which is four times more than in 1984. Regulations of the law have also been more throughly executed in work establishments.

There were 27 thousand alcohol selling outlets operating in Poland last year which amounts to four-fifths of the limit set by the law.

Medical centres treating alcoholics had 3.1 thousand beds available last year which met the demand in two-thirds only. Nonetheless, further medical institutions of this kind are under construction.

The action to curb alcoholism does not lack financial backing. The anti-alcohol fund amounted last year to nearly 6 billion zloties. More than a half of this sum has been allocated for development of alcoholism treating medical centres, while 800 millions have been spent on assistance benefits for alcohol-dependent persons or members of their families.

PRON Chairman on Alcoholism

AU071224 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Aug 86 p 2

[Statement by Professor Anna Przeclawska, chairman of the PRON National Council's Family Commission; date and place not given -- first two paragraphs are a PAP introduction]

[Excerpts] The most damaging consequences of alcoholism are those that affect the family. Despite the efforts being made by the state and by many social organizations and institutions, including church institutions, the struggle against this harmful habit is continuing to yield too few positive results.

Professor Anna Przeclawska, chairman of the PRON National Council's views the effect of alcoholism on the family and the ways in which this phenomenon can be combated.

"The questions of the relationship between alcoholism and family life can be viewed from two angles. On the other hand, alcoholism disrupts family life, causes martial breakdowns, and leads to divorce and social isolation. On the other hand, a healthy family, one that functions properly, provides its members with a feeling of social and emotional security and constitutes the best possible defense against alcoholism." [passage omitted]

"One cause of alcoholism is the inability to establish and develop relationships with other people without the use of alcohol. Difficulties in communicating create an emotional void, which is filled, unfortunately, with a glass of vodka. [paragraph continues]

This contemptible custom is deeply rooted in many milieus as it has played an important and inappropriate role in traditional Polish ways for a very long time." [paragraph omitted]

"This spring, the PRON National Council's Executive Committee began a legal action at the Constitutional Tribunal against the institutions responsible for implementing the regulations in the law on education for sobriety and combating alcoholism. These institutions have been failing to observe some of the provisions of that law, especially those concerning the ease with which alcohlic beverages can be obtained. The initiative launched by the church is also valuable. In its appeal for national sobriety, the Episcopate of the Roman Catholic Church stressed the need to reduce the number of outlets selling alcohol and to observe drinking age regulations. Announcements that alcohol is harmful to health by themselves are not enough to reduce the scale of the phenomenon.

"The key to solving the alcoholism problem also lies in the economic sphere. The sale and distribution of alcohol is an important source of national income. Various ways are being sought in the economy to improve the state budgetary situation, but one can get the impression that we sometimes fail to opt for the simplest solutions. We must seriously consider which of the following two options is better: changing the pattern of collective consumption of continuing with the solutions that have been applied hitherto, despite their negative consequences."

RCP LEADERSHIP GREETS MANESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU111701 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Aug 86 p 5

["Letter Addressed by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee to Comrade Manea Manescu on His 70th Birthday"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Manea Manescu:

On your 70th birthday, we have the great pleasure of extending to you, form the bottom of our hearts, warmest congratulations and wishes for a long and happy life, on behalf of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

On this festive occasion, we would also like to express our sentiments of regard and appreciation for your long activity, which you continue to carry out in a revolutionary spirit and competent manner, for promoting the party's noble ideals of building socialism and communism in Romania. We highly value your important contribution -- in the highly responsible position entrusted to you, as member of the Political Executive Committee and vice president of the State Council -- in implementing the great plans and programs for the fatherland's socioeconomic development and our party-state policy of ceaselessly raising the working people's material and cultural living standard and promoting a broad international cooperation with progressive forces everywhere in order to attain mankind's aspirations for peace, understanding, and progress.

Dear Comrade Manea Manescu, we wish many happy years, much health and power of work, and ever greater satisfactions in your entire work, so as to further make an active contribution to successfully implementing the historic decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress and the bright program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism.

On your birthday, we warmly wish you "many happy returns of the day!"

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE 13 AUG

AU131317 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1238 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/8/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romanian received Wednedsay at Snagov 'Izzat Farid Abu al-Rub', permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Bucharest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, alongside best wishes of health and happiness.

Thanking for the message, the president of Romania conveyed his greetings to the PLO leader and wished him health and success in his whole work.

During the talk, Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's stance on a political negotiated settlement in the Middle East and a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the area. Stress was laid in the context on the significance of an international conference under UN aegis to be attended by all parties interested, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON REAGAN OPTIMISM OVER SUMMIT

LD131514 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] What could be the significance of the statement by U.S. President Reagan that his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev could be more successful than any other Soviet-U.S. summit in recent years and what is it based upon? Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

U.S. President Reagan believes that in the course of this year he will meet Soviet leader Mihail Gorbachev and that this meeting could be more successful than any other Soviet-U.S. summit in recent years. Such an optimistic statement has not been heard from either of the two sides and if it is based on true facts, this statement could mean that in the context of Soviet-U.S. relations all obstacles in the way of a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting have been overcome.

True, the Soviet Union, at least for the time being, does not share such optimism. However, this does not mean that it is equally, if not even more interested in the summit. In commentaries which have recently appeared in the Soviet press in connection with Reagan's answer to the June message by Mikhail Gorbachev, the U.S. President has been criticized for trying to create the impression in the United States and in the world press that the holding of the summit depends exclusively on the Soviet Union. This, according to Moscow, is not true, in connection with which many Soviet initiatives in the area of disarmament are cited, initiatives to which the United States has not reacted in the proper way, or has counteracted them with their own initiatives which do not offer a way out of the existing impasse. However, the present state of relations between the two superpowers is such that it can be believed with certainty that both sides, though perhaps not in equal measure, are making efforts to hold the summit and promote bilateral cooperation.

This is corroborated by the already arranged meeting between the foreign ministers as well as by many other meetings which have been held or are being prepared. One of these meetings, at the level of [words indistinct], ended only yesterday in Moscow. [Words indistinct] the consultations in Moscow were not useless. Otherwise, the problem of nuclear and space arms is one of the key problems in Soviet-U.S. relations which probably, [words in distinct]. The Reagan administration is not at present considering the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear tests, which could serve as an introduction to new agreements, nor is it abandoning "star wars" which, according to Moscow, could defeat all efforts toward disarmament. True, Reagan has not obtained all the necessary funds for his space program, but what has been obtained is sufficient for the implementation of the program. It only remains to be seen whether it will be done immediately or later, in 5 to 7 years, as Reagan announced in his response to the June message by Mikhail Gorbachev.

However, Reagan's statement in Chicago that his meeting this year with Mikhail Gorbachev could be more successful than any Soviet-U.S. summit in recent years should not be underestimated since such statements are not made without reason.

Of course, its significance can be assessed only when Moscow joins in Reagan's optimism, for which -- if there really has been an essential U-turn in Soviet-U.S. relations -- we shall not have to wait long. However, it would not be good if the opposite were to happen, that is, if the Soviet Union assesses this most recent statement by the U.S. President as yet another attempt to create the impression that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit depends only on the Soviet Union. Moscow certainly will not hesitate to do this if it assesses that Reagan is exaggerating.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC PAKISTAN TALKS

Karachi Discussions

For Karachi reportage on the 3-day state visit to Pakistan by Veselin Djuranovic, member of the Presidency, including talks held with Prime Minister Junejo and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Noorani, see the Pakistan section of the 12 August South Asia Daily Report and subsequent issues.

Visit Ends

LD131502 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1431 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Karachi, August 13 (TANJUG) -- Conditions must be insured for the Afghan people alone to decide its fate, without foreign interference, Yugoslav state Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic has set out in a statement made to the Pakistani television.

Djuranovic, who today ended a three-day friendly and working visit to Pakistan, also said it was indispensable to reach a political solution which would guarantee the withdrawal of foreign troops from and non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and Afghanistan's independent and non-aligned status.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER TOURS BOR, HOLDS TALKS

LD132154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Bor, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, spent today in Bor. He held talks with representatives of the intermunicipal community in the assembly of Bor municipality and then visited a copper mine. Accompanying the Burmese prime minister is Desimir Jeftic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council. [passage omitted]

Jovan Milosevic, chairman of the Bor Combine Management Board, and other representatives of this composite organization of associated labor, informed the visitors about production, management, and other topics. They talked about cooperation with partners in other countries, possibilities for cooperation with Burmese economic organizations, and the participation of Serbia in SFRY-Burmese cooperation. It was said that organizations in Serbia make a significant contribution to the development of economic and other forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Burma. [passage omitted]

The Burmese prime minister and his associates will return to Belgrade this afternoon.
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REASONS FOR BERLIN WALL EXPLORED

AU131651 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Divided Europe has mixed feelings when remembering an unusual anniversary. A wall was built in Berlin on 13 August 1961 and since then it has divided the Eastern and Western parts of the city. What does the Wall mean for the Germans and for Europe today? Nebojsa Jankovic comments:

Termed by its builders at one time as an antifascist bulwark, the Berlin Wall soon became the symbol of a divided Germany and a Europe in confrontation, a compulsory trump card in inter-German bickering and a specific, gloomy tourist attraction. The previous purpose of the Wall differed from the declared one. Instead of protecting the citizens in the Eastern part from fascist infiltration from the West, as was said officially, it served as a usually insurmountable obstacle for the mass -- very much so -- migration to the West at the time.

The other side of the Wall viewed its erection as a welcome point in the propaganda war. The resources which had been arriving in West Berlin even before that were increased many times over, or thereby creating the most dazzling showcase of the consumer West, but also a rather unhappy place for everyday life, with the organized crime, drugs, prostitution, and other diseases of a big city.

However, regardless of all this, life in both Berlins as well as in both Germanies followed its own course, contradicting even some firmly rooted attitudes among German eastern and western neighbors. The thesis that the Wall, as well as the division of Germany, are just punishments for World War II, that Germany had started it and lost, has retained little of its credibility. Because, what is the punishment when West Germans have the highest standard of living in Western Europe and East Germans have the same in Eastern Europe? Bearing this in mind, particularly the fact that quick economic development has taken the motive for fleeing to the neighboring German state away from most GDR citizens, then one justifiably asks oneself how the Berlin Wall could exist to see its 25th anniversary with realistic prospects for that not being the last anniversary of the kind. Regardless of the sins of the past, it nevertheless seems that the Germans will continue to watch each other over the Wall, thanks mostly to the bloc presence. Being the most forward military, political, and propaganda ramparts of Warsaw and NATO pacts, East and West Berlin share the fate of both German states and divided Europe, although there are fewer and fewer reasons among the Berliners for barriers such as Berlin Wall.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT ADDRESSES DJAKOVICA AKTIV

LD131938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Djakovica, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Any breakdown of the demographic structure of the population in Kosovo is dangerous and this is why the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province must be halted or brought within normal bounds. This was stated inter alia by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, at a meeting with the political and economic aktiv of Djakovica today. Also taking part in the work of the meeting was Nazmi Mustafa, president of the Provincial Executive Council.

Speaking about the political-security situation in the municipality, Milan Slavkovic, secretary of the Djakovica LC municipal committee, stressed that it is more favorable, but not yet completely stable. There are still hostile slogans and leaflets, and there have, according to him, also been cases of the desecration of graves and damage to fields on the properties of Serbs and montenegrins, as well as hotile declarations. Slavkovic also noted that following a certain lull, there were again cases of illegal crossings and fleeing across the Yugoslav-Albanian border. In the majority of cases young people were involved. Since the beginning of this year alone there have been 13 such cases.

Taking part in the debate Presidium President Azem Vlasi stressed that intensive activity is underway in Kosovo at implementing the measures of the top party and state leaderships and that forum-type work is being increasingly abandoned. It is necessary, he stressed, to intensify our overall activity because this is the best answer to those who think and say that things are not changing for the better in Kosovo. Azem Vlasi called for the consistent implementation of the policy of national equality and for the principled solution of the national question and branding of all forms of hostile declarations and excesses. He also noted, however, the high degree of oversensitivity in the area of intranational relations. The tendency exists, he said, to always politicize to the maximum the smallest problem in Kosovo and disagreements between people of different nationalisties. [passage omitted]

If this is done, people will avoid mixing together out of fear of the political consequences. This, Azem Vlasi underlined, can lead us to a situation where in Kosovo we live alongside each other but not together.

REPORTAGE ON COMMENTARIES ON RECENT WORK STOPPAGES

AU131008 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian of 6 August on pages 2 and 3 and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of 6 and 8 August on pages 10 and 7, respectively, carry a number of reports and articles about a number of recent work stoppages in Yugoslavia.

In his 1,500-word article entitled "'The Right' to Personal Income" carried in BORBA on page 2, J. Pjevic writes about the number and causes of work stoppages in Slovenia and says that "personal incomes have become the main direct cause for work stoppages," and that "there were 200 such stoppages in Slovenia this year." In examining the pay system, Pjevic finds that discrepancies and "total anarchy in incomes" very often lead to strikes or threats to strike.

In examining incomes Pjevic says that "if a medical specialist has a monthly personal income of 148,400 dinars then for anyone who thinks logically it would be quite normal to expect a clerk with secondary school education who performs a routine administrative job not to have, say, more than 100,000 dinars, if not everywhere in the SFRY or Slovenia then at least in Maribor. However, in reality this is not the case." Pjevic continues with his analysis of the pay system and says that it is "logical that the chief editor of the DELO work organization should have a considerably higher personal income than for instance the editor of some Ljublajana factory newspaper or an information officer in some sociopolitical organization. But in reality, the reverse is the case."

The second report carried in BORBA on page 3 is on a work stoppage in Krusevac. According to the report, "dissatisfied with their June personal incomes, 161 workers of the timber yard belonging to the Namestaj basic organization of associated labor, which is a part of the Crvena Zastava work organization, did not work for 4 days. Work started again after the meeting of the Committee for National Defense and Social Self-Protection with the representatives from sociopolitical organizations and the communal assembly at which it was once again explained to the workers that the pay was in accord with normative acts. The workers made up for the lost time by working on Saturday and Sunday."

In his 600-word report, carried on page 10 in POLITIKA of 6 August, R. Dmitrovic writes about the meeting of the workers council of the Sisak Auto-Promet work organization, which lasted 8 hours. According to the report, the main reason for this marathon meeting was "an 8-hour work stoppage staged by this work organization's drivers, mechanics, and ticket collectors and inspectors on 1 August," at which the management was blamed for "incompetence, ignorance, lack of authority, an all kinds of malversation." The organization's accountancy department has decided to look into the matter.

In his 350-word report published in POLITIKA on the same page, S.P. writes that "the workers council of the Maribor hospital, at a session last night, condemned the work stoppage that took place in this medical institution on 30 July." S.P. recalls the event: "Having stopped all activities, even attending patients -- except the most serious cases -- about 400 employees of this hospital and medical center demanded that their pay be increased by 20 percent."

Belgrade POLITIKA of 8 August on page 7 carries a 1,400-word article by Slavoljub Djukic entitled "Disputes About Strikes" in which he examines the causes and phenomenon of strikes in Yugoslavia. According to him, failing to "recognize work stoppages as a fact of life" is a great mistake. "The legalization of strikes, which is after all a reality whether we recognize it or not, would naturally establish rules of behavior which would also include the main rule, namely what should be done before deciding to stop work. Many people believe that this would half the number of strikes, although it is really the causes of strikes that are the most important."

Djukic also examines the position of the trade union and says that its "social role has remained undefined up to the present day." According to him this is "an organization to which millions of members pay a membership fee but which is oblivious of many turbulences and whose energy is mostly used in forum discussions. When work stoppages do occur, the trade union is usually out of touch. It is more often on the side of bureaucracy rather than an active arbitrator and direct participant in the event."

Union Official Interviewed

LD131326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 13 (TANJUG) -- A mistaken impression is being created that we are having a wave of work stoppages and that this is the prevalent mood among workers. I maintain that the number of stoppages has not risen essentially compared to last year. What is new is that they have taken place in large enterprises such as shipyards, said Marjan Orozen, a top trade union official in an interview with TANJUG.

In Orozen's view, the causes of work stoppages are much more important than their number or the number of people involved. The most frequent reason is low personal incomes, and the most frequent outcome the resumption of work after a brief meeting at which the problem is cleared up. Work stoppages in Yugoslavia cannot be equated with classic strikes in the West. A strike is prepared, organized, announced, while a stoppage arises spontaneously, said Orozen.

When workers' demands and the causes of stoppages are studied, it becomes evident that workers are not putting into question the system of self-management. Their demands to decide on income and dispose with its greater part are along the line of self-management. But this cannot be said of those who demand wage hikes, disregarding the principle of remuneration according to work performed which is the only correct one, Orozen said.

He underscored that work stoppages are usually resolved by meeting workers' demands for more pay. Managerial structures as a rule do not go deeper into the causes of stoppages since it is evidently in their interest to have the dispute cleared up as soon as possible. In this way, they avoid having their own accountability discussed.

Orozen pointed to a new way in which workers are now expressing their dissatisfaction. He cites the protest of workers at the Split shipyard who addressed letters to a number of bodies and organizations in which they criticized and condemned many irregularities in society. It cannot be said that their demands, addressed mainly to society as a whole, are unjustified. But it is dangerous to view problems solely on the "broader level", without perceiving and dealing with them in one's own milieu, he said.

Asked to comment on increasingly frequent views that stoppages should be legalized, Orozen said this would not provide a solution. Changes must be made in material and social relations, in creating conditions for everyone to realize their constitutional rights without "strikes", through good and qualititatives work and participation in self-management, he stressed.

Mine Stoppage Ends

LD131619 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kraljevo, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- After a 16-hour stoppage, work continued with the entry into the pit of the second shift at the Usce pit of the Ibar hard coal mines at Usce on Ibar.

The miners on last night's second and this morning's first shift refused to go down the pit after receiving the settlement of their July earnings which were reduced by 18 percent because of losses of 19 million dinars in the 6-monthly statement of accounts. Instead of the 190 dinars hitherto, the value of the points according to which personal incomes of workers are calculated had been reduced to 160 dinars.

After 4 hours of talks today between the leadership of the Ibar mines, the miners and representatives of the sociopolitical structures of the Kraljevo municipality, at which the difficult situation in the mine and the fact that the modest incomes are seriously threatening the living standard of the miners and their families were expounded, it was decided that the value of the points for calculating personal incomes should be increased to 200 dinars, backdated to the previous month.

AWARD, RCOGNITION GIVEN TO MILOS ZANKO

AU131051 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 Aug 86 p 2

[Prvoljub Pejatovic article: "Veterans Tribute to Dr Milos Zanko"]

[Excerpts] Suddenly, After 16 years, the name of Dr Milos Zanko has again appeared in the newspapers. It is an almost forgotten name, unknown to young people. The reason: He was one of those awarded the Plaque of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation this year; one of thousands of those who have been awarded the plaque since 1972, when this award was established; one of 72 this year from the SR of Croatia alone, with the same explanation for all: "For special contributions in the work and development of the organization of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation and the implementation of aims which it strives for. Just one, but mentioned more than all the others together.

Why?

Undoubtedly because this decoration -- and Milos Zanko had many decorations higher than that one -- prompts the question of whether this is an introduction to the political rehabilitation of a man who was member of the Yugoslav Communist Youth Association since 1934, party member and veteran since 1941, delegate to the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and ZAVNOH [Regional Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia], postwar minister, delegate to republican and Federal assemblies, vice-president of the Federal Assembly, member of the LC Central Committee of Croatia, and member of the standing part of the LCY Conference, and who -- shortly after the 10th session of the LC Central Committee of Croatia in January 1970 -- disappeared from the political scene overnight, was "deprived of all offices," become forgotten and in time an ex-person, and now -- thanks to a routine and symbolic decoration -- a man talked about again.

November 1969

The "Zanko Case" started in November 1969 when the (until then) prominent sociopolitical worker published the text "There Is System in That (Nationalistic) Madness: in five installments (17-21 November) over entire BORBA pages. Its permanent banner head read: "On the Nationalist Platform and Activity of the Croatian Cultural Center [matica Hrvatska] and its journals KOLO, KRITIKA, and DUBROVNIK." Along with the texts, there is the repeated information that this was in fact "a topical foreward" to Zanko's book "which is going to be published soon by the Zagreb Narodne Novine Newspaper Publishing Organization." The book, entitled "Variations on the Theme of Nationalism and Chauvinism in Our Cultural and Political Life," consisted of, according to the author, "collected articles, debates, and political speeches that were made and published during recent years."

(The book which was then said to be "coming out soon" has not appeared so far -- it was "pushed aside" together with its author). [passage omitted]

July, August 1986

All of a sudden, after 16 years, Dr Milos Zanko's name has appeared in the papers again. He is one of the recipients of this year's Plaque of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation. The proposal came from comrade veterans from Croatia. This may be late, but also in time....

... In time to say whether this is only a symbolic and sentimental conclusion of the "Zanko Case" or the beginning of a new chapter, an introduction to rehabilitation....

... Therefore, one should perhaps, for the sake of the omitted truth, leaf through those "apostate" texts in BORBA once again and remember Zanko's speech at the Ninth LCY Congress ("the participant in the debate who received the loudest acclamation") and his "different views" expressed in the SFRY Assembly debate on constitutional changes and amendments concerning the People's Chamber....

... Perhaps a new view of the almost forgotten events of that time would be different. Purer. More communist. Such as we always proclaimed, though sometimes....

YOUTH GROUP LEADERS MOVE FROM EXPENSIVE HOTEL

AU131530 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- The newly elected members of the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation will shortly exchange the luxury rooms in Hotel Jugoslavija for somewhat more modest accommodations more "suitable" for youths. The youth leadership, it is announced, will this fall find apartments for rent, which the leaders will partly pay for out of their own pockets, which is something new. Although this decision should certainly be welcomed, it appears that it nevertheless will not mark the end of the unsolved accommodation "tangle" in the highest Youth Federation organs.

The decision on moving out of the Hotel Jugoslaivja is not only a consequence of public pressure or of the demands by the youth "grassroots," Nijaz Skenderagic, member of the Presidium and president of the Housing Commission of the Yugoslav Socialist youth Federation, said when commenting on the planned move. It is chiefly motivated by the realization that enormous social funds are spent on rent for hotel rooms (30 million dinars in 1986), and these funds should be more rationally used. This could certainly have been done earlier, but frankly, there has been much more noise about moving out in the past few years than any concrete action.

According to the latest reports, 18 elected and appointed activists of the Presidium of the Youth Federation Confernce stay at Hotel Yugoslavia at a monthly cost of 158,000 dinars per person. In addition, eight youths rent apartments "at the expense" of the Presidium, while several live in 10 official apartments, 3 of which are owned by the Youth Federation. [passage omitted]

The Youth Federation Presidium owns 59 apartments allocated since the war for permanent use by workers and officials who were in the youth organization offices, Skenderagic says. But for all this time, no proper records were kept about who lives in them or under what entitlement, and at the moment, two court cases are being conducted for repossession of Youth Federation apartments. In the first case, the person concerned did not return his bachelor's apartment after the expiration of his term of office, and the second case concerns the family of a former youth leader who moved in illegally. [passage omitted]

Until this is decided, the youth leaders firmly resolved to move out of the rooms in Hotel Jugoslavija and to find private accommodation themselves. Thus they will, at least for a short time, come closer to their colleagues who, living in "pads," can not even afford a cup of coffee in Hotel Jugoslavija.

BRIEFS

ENVOY CREDENTIALS PRESENTED -- Harare, August 13 (TANJUG) -- Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana has paid recognition to Yugoslavia for the support lent to the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and the contribution made to the development of this youngest independent state in southern Africa. President Banana, who today received the new Yugoslav ambassador in Harare, Dusan Litvinovic, who presented his credentials, also highly assessed Yugoslavia's role in the movement of non-aligned countries, and thanked Yugoslavia for the support given to the choice of Zimbabwe for the host-country of the eighth non-aligned summit which opens in Harare in September. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1435 GMT 13 Aug 86 LD] Jakarta, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Dr Djordje Jakovljevic, newly appointed ambassador of the SFRY to Singapore, presented his credentials today to President Wee Kim Wee. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 13 Aug 86 LD]

PHILIPPINE TRADE AGREEMENT -- Manila, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- A protocol has been signed in Manila on the exchange of instruments of ratification for a trade agreement between the SFRY and the Philippines. The protocol was signed by Salvador Laurel, vice-president of the Republic and Philippine minister of foreign affairs; and Milos Beljic, ambassador of the SFRY in Manila. The Philippine vice-president drew attention to the importance of the protocol for the development of bilateral relations. The ratification of the agreement represents, he added, the beginning of new possibilities for increased trade cooperation and exchange between the two countries.

The Yugoslav Ambassador said that the agreement created a new, broader basis for the promotion of economic cooperation and the development of trade, which lagged behind the realistic possibilities and needs of the two countries. On this occasion he also pointed out the readiness of Yugoslav economic organizations to participate in the economic development plans of the Philippines. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 13 Aug 86 LD]

SPECIALIST ADVISORY COUNCILS -- Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has decided to form specialist advisory councils to be formally involved in the work of the administrative organs. The first such council to be formed is in the Federal Secretariat for Finance and has 13 members. The scheme was put forward by Branko Mikulic, the FEC president, in May with the aim of assisting administrative organs in reaching more quality solutions. Members of the advisory councils are to be nominated by the FEC at the suggestion of officials in charge of a given federal organ and will receive remuneration for their services, although they will continue the jobs they had hitherto. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 12 Aug 86 LD]

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FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 14 AUGUST

AU141829 Sofia BTA in English 1555 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA) -- The seven day visit to Bulgaria of a delegation of the Bundestag, headed by Mr. Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, ended today. It is assessed as an expression of the fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany. This was confirmed both by the official talks with the Bulgarian members of parliament and by the meeting with State Council President Todor Zhivkov, which the guests assessed as extremely fruitful.

The visit gave expression to the striving of the two parliaments to contribute to the development of the traditionally good relations between Bulgaria and the FRG. The unanimous opinion was expressed that there exist favourable conditions to this end by using not only the forms of trade and economic cooperation but the possibilities of culture and art as well.

The members of the Bundestag visited enterprises and institutes and acquainted themselves with Bulgaria's achievements in the techno-scientific field. They showed interest in the output of Bulgaria's robotics industry and in other mechanical engineering products and in the achievements in selection.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 14 Aug 86 adds the following: "Stanko Todorov and other officials saw off the FRG parliamentary delegation at the Sofia airport."]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VISITING BELGIAN PARTY CHAIRMAN

AU141911 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Frank Swaelen, chairman of the Belgian Christelijke Volkspartij - CVP, who is on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive development of the Bulgaro-Belgian relations and noted that the economic potential of the two countries presents even greater opportunities for widening of the cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. It was pointed out that the contacts between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Christelijke Volkspartij - CVP, contribute to the development of the relations between the two countries.

Discussing international issues Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed the great importance of the new constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union, of the socialist community countries. He emphasised that preservation of peace and healing of the political climate in Europe and in the world require new political thinking and consciousness, new approaches aiming at preservation of life and civilization, and consolidating the policy of detente as the only reasonable alternative.

The guest assessed highly Bulgaria's achievements, her policy of goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans, understanding in Europe and in the world. He voiced the opinion that the most important task today is the avertion of the nuclear threat and strengthening of peace.

The Belgian political figure stressed that the latest proposals of the Soviet Union, set forth by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, are a good basis for fruitful dialogue for curbing of arms race and for strengthening of security.

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council, attended the meeting.

ZHIVKOV GREETS CASTRO ON 60TH BIRTHDAY, AWARD

AU141038 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following greetings telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

I congratulate you most cordially on the award of the Georgi Dimitrov Order to you for the second time and in connection with your 60th birthday.

For us, the Bulgarian Communists, your tireless and purposeful activity as a bold fighter and outstanding party leader and statesman is inseparably linked with the heroic beginning and victorious progress of the Cuban revolution, with the growth of the PCC as the guiding and organizing force of the first socialist state of the American Continent, and with the indisputable international authority and unswerving internationalism of the Republic of Cuba.

In your person we greet a glorious son of the Cuban people, an eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement, and a faithful follower of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. We highly value your notable personal contribution to the development of Bulgarian-Cuban friendship and to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, in the nations' struggle against imperialist oppression and exploitation, for peace and social progress.

With all my heart I wish you, dear Comrade Fidel, good health, happiness, and much creative energy -- for the good of your superb people and for the triumph of peace and socialism in the world.

With fraternal communist greetings!

REPORTAGE ON BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Leaders Attend 'Militant Parade'

LD131838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- A powerful militant parade on the 25th anniversary of the erection of the anti-fascist protective barrier was formed in the Karl Marx-Aallee in Berlin today as an impressive demonstration of the close solidarity between the party and the people and their armed bodies. [passage omitted]

Together with Erich Honecker, the following appeared on the rostrum in the Karl Marx-Aallee: the members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Hans-Joachim Boehme; Werner Ererlein, Werner Felfe; Werner Jarowinsky; Army General Heinz Kessler; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Siegfried Lorenz; Army General Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckemberger; Alfred Neumann; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller and Werner Walde; as well as other first secretaries from SED bezirk executives.

Also present were: Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the NDPD; Guenther Maleuda, deputy chairman of the DBD; Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the CDU; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the LDPD; Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR; Rudolph Shulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; other members and candidates of the SED Central Committee; other members of the Council of Ministers, including Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; and Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin; and other members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and of the Council of State, as well as generals and officers of the Armed Forces, including Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, city commandant of Berlin.

The guests included envoy Valentin Kopteltsev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR in the GDR; Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; and Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group. Also present was a visiting delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Jaime Crombet Hernandez-Bacquero, secretary of the Central Committee.

Honecker Addresses Rally

LD131534 East Berlin Television Service in German 1400 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at 25th anniversary ceremony of the Berlin Wall in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Comrade fighters, Comrades of the National People's Army, the frontier troops of the GDR, the German People's Police, and the 'Feliks Dzierzynski' guards regiment,

Dear Berliners,

Twenty-five years ago today the workers and peasants' power on German soil, in agreement with its allies in the Warsaw Pact, took under control the frontiers of the GDR with Berlin (West) and the FRG, which were open until then. This ensured peace for our people and for the peoples of Europe. The liberty of our people was preserved and the foundation stone for the further blossoming of our socialist state was laid with this historic deed.

You, comrade fighters, took your places here, at the heart of our capital city, to proclaim our readiness to steadfastly defend socialism and peace. The secured power of the working class and of all the working people is the most precious achievement in the history of the revolutionary German workers movement. We shall protect this power effectively at all times, in the interests of our people and of safeguarding peace. [applause] I feel a deep need to convey to you, the participants in the militant parade, and to all members of the militias and of the other armed organs of our country, the cordial greetings and the gratitude of the SED Central Committee, of the Council of State and of the GDR Council of Ministers. [applause]

We especially thank those male and female comrades who stood together right at the front line as members of the armed forces of our republic or as fighters in the uniform of the militias in the August days of 1961. Their loyalty to our workers and peasants' state and their dedication and reliability were decisive guarantees for our common success in this historic operation for the protection of peace.

Our fraternal greetings go to our friends from the Soviet Union and from the other states of the Warsaw Pact. As at all times, they stood firmly by our side on 13 August 1961 as well. Just as we are constructing socialism together in the alliance, so we are seeing to its reliable protection, shoulder to shoulder. [applause]

Today, not least thanks to the activity of the GDR as well, it has become generally recognized knowledge that the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers are a fundamental condition for peace. It is good here to recall the dangerous and complicated situation in the summer of 1961. The experiences of the past remain an indispensable treasure on the path into the future. The knowledge of history helps the coming generation, above all, the understand the present better and to master its tasks.

In the years 1960-61 the international situation came to a head. Imperialism was following its illusionary doctrine of rolling back socialism. Aggression against the GDR was rehearsed and the changing of the status quo in Europe by force was sought with NATO maneuvers. A special role was was intended for West Berlin in this plan. Western politicians declared West Berlin a "front-line city", a "thorn in the flesh of the GDR", a "bridgehead of the cold war". They even presumed to describe the city as a "cheap atomic bomb."

Currency speculation was conducted, large material values displaced and well-trained qualified workers recruited away on a huge scale in order to destabilize the economy of GDR. We bolted the door on all that on 13 August 1961. The dreams of Springer that the Brandenburg Gate would be marched through with fife and drum on 'Day X', proved to be illusions.

Our people did not allow the results of their diligent work of construction to continue to flow away over the open frontier to the West. This was something with which the opponents of the first workers and peasants' state on German soil had, as it turned out, not reckoned.

Our measures of 13 August served peace. One can say today with full justification that they smoothed the road from confrontation to detente. They served security and cooperation in Europe. They served peace. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades,

The European system of treaties created since then has, as we all have been able to experience, stood the tests of time. The GDR is in favor of consolidating this system of treaties and expanding it further. The GDR will always be found among those who are seeking ways to maintain peace and reduce confrontation with an awareness of their responsibility, in the interests of the peoples. We stand by our view that it is better to negotiate 10 times -- 100 times, even -- with each other than to shoot just once at each other.

The proposals contained in the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact member states are a constructive and comprehensive negotiating offer for disarmament and detente. They correspond to the hopes of the peoples for a peaceful future on our planet. The first step to disarmament is the complete cessation of all nuclear tests, something which has been put into practice in an exemplary manner by the Soviet Union for more than a year now.

We wholeheartedly support the proposals of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev which give mankind a real chance to preserve peace, to stop the arms race on earth, and not permit it in space, and to make sure that the world is free of nuclear weapons by 2000. That is and also remains the primary precept of our work in the international arena. [applause]

Socialism which is strong and reliably protected serves the safeguarding of peace. In recognition of this fact millions of working people in our country have placed the motto "my work place is my combat place for peace" at the top of their priorities in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. The initiative introduced by the "Fritz Heckert" youth assembly line to celebrate this year's world peace day with maximum performances is carried by this great call.

We can look with pride at the work which we have jointly fulfilled since those days of August 1961. In this quarter of a century socialism in the GDR has developed; it is visible to everyone, for the benefit of the people within reliably protected frontiers. In 1961 we produced a national income of M77.9 billion. In 1985 it reached M234.8 billion. Twenty five years ago our farmers harvested 4.8 milliom metric tons of grain with an average yield per hectare of 21.7 decitons. In 1985 this was 11.6 million metric tons with an average yield of 46.2 decitons.

Then, we built or modernized around 92,000 homes. In 1985 we improved the living conditions of 637.000 citizens, with over 212,000 new and modernized homes. Twenty-five years ago, monthly per capita real income for the population amounted to M357. In 1985 it reached M970. There are many other such things which can be mentioned.

With the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress we achieved further growth in performance in the first half of 1986, thanks to the close linkage between science and production and to the creative atmosphere amoug our people. National income rose by 4.3 percent compared with the same period last year, with 90 percent of the increase coming from a rise in labor productivity and from the lowering of prime costs by an average of 2 percent. Thus, the picture of real socialism in the GDR is determined by economic and social progress. These are the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress in action. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades,

Our people are proud of the members of the workers militias and of all the armed organs of our state. They see to it with high dedication that everybody can go about his peaceful work day by day. They often perform hard service, sacrifice not a few hours of their well-earned spare time and, for all that, meet with the understanding and support of their families. We value this highly. Precisely on this day, we would like to express our appreciation and thanks for this.

What you are protecting, comrades, you have helped to create. What you are defending is also your goals for life and the dreams for the future of your children. You are making yourselves available for the great, noble duty, which is imposed on every person who is aware of his responsibility and to which we commit to work and struggle for the well-being and happiness of all the people. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, dear Berliners, I wish you, in future too, the best success in work, in training, and in strengthening the defense readiness of our socialist fatherland.

Long Live our German Democratic Republic.

Long live peace and socialism. [applause]

Honecker Addresses Reception

LD132257 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Our detailed report today is devoted to the 25th anniversary of the securing of the state frontier to Berlin (West) and the FRG on 13 August 1961. To mark this occasion, the SED Central committee gave a reception. [passage omitted]

Following the playing of the national anthem and after further cheering, Erich Honecker spoke at the reception:

[Begin Honecker recording] Dear comrades: I am very pleased to be able to welcome you in the house of our party's Central Committee on the 25th anniversary of the securing of the GDR state frontier. We are all still under the impression of the powerful militant parade in Karl Marx Allee, and many of us are thinking back to the days when, to the surprise of our enemies, we took control of the GDR state frontier. In Berlin, as you all know, the solution to this question was particularly complicated, but I would like to repeat, we mastered the task then with the support of the people of the GDR. We are convinced that in the future, too, you will master any number of tasks in order to protect socialism and our republic. [applause]

Dear comrades, the years that have passed since then have been filled with great construction work. At the 11th congress of our party we drew a balance and at the same time set bold but realistic tasks for the future. All this has only been possible because, in the closest contact, I would say in the closest cooperation with the Soviet Union and our other allied states of the Warsaw Pact, we have always devoted great attention to the GDR's defensive strength. Based on this, we can continue to realize all social plans and the main task in the unity of economic and social policy to the benefit of the people.

We are deeply convinced of this, because the results since the 11th party congress give proof of it. People everywhere are thinking about the new tasks set by the 11th party congress and (?new tasks are being clarified). We see that we have resourceful people everywhere who take the initiative to bring us forward in the scientific and technological revolution and to make our contribution in this connection to strengthen our GDR. [applause]

The guarantee for this is the creative policy of our party, and its close solidarity with the people. This dear comrades, and may I say female comrades -- I have just seen several -- is of course involved. The close link between our party and the people ensures the fulfilling of the immense construction plans that we have set ourselves in all fields. This means that all attempts directed against a strong workers and peasants' power in the center of Europe fizzle out. For all of us, dear comrades, it is a great joy to be fighting at a time when it is necessary to strengthen socialism and to secure peace. That is what we want to do, that is [words indistinct]. [applause]

Comrades, I propose we raise our glasses to drink to the successful development of our socialist fatherland, the GDR, to the militias of the working class, the members of all Armed Forces of the GDR, to your health, dear comrades. [applause] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Anti-Wall Protest Reported

AU141155 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1030 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Elisabeth Ludl report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on protests in West Berlin] There was also a protest -- even though a quiet one -- in the Eastern part of Berlin. In an East Berlin house near Bernauer Strasse a man held two red and white posters saying "25 years are enough" and "Die fighting at the Wall" out of the window. The man probably also wanted to jump out of the window but he was reportedly held back by a woman and taken back into the room. The fire brigade, ambulance, and the People's Police arrived at the site. This could be seen from the Western part of the city. Nothing, however, has been reported about the further fate of the man.

Kohl Speech Reviewed

LD131513 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin (West), 13 Aug (ADN) -- ADN correspondent: The defeat of 13 August 1961 was commemorated at a function in the former Reichstag building in Berlin (West). Leading politicians from Bonn such as Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl -- who have no authorization of any kind to exercise government functions in Berlin (West), since Berlin (West) does not belong to the FRG and may not be governed by it -- also turned up for the event.

Regardless of this, FRG Chancellor Kohl could not refrain from delivering hackneyd Bonn revanchist slogans. This was linked with the most malicious slander against the GDR and the USSR. He obviously had no feeling for the fact that, by his appearance he was undermining the Federal Government's varied statements regarding the development of friendly relations with the GDR, the USSR, and the other socialist countries. In his enumeration of human and civil rights he forgot to mention the job denials and the right to work, which is denied by the million in the FRG -- just to note a few things here. Kohl, who is keen to present himself as a grandson of Konrad Adenauer, forgot when listing the events on 13 August 1961, that Adenauer, then federal chancellor, turned over and continued sleeping when he was informed in the early morning hours about securing the GDR's state borders.

Incidentally, Kohl confused cause and effect when he said that the development of travel could lead to more trust between the two German states. It has long since been common knowledge here that the exact opposite is the case: The interests of people are served only if one improves the political climate and refrains from interfering in the internal affairs of other states. His speech was clearly aimed more at the election campaign that at developing good relations between the FRG and the GDR.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, who was governing mayor of Berlin (West) in 1961, also spoke at the event. He said that the anniversary is no cause for complacency, but ought rather to lead to reflection; 13 August 1961 was not just a decisive event but a definite turning point in policy over Germany. In Willy Brandt's view, there is still no alternative today, to the policy of detente developed after 13 August.

Diepgen, the government mayor of Berlin (West), who has recently distinguished himself several times with presumptuous speeches, lamented the fact that there is little interest in the subject of the wall in the population of his city. All the same, he conceded, "We have had to learn to live with the wall." History has "painfully taught" him and his friends that no policy can be conducted on illusions. This is clearly the case.

COAL MINISTER MITZINGER IN PRC FOR TALKS

LD141500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Coal and Power Wolfgang Mitzinger and PRC Minister of Coal Industry Yu Hongen spoke in Beijing today in favor of deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the coal industry.

Minister Mitzinger arrived for a 1-week visit the same day. During his stay he is to discuss with his counterpart mainly questions of closer, mutually advantageous cooperation in extracting coal in mines and its further processing. Visits to mines and coal processing plants in the country are also planned.

Minister Mitzinger told journalists that he sees wide-ranging possibilities for the further expansion of cooperation. Coal accounts for more than 70 percent of primary energy output in both countries.

GERLACH, CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ HOLD TALKS IN HAVANA

LD142027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1922 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Havana, 14 Aug (ADN) -- GDR State Council Deputy Chairman Professor Manfred Gerlach and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, have expressed the full agreement of Cuba and the GDR in the struggle to consolidate peace. Their exchange of views in Havana on Thursday was directed at bilateral and international questions, particularly the situation in Latin America.

The partners in the talks paid tribute to the close, fraternal relations between the GDR and Cuba. They stressed their states' support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

Dr Gerlach is on an official visit to Cuba at the head of a state delegation.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO JAPANESE STUDENTS

LD081746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Aug (ADN) -- Ninth grade students at Kamei high school in Yao, Osaka Prefecture, have received with great pleasure a letter from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, the Japanese news agency KYODO reports.

In the letter Erich Honecker replies to a letter from 270 ninth grades at Kamei high school in Yao, who wrote the heads of state of 50 countries during a school excursion from Nagasaki asking that the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki never be repeated, and calling for the leaders of the world to undertake efforts to get rid of nuclear weapons.

Erich Honecker's letter to the Japanese pupils has the following text:

I cordially thank you for the peace message to me, which raises the most important question concerning the existence of mankind. In today's international situation, which is burdened by tensions and dangers, the question of the fate of mankind poses itself in sharp focus. A nuclear inferno, which would destroy everything that has been created through the self-sacrificing work of all people through history to date, must not be allowed to happen. Particularly in the Year of Peace called by the United Nations, it is necessary to undertake effective steps aimed at arms limitation and disarmament. During my state visit to Japan in May 1981, I had the opportunity to visit Nagasaki. I was deeply touched by the consequences of the barbaric act, which allow one to guess at the sufferings of the people of the city and also at the possible horrors of a nuclear inferno. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are an eternal reminder and warning to all people of good will not to ease up on the persistent struggle to maintain the greatest possession of mankind: peace and life.

A "pillar of international friendship," donated by the GDR, stands in Nagasaki peace park as a sign of the solidarity of the GDR people with the desire for peace of the population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It should bear witness that a peace policy is the supreme state doctrine of the GDR. We do everything to ensure that only peace and never again war emanates from German soil. We strongly support all initiatives directed at the consolidation of peace, and the GDR people resolutely supports freeing mankind from the scourge of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, ending the dangerous arms race on earth and not allowing its expansion to space. In this, the GDR extends it hand to all people who are guided by reason and good will to sincere cooperaton for lasting peace without nuclear weapons and without space weapons.

I wish you, dear friends, success in your future efforts for peace and international understanding, good results in your learning and happiness and health in your personal lives.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD142207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] At its session the government discussed cereal harvesting, certain government programs, and some measures related to education. The Council of Ministers has noted that cereal production is lower than planned. It called on the competent authorities to do everything possible to make up for the shortcomings -- for example, by thrifty material and energy management, utilizing by-products, and by reducing losses. The body has approved the measures of the National Planning Office which were introduced for the implementation of the development program of medicine and plant safeguards production for expanding the use of electronics, and for the production of electronics components. During the session, it was reported that experts are presently in the process of devising a plan for the replacement of the production assembly worth about 2 billion forints, which was destroyed in the fire in May. The fire has significantly influenced the government's microelectronics program, because after all, one of the main objectives of this program is the reduction of expensive imports. Central assistance is required for the social and economic spread of electronics as well. The most important areas are telecommunications, education, the utilization of computers in state administration, research in computer science, and in automation.

Regarding medicine and plant safeguards manufacturing, the government opined that increasing the proportion of Hungarian-made and developed products both in development and in production is rational.

The Council of Ministers has modified the decree that deals with the appointment of leaders of educational and cultural institutions. According to this, prior to the appointment of the leaders the opinion of the education body must also be sought out, and the person who is not supported by the body cannot be appointed. Finally, the government has extended the social insurance to members of school cooperatives and cooperative groups, too, will be eligible for accidental sick pay and legal representation relating to accidents in exactly the same way as they are in their main occupation.

TIE BETWEEN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL REFORM VIEWED

AU140905 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 12 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Dr. Laszlo Lengyel, scientific staff member of the Institute of Financial Research: "What Next With the Reform?" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] The economic reform of 1968 created new conditions in the relations between politics and the economy. These new conditions appeared in spite of the fact that, at the beginning, it was deliberate that no political and social reform follow the economic one. As a result of the survival of the previous direct economic management, however, a new division of labor had to develop between the organizations of the above mentioned two spheres of activity. People thinking in terms of renewal believed that the developing autonomy and relative independence of units and people engaged in economic activity would set a good example in political and social life. According to this concept, the economic reform REPRESENTS ONLY A BREAK-THROUGH POINT towards a wider democratization and decentralization, a wider openness of society.

The Consumer Can Already Decide...

People thinking in these terms also hoped that the new economic mechanism would slowly and secretly be followed by the reshaping of the system of political institutions. Their hope was strengthened by the fact that the idea according to which the members of Hungarian society WERE ENTITLED TO HAVE THEIR CONSUMER DEMANDS FULFILLED was openly declared. In other words, citizens no longer had to be happy or dissatisfied with the fact that they could finally find something to buy under the conditions of the shortage economy; more than that, they could now be dissatisfied with the continuous shortages.

Following this policy, the government often and firmly declared that all strata of society should be given opportunities for consumption and -- unlike previously -- citizens did not even have to feel ashamed of their desires. This "agreement" placed the assessment of satisfaction with the government on new bases. If we are no longer talking about a party and state that place an ascetic citizen in the center, then the consumer can already make decisions, compare, weigh and make calculations and the starting point of his judgment is whether his desires are fulfilled or remain in the background. To put it in modern terms: the consumer could and can compare the products on the domestic market with those of the international market, both Eastern and Western, and this is, at the same time the great political step made by the reform so far. Starting from these premises, the reformer could hope that CONSUMER INDEPENDENCE WOULD SOONER OR LATER BE FOLLOWED BY THE INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY OF ENTREPRENEURIAL AND PRODUCING INDIVIDUALS AND OF THEIR COMMUNITY, FREE FROM BUREAUCRATIC SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE. And as a result of this process, the citizen would emerge as a political factor which, as part of cultural life and one that influences it, would with his actions also promote democracy.

These hopes were not considered to be without foundation as the roots and fundaments of this process were increasingly present. IT BECAME, FOR EXAMPLE, A BASIC PRINCIPLE FOR THE POLITICAL ESTABLISHMENT THAT NO SOCIAL GROUP OF CONSIDERABLE WEIGHT SHOULD HAVE ITS VITAL INTERESTS HARMED. On the contrary, these interests must constantly be taken into consideration in the course of the decision-making mechanism, through the concentrated and centralized party and state organizations. This represented considerable progress and qualitative change compared with the political mechanism whose representatives believed that they could violate and fail to consider the interests of the main groups of society with impunity.

However, the consequences of and the rub behind this centralized system that takes the various interests into consideration is that the large-scale organizations classify interests by "passing" them through their own filter rather than by means of the direct, decentralized, open, and accountable representation. Thus, a slow HIERARCHIC ESTABLISHMENT ADJUSTING EVERYONE'S INTERESTS IN A COMPLEX WAY tried to reshape the relations that changed after 1968. It is also part of the true picture that the slow and inefficient decision-making mechanism was supplemented from the sixties on, by a charismatic bargaining based on personal agreement and negotiation. Here, political leaders negotiated with the elite of the considerable groups of society. It was not a confrontation of the open interests of apparatus, associations, and federations, but negotiations between important personalities of important groups. Therefore, the government representatives, for example, "negotiated" with the socially important groups not through the economic associations, the Federation of Writers, or through the Chamber of Commerce, but in a direct way, I would say, in a semi-official way. It would be a mistake from the start to see only disadvantages in the private negotiations since SPEED, DIRECT INFLUENCE, AND THE SIDE-STEPPING OF THE HIERARCHY REPRESENTED AN EVERYDAY ADVANTAGE. It is a fact, of course, that a lack of security and accountability was present on the other side. [paragraph continues]

Generalizing, one could say that personal agreements cannot substitute for democratic and decentralizing political reforms; at most they can rationalize the activity of the previous decision-making mechanism.

Coming to a Halt and Backing Down

As is well-known, the introduction of the new economic mechanism in 1968 WAS NOT FOLLOWED BY SOCIAL REFORM. On the contrary, it was precisely the lack of social and political renewal and the survival of the earlier management system that resulted in backing down on the reform. The decentralization process of the seventies shows that the existing party and state practice of taking interests into consideration as well as the related interest representation are in many respects contradictory to the market-oriented and democratizing reform that breaks up spheres of authority and influence. This is proven by the fact that various large-scale organizations, referring to the interests of the working class, set out to curb and eliminate many ancillary branches which later proved their long-term viability, and to curb the incentive-providing agricultural incomes. After such stops and backing down on the reform, characteristic primarily of the seventies, the reactions to the political decisions slowed down, the ability to adjust weakened, and the integration capacity of policy decreased. No wonder, therefore, that -- as if entangled in its "own life" -- THE SYSTEM OF INSTITUTIONS WAS UNABLE TO COME UP WITH AN ANSWER AT THE FIRST SIGNS OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS.

One must look for the causes of these facts and also of the delayed answers given later in the desire to maintain the status quo. Such establishments get confused in times demanding quick changes and firm and multifaceted decisions. They are operational, therefore, only under the conditions of an ascending economic boom when financial assets and incomes are at our disposal and when the semi-independent economic units can be convinced that they can sooner or later take their share from the central funds. When, however, financial assets decrease or even run out -- and for quite a while we have been not only observers but also participants in this process -- then integration of interests and progress demand a different scheme. Strengthening the principled factor, the experiences of the end of the seventies and of the eighties have proven in practice that THERE IS NEED FOR A POLITICAL REFORM TO PARALLEL THE ECONOMIC REFORM. This demand is conveyed not only by the challenges of the economy and the need to adjust to the world economic realities, but also by the other spheres of life.

Of course, there is also an urgent demand for the further democratization and decentralization of the party itself. The MSZMP decision of April 1984 clearly proved that THE READINESS AND INCENTIVES FOR THE REFORM ARE ALREADY PARTIALLY PRESENT AND CAN BE PARTIALLY FOUND. If, however, the dominance of the apparatus over the corporate bodies is maintained, if there is no increase in the bottom-level supervision of the central decisions, and if the political-movement nature of the process does not increase to prevail over the bureaucratic-administrative nature, the process of renewal will come to a halt and retreat.

Party organizations today have a DUAL task alongside state administration; they constitute a new decision-making chain. Therefore, they cannot withdraw themselves from the administrative influence of decisions concerning immediate interests and this is why their integrative and umbrella view is decreasing. Hence, it is necessary to analyse responsibly the relationship of party and state, and accordingly, to answer the question of WHETHER IT IS POSSIBLE TO SEPARATE PARTY AND STATE POLITICS. It has already become clear that not all investments can be given the status of party policy, because in the event of failure the result would rebound on the head of the decisionmakers. [paragraph continues]

Similarly, direct interference by local party organizations is not desirable either, because county and town leaders are complaining that the movement's organizations are occasionally reduced to the tasks of acquiring property, borrowing credits, bargaining about regulations, and dealing with personnel. In equal and independent relations there is an increasing demand for finding ways of dealing with conflicts and for mastering negotiating and institutional-guarantee techniques. The top to bottom political structure must become a horizontally realistic mechanism, with the character of a movement.

In this political reform the organizations ready to perform open representation must replace the large organizations representing their own interests [erdekbezamitas]. At present, namely the government cannot effectively influence the economic and social performance of large public groups, and this is due to the fact that interest representation bodies cannot break away from the reasoning of various administrative apparatuses. To give an example, prices and wages will only be legitimate to the producer and the citizen, if they are set in open neogiations and if the public considers the negotiating organizations to be its own. Let us turn to another aspect of the economy. Without an official agreement between the organized representation of small entrepreneurs' interests and the government, the entrepreneurs themselves do not really believe that the tax requirements are reliable and predictable. Lacking an open and verified mechanism, it is not clear how disorganized social groups would react to a decision in the event of the settling of a crisis situation. What is more, it is a question of how the government should approach those affected in such a situation. What should be the basis of preparing a decision: the enterprise, the trade union, the party, the KISZ, or the press? Perhaps these examples will show that LARGE ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE ABLE TO ENFORCE INTERESTS CAN ONLY JOIN THIS PROCESS TOGETHER WITH A MOVEMENT THAT COMES FROM THE BOTTOM.

With the Power of Publicity

This is to say that the most important thing is the open political acceptance of the reform itself, and what is more, acceptance of a comprehensive and radical social renewal. This is necessary in order to open up concrete prospects for Hungarian society by the turn of the century. It is necessary that the political, cultural, educational, health, and economic ideas of the reform unite in this movement and form a continuous chain of measures shaping the entire mechanism. There will perhaps never be a greater need than today for the present and future understanding and agreement of organizations and institutions of social groups, which want a change. THE CONDITIONS FOR THIS UNDERSTANDING EXIST. The reform of the election system has begun and the role of parliament is increasing. However, without the enforcement of further changes in the economic policy and mechanism, initiatives and efforts of local independence will relapse. It is a reform policy accepted in front of the public, which would be able to break the deadlock in Hungary's economy, society, and politics.

HUNGARIAN SOCIETIES ABROAD MEET IN BUDAPEST

AU131449 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Aug 86 p 5

[MTI report]

[Text] On 11 August a conference organized by the World Federation of Hungarians began at the Olympia Hotel in Budapest for leaders of Hungarian societies established in Western countries.

The subject of the conference is how to foster and further extend relations between the old homeland and Hungarians living beyond our borders in many countries of the world. Representing 35 societies, 50 participants arrived, mostly from West European countries and from the United States of America, Canada, and Australia.

Jeno Rande, secretary general of the World Federation of Hungarians, greeted the guests of the conference and recalled that among the diverse activties of the world federation, there already exists a tradition of such gatherings and working conferences. The aim is to further improve the time honored forms of cooperation and to establish new methods and possibilities of forging relations.

The organizers of the meeting worked out a 3 day program. After the introductory gathering on Monday, reports will be given on Tuesday by the Ministry of Education, the National Szechenyi Library, and other cultural institutions, financial institutes, and foreign trade firms, dealing with how it is possible for these institutions to help the activities of Hungarian societies in foreign countries. On Wednesday, the leaders of the societies will report on the community life and the situation of Hungarians living in their various countries.

TU PRESIDIUM ANNOUNCES 1 SEP 'DAY OF ACTION'

LD141633 Budapest MTI in English 1422 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI) -- The Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) has issued an appeal to organized workers, on the forthcoming day of action in the struggle against war. The appeal stresses that Hungarian workers have expressed approval and active support for the recommendation by the 10th World Trade Union Congress according to which September 1st is to be the Trade Union Day of action. On this day the Hungarian organized workers will raise their voice against violence, war aspirations, and senseless blood-shedding. The SZOT Presidium has called on all organized workers to participate in peace actions, and to share in implementing the peace aspirations of the Hungarian people and the world trade union movement.

BRIEFS

BOOK ABOUT GORBACHEV -- Budapest, August 14 (MTI) -- "Mikhail Gorbachev in Budapest" is the title of a book by Kossuth publishers about the visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to Budapest on June 8-9. The volume recalls the moments prior to departure from Moscow, and the arrival in Budapest, the friendship rally in the Csepel machine tool factory, and the other programmes. The book also contains the evaluation of the CPSU Political Committee about the Budapest meeting, and the part dealing with the meeting of the HSWP Central Committee communique issued on June 18. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1521 GMT 14 Aug 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON 12 AUG URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE

PAP Reports News Conference

LD121739 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 12 Aug 86

[By Jerzy Redlich and Janusz Zaleski -- quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 12 -- The Iran-Iraq war, the Kuklinski affair versus the Congress of Polish Americans, visa sections in Poland and Israel, and the July 17 parliamentary law -- these were the main issues at today's news conference by Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Polish Govt. on Iran-Iraq War

Opening the conference, Urban referred to a letter to Iran by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn concerning ending the war between the two countries. Said Urban:

"The Polish nation had the painful experience of the horrors of the Second World War. The vastness of human and material losses is being felt to this day. This is why Poland is an ardent and determined supporter of extinguishing every flashpoint and of peaceful settlement of regional and local conflicts.

"We are for peaceful co-existence and equal-right cooperation between all states, irrespective of ideologies and different social systems, as well as for creation of better living conditions for the present and future generations.

"The Iran-Iraq war is nonsensical, brings irreparable losses to both nations, threatens to destabilize the region, can spill over to the rest of the (Persian) Gulf, get out of control and pose a threat to worldwide peace," Urban said.

"That war brings benefit only to forces hostile to detente and cooperation. Poland has always supported and continues to show support to initiatives aiming at bringing a just solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

"In keeping with the Polish peaceful policy, we call on both sides of the conflict to immediately stop fighting and settle the disputed issues at the negotiating table," the spokesman concluded.

Polish-U.S. Relations

He then proceeded to comment on a recent statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Ms. Ridgway, who said the Reagan administration was waiting for Poland to undertake steps towards having better relations with the U.S.

"Poland is unchangingly prepared to improve those relations. If Poland imposed any restrictions on the U.S., a boycott or anything that would lay a burden on mutual relations, she would gladly take steps to remove such obstacles," Urban said.

"Myself I hear a view that my public polemics with U.S. moves on Poland harm mutual relations. It is a strange view, as we only reply to assaults and aggressive interference in Polish affairs.

"Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America -- official U.S. agencies which air U.S. policies," cultivate anti-Polish rhetoric many hours every day, while I have only several minutes every week to defend our country against those attacks," Urban said.

"Should that defence be an obstacle to better Polish-U.S. relations? It is not our words, after all, which make the U.S. make the Polish pretext to emphasise confrontational overtones in the global policy of the superpower," Urban said.

The Kuklinski Affair and the Congress of Polish Americans

Urban referred also to the U.S. Administration's reply to a letter from the Congress of Polish Americans asking Reagan about the Kuklinski affair, urging the President to explain why the details of a possible martial law in Poland, brought to America by former Colonel Kuklinski, has not been made public and why the U.S. failed to warn its allies in 'Solidarity' about troubles they had been in for.

The official reply to the congress came from deputy assistant secretary of state, or the fifth person in State Department hierarchy, which Urban said "manifested significance disrespect by the White House of people considered leaders of many millions of Poles living in America.

"According to press reports, the Congress of Polish Americans had to wait a long time for a reply from a low-ranking official, and then delayed its publication, when it turned out to be hitting at the prestige of the organization's leaders," Urban said.

He said the reply had contained even humoristic elements, such as assertion by the State Department official that even "Solidarity" leaders themselves had said the tips of martial law, its possible forms or even timing, would have been useless to them even if obtained in autumn of 1981," he added.

He dismissed the reply's explanaton that Kuklinski's information had been withheld to protect Kuklinski himself.

"But it is none of our business that the American Government speaks to leaders of a large social organization as if to very naive children.

"It is our business, however, that a representative of the State Department in a letter to the Congress of Polish Americans flagrantly bypasses the truth, saying that Polish Government statements on the Kuklinski affair admit alleged Soviet involvement in the plans for a possible martial law.

"I have said many times that it was a sovereign Polish decision. How can one treat seriously an institution which, as the centre of diplomacy of a huge superpower, so stubbornly distorts the contents of statements by a representative of a foreign government?" he asked.

Visa Sections in Poland and Israel

Asked to comment on recent talks between Poland and Israel on establishing each other's visa sections in both countries, Urban said many such meetings had been held and the recent ones dealt with technical matters.

"The date when new visa sections will start work will be given in a separate communique," he said, adding that "right now I can only say that persons in charge of those missions will have the title of visa section head.

A number of questions at the conference concerned implementation of the Clemency Act of July 17, on the perpetrators of some offences.

The spokesman said the 9,059 people freed under the act from jails and arrests by Aug 11 included 55 perpetrators of non-criminal offences, among them 40 in pre-trial detention and 15 convicts.

He reiterated earlier statements that those released under the act do not have to make any declarations, and moved to comment on a press statement on the issue by the Congress of Polish Americans.

"Full effects of the act will be known only on Sept. 15, but the Congress of Polish Americans has already termed the parliament's humanitarian act as "deceptive maneouver" or "thinly disguised blackmail" and the fact of one's benefiting from it "unilateral surrender to the arrogant authority".

"The congress has repeated so many times that it wanted no so-called political prisoners in Poland, and yet now it gets anxious that they do indeed come out of jails," Urban said, and added:

"It seems the congress leaders need martyrs as a reason for protests. The congress' statement repudiates those who benefit from the amnesty as 'capitulators', and at the same time expresses admiration for such people as michnik or Lis who, it says, will never avail themselves of the amnesty.

"Yet Michnik and Lis have availed themselves of the July 17 act and are now free.

Substitute Military Service

Asked about draft-dodgers in Poland, Urban said such people are motivated not by political, but usually religious reasons (e.g. Jehovah's Witnesses).

"Instead of normal military service, arms in hand, they are offered substitute service as fire fighters, uniformed industrial guards or medics," he explained.

"But the problem is that not every conscript accepts even that substitute service, so ways are being searched to accomodate religious feelings with the universal duty of military service," the government spokesman said.

More on Donations for the Homeless

Asked about the Polish donations for homeless Americans, Urban stressed they still cannot reach the addresses because of a high customs fee imposed by U.S. authorities.

He recalled press reports of a Brooklyn congressmen who was planning to propose the U.S. Congress a draft law exempting humanitarian donations of custom payments, saying:

"Thus, the homeless still do not have the Polish blankets and sleeping bags, but perhaps the U.S. legislation will see a lex sleeping bag instead.

Esperanto Fans To Meet for Congress in Warsaw

Urban dismissed reports by some Western agencies alleging that the Polish authorities refused permission for the nearest congress of Esperantists to be held in Warsaw.

"It is untrue. The provisional board of the Polish Union of Esperantists has been granted permission of relevant state authorities to hold the world congress in Warsaw in late July 1987," he explained.

Urban on Solidarity's Rosiak

LD122024 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The weekly press conference for Polish and foreign journalists was held in Warsaw. At the outset, the government spokesman referred to the war between Iraq and Iran, which has been going on for 6 years now. He stated that the Polish nation, which had experienced the horrors of World War II, is wholeheartedly behind a peaceful solution of this conflect. Jerzy Urban then commented on an item in a West Berlin paper discussing a Polish television program:

[Begin Urban recording] DER TAGESSPIEGEL discusses Mr Rosiak's appearance on Polish television. He said that he headed an illegal Solidarity cell at Gdansk shipyard and terrorized people involved in the political and social life of his country. Among other things, he attempted to frighten them by setting fire to the doors of their flats. Rosiak said that the group carrying out terrorist acts met in the flat of Father Jankiwski, the parish priest of St Brydyda's. DER TAGESSPIEGEL reports that the Western press asked Father Jankiwski over the phone if this were so. This priest, in a press statement, called Mr Rosiak -- I apologize very much for quoting such words -- a s--- [gowniarz]. It is amazing that a Catholic priest does not deny that his flat in the presbytery was used as a terrorist den, or express regret that it was in his house that people gathered and plotted and went on to terrorise peaceful fellow citizens and started fires in dwelling houses. It is amazing that the priest insults in a vulgar way a person who has shown penitence because of these acts which are contrary to loving one's neighbor. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Confirms Kabul Embassy Attack

LD131401 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 13 -- Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban today announced the following correction:

Asked at a news conference Aug. 12 if it was true that a missile fired by Afghan counterrevolutionaries had hit the Polish Embassy in Kabul, I answered I did not know of any such thing so probably it had not happened, since if it had, the government spokesman would have known about a fact like that.

I confirm that a missile has hit the Kabul embassy, causing material damage. None of the staff was hurt. The news reached the government spokesman with a delay, partly due to the fact that the explosion had destroyed the embassy's communications.

I apologise for giving wrong information.

[Signed] Jerzy Urban.

POLICE QUESTIONING OF WALESA ABOUT BUJAK REPORTED

AU141237 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 14 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, refused to answer any questions Thursday during his tenth interrogation by police in Gdansk about Zbigniew Bujak, the clandestine head of the union who was arrested at the end of May.

After the session, which lasted for an hour, Mr. Walesa was ordered to return for further questioning as a "witness" in the Bujak case on August 29.

His interrogation Thursday coincided with the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of strikes at the Lenin dockyard at Gdansk which led to an historic agreement with the government that resulted in the creation of Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa was also scheduled Thursday afternoon to lay a wreath at a monument for Gdansk workers shot by security forces in December 1970 riots.

Meanwhile, Jacek Kuron and Zbigniew Romanszewski were waiting to be questioned at the Interior Ministry here over the Bujak affair. It will be the eleventh interrogation of Mr. Kuron and the seventh for Mr. Romaszewski.

In another devlopment, sources at the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) said the group's president, Laszek Moczulski, 55, who started a five-year prison term last April, had twice been refused permission to see his ailing father, who died Tuesday at the age of 83.

GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

AU141040 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 11 August there was a meeting of the Council of Minister Committee for Science and Technological Progress, chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

The council acquainted itself with a report on the performance of the comprehensive long-term Polish-Soviet scientific-technological program.

Contracts and agreements already concluded or under preparation were analyzed, and proposals concerning an expansion of the scope of work and new legal and organizational forms of cooperation in implementing the program were discussed. The committee stressed methods of implementing the program that would strengthen the bonds between science and production and accelerate the practical introduction of the fruits of joint scientific and technological research.

The formulation and signing by ministries and central offices of most agreements involving the implementation of the program requires effective work by the direct performers of tasks. The committed appointed a Coordinating Council -- a consultative body meant to work out the best conditions for implementing the program. Konrad Tott, director of the Office of Scientific-Technological Progress and Inventions, was made chairman of the council.

The committee discussed purchases for foreign currency, on which the performance of particularly important scientific and technological tasks depends. In order to control the correctness of foreign currency spending on scientific-technological progress, it was recognized as essential to appoint a commission attached to the Office of Scientific-Technological Progress and Inventions whose task would be to examine proposals in this sphere in great detail.

The problem of industrial support of scientific-technological progress was discussed in accordance with the Politburo's instructions. In addition, a draft directive by the committee chairman was adopted concerning extra funds to pay for selected scientific and technical publications, and a commission was appointed to deal with awards of merit for conspicuous scientific achievements granted by the committee chairman. Professor Cezary Ambroziak was elected chairman of this commission. The date and subject matter for a plenary meeting in October was also established. This meeting will examine scientific and technological tasks stemming from the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress.

MANAGERS WARNED AGAINST 'CONSERVATISM'

AU141036 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Against Complacency"]

[Text0 It is only too often that in radio and television as well as in the press, including TRYBUNA LUDU, we hear and read statements made by people who are extremely pleased with themselves and their performance. They are most strongly convinced that "their" enterprises are models of all virtues and that they themselves are symbols of successful modern managers and human beings.

They tell all and sundry that their own qualities are an inexhaustible source of their successes. Most of these people are directors, chairmen, and managers, but there are few secretaries among them. On the other hand, those who are really responsible for good production and social results -- brigadires, foremen, and rank-and-file workers -- and never among them.

The time when it was fashionable for the managing cadre to make complaints is disappearing. The encouraging results of the national economy continue to create a new fashion -- the inclination to claim responsibility for good economic results.

Nothing to shout about if such claims go hand in hand with desirable economic results, but the thing is that not so long ago TRYBUNA LUDU wrote about apartments where it is impossible to live because they do not exist except on paper, in accountability reports. The party control activity, the inspectors of the Supreme Chamber of Control, and the corrections to the 1985 construction plan have spoiled the goods moods of those who are responsible for "acceleration on paper."

But how long will these moods be so disturbed? Who is going to control the honesty and accuracy of the accountability reports submitted by construction enterprises? And it is not only construction that needs to be controlled. No such abuses must occur wherever the party is active and party organizations are at work.

We must lay bare complacency wherever it exists. We must lay bare not because we want to promote the virtue of modesty, but because complacency hinders progress and strangles initiative and efforts for positive changes. If that which we have already achieved continues to be regarded as the best of the best, then very few people will decide to be active in improving and modernizing their own skills and no one will care for organizing the production processes in enterprises.

Too often people regard criticism of the present state of affairs as personal criticism, one that endangers the position or reputation of those who are responsible for the performance in the sectors under citicism.

Conservatism, which is often being encouraged by superior bodies, including party bodies, continues to develop under rather favorable conditions. After all, it is good thing to have efficient economic performers in one's "own" area of responsibility and in one's "own" sector because some of the honor for achievements can also be partaken of by those who should be just as interested in progress, but are not.

It is the task of party organizations to assess such attitudes as they deserve to be assessed. If this is done there will be no managers who say: "I do not have to bother with any verification and reviews of jobs. I have done this a long time ago. Let others follow my example."

A worse example could hardly be contemplated.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN STATE FARMS ANALYZED

AU141037 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Aug 86 p 3

[Halina Dowda article: "Every Sixth State Farm Worker Is a Party Member"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Some 1,733 primary party organizations 226 party committees, and two candidate groups operate in 1,267 state farms and combines, which means that party organizations are active not only in all state farms, but also in combines and specialist farms [fermy]. Party organizations numbering between 16 and 50 members are most numerous. Over 66 organizations number over 200 members and five number over 600 members.

Some 79,100 of the 471,000 state farm workers belong to the party, which means that every sixth such worker is a party member. Some 46,900 rank-and-file state farm workers are party members and account for over 70 percent of all state farm workers! This high ratio of common state farm workers in the party makes them stand out among other social and occupational groups of people.

State farm workers continue to join the party. In 1984 some 1,141 of them became party candidates, but in 1985 some 1,674 of them joined the party. What is most important is that primarily highly skilled workers wish to join the party. Every 14th unskilled worker, every fifth skilled worker, and very third high skilled worker is a party member. [passage omitted]

State farm activists are a source of party training instructors and often of patrons of primary party organizations in villages. Many rural party committees take the view that party members from state farms can always be relied on during elections and the construction of roads, schools, and water installations.

State farms and rural party organizatins hold joint meetings to study each other's problems and to overcome differences and, at times, distrust (after all, no so long ago state farms were blamed for whatever was the worst.) These activities favor the implementation of the principle of single agriculture, and state farm party organizations take the initiative in this regard out of natural necessity and not as a result of command. [passage omitted]

This work and the fact that state farms are independent continue to produce results. State farm cultivation techniques are changing, by changes in the state farm community are even greater as also attested to by state farm workers' militancy in the party.

SPREAD OF RURAL ALCOHOLISM CRITICIZED

AU131831 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 8-10 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Dignity of Farm Work"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Much is being said and written this summer about the toil of harvest work, which contrasts so greatly with carefree enjoyment of summer vacations. Farmers' work, the climax of which is the harvest, is a special vocation, one that cannot be compared with any other vocation. [passage omitted]

That is why the dignity of farmers' work should be greatly respected by all who partake of its fruits, and this respect should be all the greater on the part of those who are farmers themselves. Unfortunately, the dignity of the farming vocation continues to be more and more depreciated in the present reality, and the traditional rural values continue to recede slowly into the past. The race for almighty monthy is becoming increasingly widespread, and the moral condition of the Polish village is facing increasing threats. Bribery and drunkenness are the grim practices of daily life. That is why the polish Episcopate has issued an appeal to increase responsibility for the nation's sobriety and to stop the practice of giving and taking bribes.

"It is our ardent wish that abstinence in August should show general respect for the sacred nature of farm work and its yields," the bishops said. "May the rejection of alcohol in the month of August be our protest against transforming grain into the gift for the body and soul of our nation."

Unfortunately, the habit of alcoholism continues to spread all over our rural areas. We should bear in mind that alcoholism in villages amounts to a degradation of farmers' work, to poor-quality foodstuffs, and food shortages. He who is unable to control himself, is unable to use the divine gift of soil and to reaffirm his rule over the physical world.

"Drunken tractor drivers" should cease to be symbols of the Polish roads. We must declare an unconditional struggle against this feature of our times, one that is dangerous socially, economically, and especially, morally. The church has an important role to play in this regard. Our rural areas are in special need of the Parish Sobriety Movement, the development of which should be stimulated by the establishment of the pastroal communities of farmers, who see their tasks in unconditionally combating alcoholism and other negative features of rural life. We must not longer wait for people to come to their senses. At long last we must stop tolerating the present calamity.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VERNON WALTERS

AU141557 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1514 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/8/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on August 14 at Snagov Ambassador Vernon Walters, permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations, now visiting Romania.

The U.S. ambassador thanked for the interview, for the opportunity to meet with the Romanian president and exchange views on matters of the Romanian-American relations and on some aspects of the international political life. In this frame, the guest expressed the special appreciation of the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, for the policy of independence and peace prmoted firmly by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The problems discussed during the talks regarding the evolution of the bilateral relations disclosed both countries' wish to further develop the Romanian-American collaboration and cooperation based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

During the exchange of views on the international situation President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that under the circumstances, now that the world situation kept being very grave, it was more necessary than ever that efforts be intensified for halting the arms race, for achieving disarmament, nuclear above all, for the defence of peace. In this sense, emphasis was placed on the importance of a passage to a complex program of general disarmament focussing on nuclear disarmament yet encompassing all so-called conventional weapons, chemical weapons included, as well as other measures of a nature to favour the process of disarmament and peace, to lead to the reduction of conventional weapons, of military effectives and expenditures.

The talks also disclosed the need for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict existing in various regions of the world. In connection with the Middle East situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance of calling an international conference sponsored by the UN, participated in by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Referring to the grave economc issues in the world, that more and more affect the states of the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the importance of a global settlement of the issues of underdevelopment, including the extremely big foreign debts of the developing countries, of establishing a new international economic order.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the importance of further improving the UN activity, enhancing its role in the democratic and just settlement of the major international issues, with the equal participation and active support of all states. In this context, highlighted was the need for conducting in a constructive manner the future UN General Assembly, so that the perspective may be opened of marking actual progress toward disarmament, strengthened confidence and security in the world.

The interview was attended by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, and Teodor Marinescu, ambassador, Romania's permanent representative to the UN.

Roger Kirk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW PHILIPPINES AMBASSADOR

AU141537 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1456 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/8/1986 -- On August fourteen President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Ernesto A. Querubin who presented his letters of credence as ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines in Romania, at Snagov.

Handing over the letters of credence, Ambassador Ernesto A. Querubin conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial salutes and wishes of good health and success in his entire activity, on behalf of President Corazon Aquino of the Republic of the Philippines, and expressed the feelings of friendship nurtured by the Philippine people for the Romanian people.

Stressed in the address presented by the ambassador is the fact that the people and government of the Philippines appreciates highly Romania's achievements, its policy of peace and international collaboration with all the countries, irrespective of social system. Expressed is the wish of the Philippine ambassador to work, as part of the mission entrusted on him, for a continuous expansion of the relations between the Philippines and Romania both in the bilateral plane and on the international arena, in the struggle for detente and security, disarmament, collaboration and peace.

On receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania thanked for the conveyed wishes and the expressed feelings, and in turn addressed wishes of good health and personal happiness to the president of the Republic of the Philippines and progres, prosperity and peace to the friendly Philippine people.

The address the Romanian president presented in response points out that all conditions exist for the good Romanian-Philippine relations of friendship and collaboration to witness a continuous development in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other planes of joint interest, in the advantage of both peoples, of the general cause of peace, independence and collaboration throughout the world.

Referring to Romania's international activity the address points out that Romania, while deeply concerned over the international situation that continues to be grave and complex, works most firmly to end the arms race, to pass on to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to eradicate underdevelopment and set in a new world economic order, to provide peace and quiet to all the peoples of the world.

After the presentation of the letters of credence, President Nicolae Ceausescu conducted talks with Ambassador Ernesto A. Querubin.

Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, and Dumitru Apostoiu, secretary to the president and to the State Council, participated in the solemnity during which the credentials were presented and at the talks.

JAPANESE CP OFFICIALS RECEIVE DOBRESCU

AU141444 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1411 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/08/1986 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party, when the Japanese party leader received in Tokyo Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the party central collegium, who is paying a visit to Japan at the head of an RCP delegation.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, the traditional links of friendship, collaboration and international solidarity between the RCP and the Japanese Communist Party were highlighted with satisfaction and the determination was expresed to further work for their expansion and deepening.

At the same time, current questions of the communist and working-class movement and of the international life were approached, with emphasis on the importance of strengthening the collaboration and solidarity of communist and worker [words indistinct] progressive and democratic forces in the fight to save mankind from a nuclear disaster, for peace and social progress.

During their visit to Japan, the RCP delegation conducted talks with a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party led by Mitsuhiro Kaneko, head of the Secretariat of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party. Information was exchanged on the activities and current concerns of the two parties, the stage of bilateral relations was looked into and the wish was expressed to expand the cooperation between the RCP and the Japanese Communist Party.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU141900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/8/1986 -- U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived in Bucharest on Thursday evening, as guest of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu welcomed the guest at the Otopeni Airport that was flying the two countries' state flags. Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Ludovic Fazekas, deputy prime minister, other Romanian officials were present.

MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION REPLACED

AU141245 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 12 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Vasile Bulucea has been released from the position of minister of transportation and telecommunications.

Comrade Pavel Aron has been appointed as minister of transportation and telecommunications.

CLOSING TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIAN DELEGATION

LD141641 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1546 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 14 (TANJUG) -- The preparations for reaching an agreement between the Governments of Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria on the construction of a Romanian-Bulgarian hydro and technical complex near Magurele-Nikopol and the conditions for using Yugoslavia's water-power potential on the Danube for the complex were the main topics of the closing talks between the Yugoslav and Romanian delegations in Belgrade today.

The two delegations, lead by Yugoslav Government Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic and Romanian Government Vice-Premier Gheorghe Petrescu, assessed that overcoming the differences in the respective stands of the three countries was possible if the interests of each side was recognized, thereby creating conditions for signing the agreement and starting the construction of the complex. This will be another contribution to the development of good-neighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

LD141806 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 14 (TANJUG) -- Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha ended his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and departed from Belgrade tonight.

During the three-day stay, the Burmese prime minister held talks with his host, Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic. The mutual wish for further promotion of bilateral relations was set out in a broader exchange of views. Also, topical international questions pertaining to political and economic affairs were discussed.

Burmese Prime Minister Maung Kha was received also by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sinan Hasani.

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Dizdarevic Optimistic

LD141607 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1435 GMT 14 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic has expressed optimism regarding the outcome of the eighth non-aligned countries summit and its political impact on the strengthening of the movement's unity of action as an independent and global factor in reaching settlements to international problems.

The assessment was made by Dizdarevic today in a talk with journalists from the Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG who will cover the forthcoming meeting of the heads of state or governments of the non-aligned countries in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary gave a positive assessment to the draft document for the eighth summit drawn up by the host-country Zimbabwe. The document, he said, was based on the authetic principles and aims of the movement and reflected the current need and demand for greater engagement by the movement of non-alignment.

Raif Dizdarevic visited TANJUG's foreign political and world service desks where he was acquainted with the agency's organizational preparations to cover the important event. For the first time, the TANJUG team at the summit will send out reports in the Serbo-Croat and English languages. News items from Harare will be imediately transmitted to the world by the TANJUG computer system. During his meeting with TANJUG journalists, the Yugosalv federal foreign secretary spoke in detail of Yugoslavia's preparations for the summit, numerous contacts and consultations with other non-aligned countries and Yugoslavia's platform for the Harare meeting.

Stanic at Press Conference

LD141615 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1440 GMT 14 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 14 (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia most strongly condemns the policy of South Africa and voices solidarity with the countries which are the victims of its aggressive acts and conduct." Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic told a press conference today.

Speaking about the need of the world community to oppose South Africa's policy and implement comprehensive economic sanctions against the racist regime, Ambassador Stanic added that "Yugoslavia was convinced that the coming summit of non-aligned countries would in depth consider the development of the situation in southern Africa and undertake all measures so as to help the liberation struggle of the people of this region".

Replying to the question on Yugoslavia's activities at the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, Stanic, among other things, emphasized that the Yugoslav delegation would urge that the summit adopt as concrete as possible and widely acceptable initiatives and actions on all major questions of interest to the non-aligned, especally pertaining to enhancing peace and detente.

"At the eighth non-aligned summit Yugoslavia will actively urge that the necessary action unity, greater cohesion of the non-aligned countries so as to create as favorable as possible conditions for the movement's efficiacious activities and its still stronger presence in and influence on world events in the coming period, be achieved in all questions.

In an answer to the Iraqi news agency INA correspondent and referring to the message which Iraqi President Saddam Husayn sent to Iranian leaders, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said that Yugoslavia's stand concerning the Iraq-Iran war was known, as was also the fact that Yugoslavia welcomed all those initiatives which could contribute to a cease of hostilities and achieving a just and honourable peace for both sides.

Speaking about the manner in which consideration to the Iraq-Iran war is to be given at the Harare non-aligned summit, Aleksandar Stanic, among other things, set out that Yugoslavia believed the non-aligned countries should in Harare invest fresh efforts towards a cease of hostilities and achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict in keeping with the principles of the policy of non-alignment and the U.N. Charter.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISES REDUCED

LD141812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 14 Aug 86

[By Milica Blazevska]

[Text] Belgrade, August 14 (TANJUG) -- Registration of the enterprises which can engage in foreign trade operations will be completed by the end of 1986. Involved is the implementation of the latest Yugoslav Government decision tightening the criteria for acquiring the right to engage in these operations, with a view to achieving a better organization and performance of Yugoslav enterprises on markets abroad, and making foreign trade as effective as possible.

It is estimated that about 1000 of the 1300 enterprises currently engaged in foreign trade operations meet the new conditions.

According to the decision, an enterprise can register to engage in foreign trade operations if 30 per cent of its total turnover, amounting to no less than 10 million dollars, is earned by exports.

An enterprise can trade in definite kinds of goods only if it meets the conditions on the value of exports and imports, respectively, set for different groups of products. For instance, in the group of chemical, timber and wood industry products and meat, the minimum value of exports and imports, respectively, is 500 thousand dollars, machines, apparatus, devices, electrical goods and spare parts -- 1.5 million dollars, and vehicles, planes, vessels and ancillary equipment -- 2.5 million dollars.

Productive organizations can engage in foreign trade operations if at least 10 per cent of their output is exported and 20 per cent of their turnover with foreign partners is realized by themselves.

Minor changes have also been made in conditions for the performance of foreign trade services. Thus an enterprise can only represent a foreign firm if it exports Yugoslav-made goods valued at 30 per cent of the commission it realizes in operations with foreign partners.

The criteria for other services have been changed in that natural indices, not the value of fixed assets expressed in dinars will from now on be of decisive importance. For instance, only an enterprise with at least 30 trucks with a total carrying capacity of 700 tornes and equipped according to the TIR standards, will now be able to engage in international road haulage.

The conditions for engaging in tourist trade with foreign partners have also been fixed. According to them, only the organizations with at least 1000 beds either of their own or belonging to other enterprises, and equipped to provide all kinds of tourist services, can engage in this activity.

Although the decision opens up the possibility of about 1000 domestic enterprises engaging in foreign trade operations, it is quite certain that the final list of registered enterprises will not include those which have failed to establish themselves on markets abroad in face of keen international competition.

According to the Federal Statistical Institute, Yugoslavia exported 10 billion 641 million dollars', and imported 12 billion 163 million dollars' worth of goods last year.

FEC ADOPTS INITIATIVES ON FINANCING, DUTY-FREE SHOPS

LD141437 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- Today the FEC endorsed the initiative for an agreement on financing the marketing of Yugoslav-made equipment, track vehicles and ships up to 1990 and extended the list of places for duty-free selling by another 20 tourist villages and organizations. A statement from the FEC session says:

At today's session, chaired by Branko Mikulic, The FEC approved a problem of measures and activities for implementation of the anti-inflationary policy. These are to be adopted by the end of the year, and the federal organs were asked to prepare them. The FEC adopted an initiative for concluding an agreement on the criteria for financing the marketing of Yugoslav-made equipment, track vehicles and ships in the country by 1990. The agreement, which should be signed by the executive councils of the assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces (?in addition to) the FEC, should ensure a more lasting solution for financing the marketing of Yugoslav-made equipment and ships in the country and the creation of the necessary conditions for speedier technical-technological development, greater involvement of production capacities, and more rational production and utilization of equipment. Thus the competitive capability of Yugoslav machine building and shipbuilding industries intended both for the domestic market and for export is considerably improved. While insisting on the need that Yugoslav-made equipment should correspond to modern requirements in its technological capabilities, quality and price, the council assessed that it is in society's interest that the country's needs should be met as much as possible by Yugoslav factories, something which at present is hindered by the shortage of assets for purchasing and manufacturing equipment.

According to the proposed agreement, financing would be from the assets of the associated labor organizations, (?credit) potential of banks above the amount of assets already earmarked for such purposes, postal savings assets, assets from organizations dealing with insurance matters, deposits of sociopolitical organizations, and funds from first issue.

Credits would be grants depending on the kind, quantity and value of equipment with the repayment deadline of 2-10 years, while credits would be granted under the same criteria for up to 80 percent of the agreed price. Equipment manufacturers who ask for credits should already be established to some extend in foreign markets as well, which would be determined on the basis of the share of exports in their total income.

The FEC also adopted several provisions within its competence. On the basis of its conclusion that the list of places with duty-free shops should be extended the council adopted a decision to determine in which tourist villages, nautical centers, marinas, motels, and on which motorways duty-free shops may be opened. With this amendment the number of tourist villages and organizations in which such shops may be opened has been increased by more than 20. The FEC also adopted a decision on establishing the amount of compensation for the value of articles in question according to the decision, up to the amount of 160,000 dinars. This will make it possible to give more realistic compensation and increase the responsibility of organizations for articles they accept for keeping.

The council endorsed reports on interstate talks held within the framework of developing bilateral relations with more countries and the final preparations for the eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare. The council also endorsed the bases for the forthcoming meeting and ratified several international agreements.

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Eastern Europe

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CAMI HOLDS 'FRIENDLY TALK' WITH FRENCH OFFICIAL

AU161318 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 15 (ATA) -- On August 14, the chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Foto Cami, received and held a friendly talk with the vice-chairman of the Commission for Exterior Relations of the National Assembly of the French Republic, Jean Francois Deniau, who is on a private visit to our country for several days now.

Attending the meeting was Andon Berxholi, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the French Republic in Tirana, Robert Imperato.

In honor of the French friend, the chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly, Foto Cami, gave a lunch which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Official Leaves

AU171353 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 17 (ATA) -- The vice chairman of the Commission for Exterior Relations of the National Assembly of France, Francois Deniau, who paid a private visit to Albania recently, left our country yesterday.

Upon his stay in Albania he visited various social-cultural historic and archeological centers in the districts of Tirana, Durres, Gjirokaster, Sarande and Kruje.

ALIA GREETS CONGO'S SASSOU-NGUESSO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU151327 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, Augut 15 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso:

"Your national day provides me the pleasure on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you the fervent greetings and to the friendly people of the People's Republic of Congo the best wishes for their happiness and the all-sided development of their country.

"I express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Congo will develop in the future too in favour of our two peoples and of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism."

PITARKA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS AT UN 13 AUG

AU151332 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 15 (ATA) -- On August 13, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, permanent representative of the PSR of Albania to the UNO, Bashkim Pitarka, presented the credentials to the secretary general of the United Nations Organization, Javier de Cuellar.

Attending the ceremony of the handing over of the credentials were the chief of the cabinet of the secretary general, Virendra Dayal; special assistant of the secretary general, Alvaro de Soto; and vice-chief of the protocol of UNO, Alain Dick.

WOMEN'S DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TANZANIA 15 AUGUST

AU161448 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 16 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the general secretariat of the Women's Union of Tanzania, a delegation of the Women's Union of Albania [WUA] led by the secretary of the General Council of WUA Leonora Caro, left on a friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania.

YOUNG PEOPLE URGED TOWARD TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

AU141341 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 9 Aug 86 p 1-2

[Skender Duka article: "Society Needs Engineers, Geologists, and Builders, as Well as Lawyers, Philosophers and Biologists... -- a Few Moments at the Tirana District People;s Council Executive Committee"]

[Excerpts] It was open day, and at the office of Perparim Braca, inspector of the education section of Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, all the lifting and lowering of telephone receivers and opening and closing of doors would arouse in anyone a certain concern. For almost everybody who dialed 51-20 or knocked delicately on the door had the same "trouble" or "worry": a concern for their children, for their son or daughter about to enter higher education. There is no need to mention the names of these interested parties because it is enough just to sit in the office for a while, where the "evidence" is, and we will try to reproduce a dialog which is typical of them all:

"My son's average grade was 9.8 and I am concerned to put him down for a good subject."

"Don't worry in the least, because your son deserves to continue his education and society needs him."

"But I'm worried about his subject, and that's why I came..."

"So what does your son want to do?"

"Political science or law, history, philology, or medicine."

"And you, what do you want him to do?"

"Law or literature, medicine or economics."

"Why only those subjects? You know that society also needs mechanical engineers and geologists, surveyors and..."

"Excuse me, has my son been put down for engineering?"

At this the inspector falls silent for a moment and then tries to convert the father... But -- it is quite impossible. [passage omitted]

However sentimental such arguments may be, they do not convince you that this boy or girl should necessarily be put down for law and not for mechanical engineering or surveying. People say that doctors' children usually ask to study medicine, not only because they are interested and "have grown up in a doctor's white coat" but also because they have a fine library of medical textbooks (!). But there are also cadres in the productive sector very concerned that their children should study in faculties of nonproductive subjects. What influence have "the white coat" and the fine library of textbooks had here?! It is obvious that we are not concerned here with special gifts, for which society righly makes exceptions, but that we are dealing with the signs of a petit bourgeois psychology among some parents and their children, urging them to study those subjects which have nothing to do with production, and which they consider "office work," "intellectual work," and so forth. This prejudice is reinforced by "instructions from on high" from some administrative worker to "see that so-and-so goes such-and-such a department" -- and the department without fail will be one of the "favorite" or "choice" ones, and such concern is usually over the children or administrative workers.

Of course, there is no question of ignoring the candidate's wishes for a particular branch of science, but it is a matter of reconciling these wishes with the needs of society, and with the demands of the economic and cultural development of the nation now and in the future. [passage omitted]

'ALIEN PHENOMENA' AMONG VACATIONERS CRITICIZED

AU121221 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Aug 86 p 2

[Halil Lalaj article: "At Issue With Alien Tastes and Phenomena"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The great struggle waged by our party against all alien phenomena, in whatever form they appear and whoever is responsible for them, is a living reality. The party has made clear where these alien manifestations and influences come from and what nourishes them, has shown the harm and danger they bring, and how public opinion must be roused against every attitude of liberalism or indifference toward these influences. [passage omitted]

It is unacceptable for a crowd of people to lie about making merry at a late hour, shouting and singing on the beach, and for some people even to lose their self-control. People playing games everywhere -- where other places could be used -- also causes concern. The active response of other vacationers is very positive, but does not always occur. The attitude of some citizens who witness such "scenes" is intolerable, when, despite the disturbance they suffer and the annoyance they feel, they nonetheless stand aside, indifferent, with the mistaken idea: "Who's going to get mixed up in this? Let other people deal with it." We should all guard the standards of our proletarian culture at all times. As a last resort, there also exists a law forbidding the disturbance of the peace in public places. And like all laws, it must be recognized and implemented, and applied to everyone who fails to respect it.

Thousands of people relax on the beach every day. On Sundays this number, by a rough reckoning, exceeds some 70,000. People of all ages. Radio Tirana broadcasts a special program of light music for people on holiday. Yet even so there are those who twiddle their radio dials in search of the din of jazz, or something similarly alien to our tastes. There is also no lack of people with penchants for vulgar television programs. One evening, a few days ago, in the "Illyria" sector, there was somebody in front of his beat hut with a portable television set watching a foreign broadcast -- banal, debased, and without the slightest value. And when two citizens drew his attention to this, he answered without batting an eyelid:

"What has it got to do with you? I'm minding my own business."

"Why does the law forbid us to tune in to foreign radio and television stations?" some people ask. It is not right to present the problem in this way. Our society is not indifferent to those who exhibit alien tastes, who run after such things, or even worse try to instill these tastes in other people. At first sight this seems a personal question, a "family matter," but society has the right to say: "This is our business too, because we must defend ourselves, and defend you too against the poison of the decadent and degenerative."

Of course we are not against everything foreign. The party has clearly explained that it exerts all its efforts to familiarize people with the treasures of progressive world culture and art, both traditional and modern. This is done at school, and also through all the mass media, through our publications, and there is even a tradition of special radio and television programs devoted to progressive world music. Comrade Enver, in the 50th volume of his works which has just come off the press, among other things writes: "Our culture, art, and music must also profit from foreign culture, art, and music. I have stressed at other times that we are not xenophobic. But we maintain a revolutionary critical attitude toward foreign culture, and try to profit only from that culture which is of value for our era and is appropriate to the cultural demands of the working masses. And so we struggle determinedly against every debasing influence." [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

GDR HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS -- Tirana, 15 Aug (ADN) -- A delegation from the GDR Ministry of Health ended a 5-day visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on Friday. The guests, who were invited by the Albanian Health Ministry, were received for a friendly talk by the Albanian Minister of Health, Ajli Alushani, during their visit. It it they briefed each other on results and tasks in the implementation of their countries' health policy. During the negotiations with representatives of the Albanian Ministry of Health, questions of cooperation and a corresponding agreement were discussed. The GDR delegation also had the opportunity of learning about achievements in the sphere of the health service. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

DOYNOV, PRC'S GU XIULIAN SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

AU151948 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 15 Aug 86

["Bulgaria - China: Business Ties Promoted" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 15 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, and Mrs Gu Xiulian, governor of the Chinese Jiangsu Province, who is visiting here at the head of a delegation of business executives, stressed today that their business talks will help promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

They signed a protocol on the development of team work between Bulgarian economic organizations and enterprises in the Jiangsu Province, which maps out the promising areas of interaction, including electronics and electrical engineering, agriculture, the food and the chemical industries. Some new forms of cooperation are outlined, including joint industrial production and joint entry in third countries' markets.

The Chinese guests visited 12 cities and nearly 30 projects in different economic branches.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRANCE'S PCF SECRETARY

AU171751 Sofia BTA in English 1653 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 17 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, conferred today with Mr Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party (PCF), who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere, characteristic of the relations between the two parties, the two leaders briefed each other on the activities of the BCP and the PCF., and they exchanged views on a wide range of topical international issues and questions of the class struggle at this stage.

Mr Todor Zhivkov told about the vigorous and varied work underway in this country in fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th Party Congress, which elaborated and enriched the BCP programme under the new internal and international conditions, about the first results of this impressive undertaking, about the problems and difficulties encountered in its realization.

Mr Georges Marchais stressed the interest the PCF takes in the BCP experience of building the socialist society which had led to undeniable results meeting ever more fully the requirements of the people and of their all-round development. He told about the PCF efforts against the anti-popular, anti-social and anti-democratic policy of France. The guest indicated that the French Communist Party is working indefatigably to rally all categories of working people in their struggle against the policy of social and national degradation, for making anti-capitalist decisions matching the interests of the people and the country. As a way out of the crisis, the French Communist Party promotes a new political platform: the building of a self-managing socialist society on a French model.

In their talk, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais focused on the problems of peace and disarmament. The two leaders obsered that the international situation continues to be alarming as a result of the aggressive actions of imperialism and its confrontation policies.

Faced by the threat of a possible nuclear conflict, of an escalating arms race, of the aspirations for outer space militarisation, the different political forces in all countries, on all continents urge ever more insistently for the maintenance of peace, for the start of negotiations, for across-the-board arms reducctions, so that the security of each state and every people could be graranteed.

The constructive proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a sound basis for discussing and reaching agreements on cuts in nuclear and conventional weapons, for an imporvement of the international situation. The same goal is purpued by the suggestions of the non-aligned countries, of the six heads of state and government who convened in Mexico, of the neutral countries. To all those initiatives, the Amercian Administration replies in the negative and steps up the arms race. Under the circumstances, it is more than over before imperative tht all social, political, trade union and religious forces who want to live in peace, that all people in Europe and worldwide unite their efforts and fight for the relocation of the enormous military outlays to social progress and development, so that peace could rule supreme.

It was emphasised at the meeting that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party will persevere in their contribution to this struggle.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais reiterated their parties' solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, fascism, colonialism and racism. They expressed a reciprocal desire for the further promotion of Bulgaro-French relations in all spheres, for the strengthening of the friendship betweeen the Bulgarian and the French peoples.

The two party leaders reaffirmed the determination of the BCP and the PCF. To keep developing their fraternal interreleations in the spirit of the international class solidarity, which suits the requirements of the present and meets the challenges of the times.

The meeting was attended by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr. Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the CC of the PCF.

NIGERIAN MUSLIM VISITS, JOINS PRAYER RITE

AU151815 Sofia BTA in English 1619 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 15 (BTA) -- Visiting Bulgaria with a Nigerian delegation of business executives was Chief Moshood Kashomawo Olawale Abiola, member of the Council on Mosques with the Mecca-based Muslim World League. apart from his business talks with chief executives of economic organizations, the Nigerian guest toured the country and met religious functionaries. On August 8, he joined the faithful at Sofia's central mosque to say his regular Juma (Friday) prayer.

Having gone through the rite, Chief Abiola was so kind as to answer the questions of the Sofia news weekly, which carried his interview in its latest issue. The guest said that his meetings with the deputy minister of foreign affairs for religious matters, with the chief mufti, the iman and other muslim clergymen, as well as with the patriarch of the bulgarian Orthodox Church, had left him with the impression that the Bulgarian state administration has taken particular care of religious affairs. Not only is there no impediment ot the believers on the part of the authorities but, on the contrary, they assist the different religious denominations.

Referring to the hostile efforts by certain circles outside Bulgaria, who are trying to accuse the authorities for propaganda purposes that people here, including muslims have no right to perform their religious rites, Chief Abiola said that these are ill-intended slanders from people who do not know what is going on in Bulgaria. He emphasized: "I've never seen any misunderstanding, I was not told of any misunderstanding by the mufti and the imam. They are respected by the authorities, they are consulted on regular religious affairs and they are assisted by the authorities of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

According to Chief Abiola, Bulgaria has proved that people of different religions and different beliefs can live together in peace and understanding. "The world belongs to us all: Muslims and non-Mulsims, even believers and non-believers," he said.

BTA CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICAN ACTION IN ANGOLA

AU131804 Sofia BTA in English 1719 GMT 13 Aug 86

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 13 (BTA) -- It was with anger and indignation that the Bulgarian people learnt about the latest barbaruous raid carried out on August 10 this year by the South African armed forces on the Angolan city of Cuito Cuanavale in the Cuando-Cubango Province, more than 200 km inside Angolan territory reckoned from the border with Namibia, as a result of which dozens of peaceful civilians were killed.

Enjoying the tacit support of its patrons, the regime in Pretoria has once again manifested its disregard of the standards of international law, despite the protests from the international community at the bandit raids launched by the racists in their desire to destabilize the situation in the sovereign states of southern Africa.

The Bulgarian public resolutely condemns the undeclared war, waged by the Republic of South Africa on the independent People's Republic of Angola, and, reiterating its invariable solidarity for the heroic Angolan people, it urges the introduction of immediate, full-scale and effective political and economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa with a view to bridling the aggressor, to dismantling racism and the hateful apartheid system, and to achieving a peaceful settlement of problems in that part of Africa.

HAILSTORM DAMAGES CROPS, CAUSES WIDESPREAD DAMAGE

AU161930 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, Aug 16 (AFP) -- A storm of snowball-sized hailstones has wreaked havoc in northeast Bulgaria, spoiling 650,000 hectares of crops and smashing virtually every window in its wake, the BTA news agency reported Saturday.

The storm on Thursday also caused widespread flooding, and disrupted rush hour traffic in Sofia itself.

HUSAK MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR, HOLDS TALKS

LD161817 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee General secretary and president of the Republic, received Soviet Ambassador to the CSSR Viktor Lomakin in Lany today. They discussed topical questions regarding bilateral cooperation and foreign policy.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S MINISTER BANGEMANN

Urban Greets at Airport

LD150850 Hamburg DPA in German 0812 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prague, 15 Aug (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann arrived today in Prague on an official visit. He was received at the airport by his host, CSSR Foreign Trade minister Bohumil Urban, with whom he started talks immediately after his arrival.

Bangemann will also be received by state and party leader Gustav Husak and Premier Strougal in Prague.

Holds Economic Discussions

LD151311 Prague CTK in English 1055 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 15 (CTK) -- West German Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban opened talks on economic development in their countries and their economic cooperation, shortly after the guest arrived on a short working visit today.

The two ministers appreciated the development of this cooperation and agreed that the level of the two countries' trade had a good trend in the past five years and a rise of some 10 per cent in the trade turnover can also be expected this year.

Despite this good development, the two officials agreed that reserves still exist in closer cooperation between West German and Czechoslovak enterprises, including cooperation in production, particularly in the engineering and electrical engineering industries.

Confers With Husak

LD151607 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Lany today Martin Bangemann, FRG economics minister and chairman of the Free Democratic Party.

At the meeting they analyzed the current state and further prospects for the development of relations between the two countries in the spirit of good neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation.

They pointed out that in this area there are particularly important possibilities to further advance foreign trade, industrial cooperation and cooperation in science and technology, as well as in cooperation with regard to tackling the issues of improving the environment and also in other fields of common interest.

When analyzing the current situation in Europe and in the world, they stressed that both sides put great emphasis on further deepening the advancement of all-European cooperation.

Gustav Husak underlined the importance of the participation of all states in the effort to halt feverish armament and disarmament. He spoke highly about the importance of the peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other states of the Warsaw Pact that aim at the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, a part of which includes honoring the postwar borders on the European Continent.

HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD151940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] FRG Economics Minister and Free Democratic Party [FDP] Chairman Martin Bangemann, currently in Czechoslovakia on a brief working visit, met journalists in Prague late this afternoon, among whom was Jiri Halousek, our reporter:

[Halousek] At the outset of the news conference Economics Minister Martin Bangemann described the relations between the FRG and CSSR in the economic field as good and simultaneously pointed to the important role played by the general mixed commission, which will meet in Bonn in the Fall for the 10th time. That commission's activity, along with the effort made by enterprises in both countries, has led to a continual growth of mutual trade during the past period. As the federal economics minister went on to say, despite the fact that this traditional form of trade cooperation is on a good level, further possibilities exist, such as mutual cooperation, including cooperation in third markets, and the establishment of joint enterprises. It was precisely the expansion of economic cooperation, above all in these areas, that was the prime subject of today's talks between the CSSR and the FRG sides. Another subject of the discussions was cooperation in protecting the environment, mutual scientific exchanges, and transport.

As Martin Bangemann stressed at today's news conference, the CSSR and the FRG agreed that the development of mutual economic relations does not merely bring great economic advantages to both sides but that it also has considerable political significance. The fact is that they also contribute to the continuation of the policy of relaxation of tension in Europe. The federal economics minister went on to single out the identity of views manifested during today's talks with leading Czechoslovak representatives regarding the question of securing Europe's future. Despite the fact that there are still certain differences regarding certain issues, both sides are convinced that peace on our continent can only be secured through disarmament. It is precisely our two countries, which are on the front line between both military groupings, which have a great responsibility in this respect. We also agreed, Martin Bangemann said, that mutual trust is reinforced by mutual bilateral relations, as well.

Both sides also stressed the need for concrete progress at the talks in Stockholm, Vienna, and Geneva because this is the only way possible to continue the process of relaxation of tension and to ensure an enduring peace in Europe, Martin Bangemann stressed at today's new conference.

Significance of Visit

LD161218 Prague in Czech to Europe 2230 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The talks between FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and CSSR representatives in Prague are significant in many ways. Firstly the FRG is our most important trade partner among the developed capitalist states while at the same time still unused potential exists to raise the level of economic cooperation much higher. This is not just limited to cooperation in engineering and the electrical engineering industries.

No less important is the fact that Martin Bangemann's visit is taking place during a tense international situation when the reactionary West European and overseas circles would be happy to toll the bell for the Helsinki Final Act. But the current visit by the FRG economics minister to the CSSR shows the continuing validity of the 1975 Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Socialist countries have always made every effort to ensure that the spirit of Helsinki not only lives but also that it is continually revived and enriched by new examples of beneficial cooperation in many areas, and it is precisely economics which forms an especially marked and exceptionally strong network of relations which strengthen not only European security but also demonstrate the vital need to develop economic relations among nations in the whole world. This is why the USSR and the other socialist countries including the CSSR put forward a proposal to the United Nations which emphasizes the security factor of economic cooperation and the development of economic relations on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and noninterference in the affairs of other countries. These are the principles which the CSSR follows as the basis for developing economic and trade relations with the FRG.

STROUGAL GREETS MONGOLIA'S BATMONH UPON ARRIVAL

LD151729 Prague CTK in English 0923 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 15 (CTK) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, came to Czechoslovakia today on a short holiday.

He was invited by Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and its Presidium member Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, was at the airport to welcome him.

VICE PREMIER POTAC ON AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT GROWTH

LD152108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpts] "Through Biotechnologies for Greater Effectiveness and Quality of Agricultural Production and Food" is the central slogan of this year's state-wide agricultural exhibition, Agrokomplex, which opened in Nitra today. Editor Pavol Sveton has more details:

[Passage omitted] Shortly after 1400 the people of Nitra and visitors to the state-wide exhibition welcomed in front of the entrance gate to the Agrokomplex exhibition a party and government delegation headed by Svatopluk Potac, federal vice premier and State Planning Commission chairman. Comrade Potac paid tribute to the results of our farmers' work in this year's harvest, and when talking about the future tasks, said:

[Begin Potac recording] There are three avenues reliably leading to achieving a further growth in agricultural output by between 6 and 7 percent and in the food industry by between 9 and 10 percent during the 8th 5-Year Plan and to achieving high-level results from the management of agricultural organizations and food-processing enterprises.

The first one constitutes a consistent fulfilment of duties by the human factor; an improvement in the quality of the managerial work of state and cooperative agricultural bodies; and elimination of all shortcomings; a mobilization of existing reserves; a promotion of agricultural workers' activities and initiatives; a change in peoples' thinking; and an overcoming of routine and those methods of work, while successful during the period of extensive development, have now become a brake to speeding up the transition to an intensive type.

The factual [Vecny] plan for the agroindustrial complex for the 8th 5-Year Plan, planning, management, incentives, and the system of financial and economic tools have created good conditions for a further successful and proportional development of the agricultural and food complex however, it is necessary that all funds and resources allocated to the agroindustrial complex in the state plan and in state budgets be utilized rationally and effectively in the spirit of the line set by the 17th Party Congress to achieve the highest possible quality of production with the least possible costs and thereby to ensure the highest possible effect. This is the second avenue.

The third avenue, and an inexhaustible source on intensive development and of using national endeavor to a high effect, is an all round, comprehensive, and rapid practicable application of scientific and technological findings in production and at every enterprise. There are still considerable reserves in this country for utilizing scientific and technological findings in comparison with the world trend and in the resulting effects of their practical application. This applies to both agriculture and the food industry and to sectors which supply agricultural machinery and provide services. Science and technology in the strategic concept of our social and economic development up to 2000 will be the main source of the national income's growth and of our national economy's technological and qualitative rebuilding.

BRIEFS

NEW INDONESIAN ENVOY ARRIVES - Rafly Rasad [name as published), the new Indonesian ambassador to the CSSR, has arrived in Prague. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 86 p 2 AU

GERLACH MEETS CUBA'S FERNANDEZ, OTHERS

LD152341 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Professor Manfred Gerlach, GDR State Council deputy chairman, had a talk with Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, in Cuba today. He had further meetings with Foreign Minister Jose Viera [as heard] and leading representatives of the Cuban National Assembly.

GDR LEADERS GREET CUBA'S CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

AU141858 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have addressed the following congratulatory telegram to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On your 60th birthday we convey to you the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and of the entire GDR people.

The GDR people well know and appreciate the historical merits earned by you as an outstanding revolutionary in the struggle for the national and social liberation of the Cuban people.

It is with your creative and successful activity as first secretary of the fraternal Cuban party over more than two decades that you have made a decisive contribution to the building of socialism in Cuba and to the resolute defense of its gains.

As a statesman who is recognized worldwide and as a consistent internationalist you have made a considerable contribution to the communist world movement in the promotion of cooperation among the socialist states and in the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples. Your dedicated commitment to the preservation of peace, against imperialist confrontation policy and for the peaceful settlement of conflicts, has strengthened the authority of socialist Cuba in the whole world.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, your visits to the GDR and the meetings in Cuba are unforgotten by us. Our people value you as a loyal fellow struggler and sincere friend of the GDR who has vigorously contributed to the development and deepening of the close, fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples.

It is from the bottom of our hearts that we wish you, esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, new great successes, best health and creative vigor in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Cuban people and in the interest of our common struggle for peace and socialism.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

HONECKER GREETS INDIA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD151205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0907 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- The activities of India and the GDR, which have friendly ties with each other, to strengthen the forces of reason and realism in the struggle against the dangers of a nuclear inferno will continue. This conviction was expressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in congratulatory telegrams to Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Indian independence.

The GDR stressed its high regard for the important activities undertaken by India, a leading representative of the nonaligned states and cofounder of the 6-state initiative, for the preservation of world peace, disarmament, and international understanding.

Good wishes were also expressed to India for further successes in strengthening independence, developing an efficient economy, science and technology, and attaining a happy future for the Indian people.

The telegrams underlined the certainty that the many-sided relations and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and India will be further deepened and strengthened.

HONECKER RECEIVES ANC'S TAMBO FOR TALKS

LD151401 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, at the Central Committee building today for a friendly talk.

The discussion concentrated on an exchange of views on topical questions relating to international developments, on the policy of the SED and the ANC in the common struggle for peace, disarmament and detente, and on the development of bilateral relations. The two politicians agreed that in view of the dangers of thermonuclear catastrophe conjured up by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there is nothing more urgent than to achieve a change in disarmament and detente through the joining together of all forces of peace, reason and realism.

The two interlocutors agreed that the Budapest appeal made by the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee opens up real possibilities of achieving specific results toward securing peace.

Erich Honecker and Oliver Tambo paid tribute to the courage, determination, self-sacrifice and increasing combat strength of the suppressed South African people in their struggle for freedom. They said that the inhuman apartheid system, which is hostile to peace, cannot be reformed but must be completely removed immediately. Only thus can the policy of open aggression and state terrorism against sovereign African states and the brutal suppression of the South African and Namibian people be overcome, and peace, security and cooperation and development for the peoples and states of the region be achieved.

In order to overcome apartheid as the main cause of the conflict in southern Africa the two politicians called for the imposition of comprehensive and binding economic sanctions against the apartheid regime. They called for the immediate ending of political, economic and military collaboration by imperialist states and transnational monopolies with the racist regime.

Erich Honecker and Oliver Tambo noted with satisfaction that the long standing and close relations between the GDR and the ANC have further deepened. They expressed the conviction that the ties of friendship and solidarity between the SED and the GDR and the ANC will continue to consolidate and deepen. Erich Honecker expressed the sympathy and support of the SED and the GDR for the struggle of the ANC and all the country's patriots for a democratic, unified and nonracist South Africa.

Oliver Tambo expressed his high regard for the impressive success that the people of the GDR have achieved in the shaping of the developed socialist society in the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Sindiso Mfenyana, chief of the ANC mission in the GDR, and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department, took part in the meeting, which took place in a spirit of close solidarity with the ANC's liberation struggle.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR SPYING

LD151343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced on Friday an FRG citizen, Rolf Briefer, to 10 years in prison for espionage activity against the GDR in accordance with paragraphs 98, 99 and 108 of the penal code. It was proved in the trial that as a recruited, trained and paid agent of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) of the FRG, Briefer had for several years and in accordance with instructions been involved mainly in active military espionage to the detriment of GDR interests.

Briefer carried out his intensive criminal activity through the misuse of trips to the GDR and, in numerous meetings, delivered to his paymasters in Munich/Pullach espionage information about the national defense, transport facilities and industrial enterprises of the GDR and the potential of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Within the framework of his espionage activity he also handed over detailed information about GDR citizens and about his relatives and acquaintances to the FRG secret service. The vehicle used in the crimes, registration number M-Nv 2774, was impounded.

The trial again made it clear that the FRG intelligence service conducts its subversive and peace-endangering activities with unscrupulous methods and is thus interested in, and involved in, aggravating the policy of confrontation of the aggressive NATO circles to a decisive degree.

HONECKER GREETS SIXTH GDR YOUTH WEEK IN FINLAND

AU081329 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following congratulatory message to the participants in the sixth GDR Youth Week in the Republic of Finland, which opened on 6 August in Mikkeli District:

Dear Friends:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, I extend heartfelt greetings to the participants in the Sixth Week of GDR Youth in the Republic of Finland.

The friendly meeting between representatives of the young generation from our two countries constitutes a contribution to the successful implementations of the Year of Peace, proclaimed by the United Nations. It evinces the joint aspirations of youth to peace, disarmament, detente and friendship among peoples.

We understand very well that young people precisely regard a world without war as their ideal in life. That is why they are employing all their strength in the interest of the further existence of mankind to put an end to the arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space. The unswerving peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the other states of the socialist community, the contructive and realistic spirit of which also determines the most recent appeal of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in Budapest, points out to the peoples the road to a peaceful future.

The youth of the Republic of Finland and the GDR have helped in an ambitious manner to consolidate the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. In this effort important incentives have always emanated from the youth weeks, the alternate holding of which has become a fine tradition in the past 20 years. Thus the young generation has a considerable share in the high level of relations that link our two states and peoples. Youth jointly laid the foundations for further developing these relations in the spirit of peace, friendship and good neighborliness.

Our country's youth act in the confidence that the GDR's policy is aimed at preserving peace for all times and at banning the danger of a nuclear war from the life of mankind. Our comprehensive support goes to all initiatives for security, detente and disarmament. Beyond all differences we are working with all our strength to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

May the forthcoming Sixth Week of GDR Youth in the Republic of Finland instill with this spirit in the participants and guests new strength in the struggle for peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity with friendly meetings, meaningful events and unforgettable impressions.

Friendship!

E. Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

KROLIKOWSKI: NUCLEAR AGE NEEDS NEW APPROACH

AU141717 East Berlin HORIZONT No. 8/1986 in German pp 3-4

[Article by Herbert Krolikowski, SED Central Committee member and first deputy minister for foreign affairs: "Urgent Dictate: New Approach to All International Affairs"]

[Text] When, approximately 120 years before the invention of the atomic bomb, Clausewitz formulated the famous maxim: "War is the continuation of policy by other means," he was thinking of wars which -- despite all sacrifices -- could bring victory to particular political forces and thus to advantageous position. This means that war was, as it were, an alternative to peace. And as such it was frequently abused by imperialism, and even in our own times not all in our world are willing to extricate themsleves from this idea.

But now we are facing a completely new situation in the world. At the Second plenum of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker stated: "Today the world ...is at a turning point. The question of the future fate of mankind is being posed most acutely. The new situation calls for a new thinking and a new responsible approach apoproach to those problems on which war or peace depend." Thus today the alternative to the condition of peace can no longer be to implement aims that obviously cannot be achieved politically with military means. In other words: Peace and war are no longer values from which one can "choose" -- as at the time of Clausewitz or before World War II. The current level of accumulation of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons completely precludes any use of weapons, which would undoubtedly have nuclear dimensions. A total inferno would know neither victors nor losers. Thus for life on our planet there can be only one alternative and this is a secure peace. It is, as Erich Honecker stated, mankind's greatest asset in the nuclear age. This makes it clear that the question war/peace has today objectively acquired a completely new quality. Today it is clearly more difficult to make peace more secure and to change the international situation again for the better. But as the complex peace program of socialism demonstrates, it is possible.

Complete Security Program

The socialist countries are determined to do everything necessary in this spirit. The 27th CPSU Congress, the 11th SED Congress, the meeting of the Political Consultative Commitee of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest have documented that with their far-reaching and constructive proposals. They mark a big new step in the struggle of the countries of the socialist community for peace, for the limitation and reduction of armaments, and for peaceful coexistence of the peoples. At the second meeting of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker said of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. "The aim of our struggle is to ensure that mankind will not be destroyed in a nuclear inferno but will continue to live and that despite all differences of social systems and the character of states it will live in good coexistence and cooperation."

The specific offer to considerably reduce the level of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe proves once again that the Warsaw Pact states do not leave out any kind of weapon in their efforts to achieve peace. With the proposals of the Budapest meeting they have a complete program for safeguarding peace. It shows the way how the arms race caused by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO can be stopped everywhere and security be guaranteed at a lower and lower level of military equilibrium. Peaceful mankind is strengthened in the conviction that a change for the better can be achieved.

The sincerity and reliability of the socialist peace policy is opposed by the unreasonable undertaking of those who attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and socialism and to oppose social progress.

In August 1984 these forces stated in the United States, in connection with the presidential elections: "We will preserve peace by making our country stronger than any possible opponent..." This is nothing but the continuation of the so-called policy of strength which frequently had to accept considerable defeats in past decades. In the recent past they even went as far as announcing withdrawal from SALT II in the striving for military superiority. With such decisions the entire armament control system created with much effort in the most important fields would be stopped and the uncontrolled intensive armament would flourish. The most aggressive circles of imperialism believe they can force the Soviet Union, the socialist states and with them the peaceful world to generally accept a claim for military-strategic superiority from which unilateral military concessions are then expected. This also applies to the adventurist plan to achieve first-strike capability in the world with SDI.

Realistic Ways of Thinking Are Necessary

The 11th party congress as well as the party congresses of the other fraternal parties in the socialist states gave a clear answer about what has to be done under the conditions just mentioned. The report delivered by Erich Honecker contains the summary of the socialist philosophy of peace which was jointly developed in past months by the fraternal states -- in accordance with the new requirements.

The central point of this philosophy is the substantiation of the necessity of a new approach in international affairs. Today many traditional, as it were, established points of orientation in foreign policy requires study and evaluation from the point of view of the nuclear age. This applies, for instance, to the fundamental question of national security under the conditions objectively existing today. With their Budapest meeting the fraternal states clearly answered that "reliable security for all countries and peoples as well as peaceful conditions for their development and progress" can only be guaranteed "by political means," this means on the path of understanding and agreements. To want to achieve this with military-technical means, even if they are very refined, would be disastrous madness. As early as at the seventh plenary meeting Erich Honecker stated that more weapons do not create more security. If it had been necessary to prove that -- the deployment of the medium-range missiles in Europe initiated by the United States did so, and many people also in the West wish today that this "counterarmament" had never taken place. In addition, today, when the security of one state has never before been so directly dependant on that of another state, the principle applies that security is possible only collectively, that is, with one's partner, not against him.

It is a fundamental task of the coordinated socialist foreign policy in the present phase to make this new realistic thinking and approach effective internationally. It is a very complicated task which cannot be solved automatically nor can it be implemented from one day to the next. Revolutions in human thinking have always taken a longer time in history. Today, however, we are facing a qualitatively new situation. Time is growing short. As Mikhail Gorbachev has stressed, we have achieved a new phase in the scientific-technological revolution in which new inventions can even further fan the arms race and create a situation in which it will be much more difficult even to prepare negotiations. Therefore, the states of the Warsaw defense alliance decided to increase their peace efforts in all directions and to do everything to unite the forces of peace, reason, and realism everywhere in the world to jointly act against the danger of war. In this connection, the responsible political dialogue is of great significance. For the fraternal socialist states this is not a cyclical question but a constant element in their policy. [paragraph continues]

In Budapest they agreed to utilize all chances for dialogue, no matter how small, to conduct it -- no matter where -- as concretely as possible. The comprehensive proposals submitted by them offer a good basis for that, a basis suitable for achieving substantial results. At the same time the socialist allies are always open for all further constructive considerations and initiatives.

New Offers for Compromise by the Fraternal States

What are the priority tasks for safeguarding peace? Above all this includes the implementation of the proposals of the staged program of nuclear disarmament of 15 January, the Budapest appeal for conventional disarmament in Europe, and the proposals on which M.S. Gorbachev reported on the last plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. On a long-term basis they will be the central direction of the foreign policy of the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact. It is their declared aim to free the world from nuclear weapons in this century. On behalf of the GDR Erich Honecker stated that the GDR fully agrees with the proposals submitted in this connection and also actively participates in implementing them.

The fraternal states have tackled the implementation of their peace program with great activity, dynamism, and flexibility. The Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, where the USSR has made new offers of compromise in all three fields, remain the decisive level.

1. Concerning the space armament of the United States, the Soviet Union proposes partial measures that could be implemented now, such as the obligation of both sides to not exceed the framework of the ABM treaty in the next 15 years and to adhere strictly to the prescribed limitations; limiting the work within the framework of the space-based missile defense to laboratory research; the banning of satellite defense systems; as well as the banning of space-earth attack weapons. The United States still keeps to its line which aims at keeping SDI out of all agreements under all circumstances, and at implementing it. On 20 March 1986 Caspar Weinberger stated: "I stated to my colleagues that SDI is among the highest priorities of our government, that it is not an object for exchanges, and that it will not be given up as an answer to any demand in connection with any disarmament agreement." In the meantime, one can hear that President Reagan, pressed by the forces of peace and also by his own allies, uses formulations on this important process which, were they to be realized, could at least open up talks.

2. Concerning strategic offensive weapons, the USSR, in the interest of progress, is prepared for the first reductions to apply to intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-based ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers. The forward-based means of the United States that are in a position to reach the territory of the Soviet Union could be excluded for the time being.

Regarding the scope of the reduction, the Soviet Union has also offered a compromise. It would prefer 50 percent, that is, a reduction to 6,000 nuclear warheads of strategic arms. As the United States was not ready for that, the USSR offered as an interim solution to agree to equal limits of 1,600 delivery means and 8,000 nuclear warheads per side, respectively.

3. Concerning the third area, the Soviet Union has submitted a draft agreement which provides for the elimination of the Soviet and American nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Europe, that is, from the entire European zone.

The U.S. Administration and the forces supporting it in the West European states still reject the proffered offer of the USSR. It is to be hoped that, especially in this question which is so important for the security of the European Continent -- where the border between the two military blocs runs -- a solution will be found soon. The socialist states will not weaken their efforts for that.

At the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, proposals were submitted that can lead to a breakthrough in the efforts to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe:

-- They link the program of nuclear disarmament with the nonnuclear components. Both are not inseparably coupled with each other. Thus, a global solution, but also individual step-by-step solutions, would be possible.

-- With this initiative the Warsaw Pact states propose to tackle the problem of reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in a new way and on a different scale. Thus the entire sector from the Atlantic to the Urals, all amred forces and conventional armaments of the two alliances and later all European states are to be included.

-- It is a concrete offer, according to which by the beginning of the nineties already, half a million military men on each side can be released for peaceful work.

-- The proposals of Budapest can be negotiated. Many Western concerns have been included. Thus a beginning will be made with those military forces which, according to western fears, can be particularly used for surprise attacks. The proposals do not have the character of an ultimatum, there are no preconditions.

-- The initiative contains far-reaching proposals for efficient verification, and not only for a reduction but also for the armed forces remaining after the reduction, up to on-site verification. The proposals submitted in the appeal offer a thorough plan of attack for the realistic forces wanting peace. The forces hostile to disarmament are deprived by it of the main argument against the program of nuclear disarmament, as it was stated again and again that the Warsaw Pact states would aim at superiority in conventional arms. Finally, even in the verification issue repeatedly abused by disarmament opponents as a brake, the socialist countries are taking the initiative.

And one cannot escape the impression that for certain people in the West, who up to now have off-handedly accused the socialist states of "lacking readiness for verification", these proposals are now too radical.

At present the efforts to ban all nucler tests are especially the center of attention. The moratorium practiced by the Soviet Union for over 1 year offers a unique opportunity for that. It shows the shortest way to stop the arm race. Moreover, such a step would be simple to take. It could help to get over the "deadlock" in disarmament. USSR and U.S. scientists agree that foolproof verification of nuclear explosions is no problem to achieve.

The response to the peace proposals of the fraternal socialist states shows they have been met with great attention worldwide. In the broadest circles of the world public, the constructive and serious character as well as the readiness for compromise in the approach of the allied socialist states are respected. Even forces having government responsibility in the NATO states -- despite all differences and contradictions -- cannot evade the effects of the socialist peace proposals. The approval of the United States to start consultations with the Soviet Union on the SALT II agreement as well as negotiations on the question of the nuclear test ban represents an outlook that brings hope. [paragraph continues]

In this spirit the fraternal states will continue their constructive and flexible course of securing peace consistently and resourcefully on all "fronts" of the struggle for disarmament. For the allies of the Warsaw Pact the main thing is -- as stressed by Erich Honecker in April in Berlin -- "to seek every opportunity, no matter how small, and use it to stop the trend toward a constant increase of the danger of war or to reverse this trend to arrive at a stabilization of peace."

The Common House of Europe

The fraternal states devote great attention to implementing their concept of a socialist European policy. The continent is the common house of over 30 states. Thus the joint task of mainly these states is to preserve it in peace. The aims of the GDR's European policy within the framework of its alliance is to bring about a change for a steady phase of detente, to create a reliable security system on the basis of radical reductions of nuclear and conventional armaments.

Precisely in the past months the European direction of the concerted peace policy of the fraternal socialist states has been strengthened. This also became obvious during the meeting in Budapest. Thus the allied socialist states stressed that they are in favor of successful progress in the meeting of the CSCE states' representatives in Vienna. They are prepared to make their contribution to a further balanced development of the all-European process in all fields of the CSCE Final Act. The CSCE process will in the future be an important area in the efforts to implement a new approach to the questions of war and peace and cooperation. The preservation and strengthening of the Final Act signed in Helsinki is of a primary significance in this connection. Also here there are joint interests with the states of Western Europe in many aspects. However, you often hear otherwise from certain U.S. circles.

The fraternal states work to ensure that the Stockholm conference can be concluded with substantial results. As is known, in the first phase their task is to work out measures to reduce the military confrontation in Europe. In spite of all delays caused by the forces which are not particularly interested in the European process of detente, there are still possibilities to arrive at substantial results in the short time left, provided there is goodwill on the other side.

Finally, the Warsaw Pact states have submitted a number of serious new offers serving the revival of detente in Europe. Just recall the proposal to establish relations between CEMA and the EC, something for which first contacts have been made. Here the economic interests of the European states are taken into account -- the share of the EC countries in CEMA's foreign trade is about 15 percent. But also the political aspect of this step is important, for it serves peaceful coexistence as do the first contacts between the parliaments of socialist states with the European Parliament. Finally we ourselves consider relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO as organizations, as stressed in Budapest, possible and desirable, if it serves peace.

Well-Equipped for the Year 2000

The complex peace program submitted in the past months by the fraternal socialist states and their philosophy of peace submitted to the world are not a utopia. It is possible to avert the danger of a nuclear war and to achieve a breakthrough for the better. The broadest social forces, realistic representatives of governments and parties in the capitalist and neutral and nonaligned countries have increased their work for peace. The peace movement works worldwide. The appearance of delegations from 89 communist and workers parties, 34 national-revolutionary and 19 socialist and social democratic parties from all parts of the world at the 11th SED Congress conveys the certainty that the struggle for peace unites many friends and allies.

The decisive material and idealistic factor for securing peace is the universal strengthening of the socialist community and its close affinity with the peace forces throughout the world. The 11th SED Congress therefore also drew the conclusion: The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is. It did not leave any doubts that in the future, too, the GDR will contribute to strengthening this community of peace forces. The purposeful development of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is -- as again decided by the 11th party congress -- a basic concern of the foreign political doctrine of the GDR. In this connection, the USSR will remain the most important partner for the GDR in every respect. The fraternal alliance of our parties, states, and peoples is firm and indestructible.

Socialism can rely on its strength. It will be well-prepared for the period to the year 2000 in which very important decisions will be made on future positions of socialism in the class struggle. Dynamism and purposefulness in cooperation with the fraternal states, linked with the highest level in science and technology as well as corresponding technologies, will very significantly influence the international balance of power. The preservation of military-strategic parity is of fundamental importance. It will be guaranteed above all thanks to the military and scientific-technological potential of the USSR. As M.S. Gorbachev said at the recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union "will never allow superiority of the United States in missiles and nuclear armament." If ones talks about a new developing quality of cooperation between the fraternal states, this is also reflected in a higher degree of coordination of their foreign political approach within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and beyond it. The Budapest meeting demonstrates the high density achieved in meetings of leading representatives of our states. This makes it possible to even more efficiently continue the joint peace offensive.

To summarize, one can state that the class struggle concerning the question of war and peace is marked by extraordinary acuteness in our days. But it also forces one to realize that a new type of relations, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, is to be created in international affairs. The world has changed and will continue to change. Even those who since the Soviet-American summit in Geneva have very stubbornly refused to take into account the true requirements of securing peace in the world must come to see that.

Therefore it still requires untiring struggle of all forces of reason and realism. Equipped with a solid evaluation of international events, based on the political stability and economic dynamism of the socialist states -- including our republic -- it must be and finally will be possible to make peace more secure again.

FELFE NOTES HARVEST PROGRESS AT QUERFURT

LD142117 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] In the GDR grain has been harvested for three-quarters of the land used for growing grain. While the end of the harvest is in sight in light soils on flat terrain, the farmers in the traditional wheat-cultivating areas, in mountainous areas, and on the coast are carrying on with the harvesting at a rapid pace.

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, acquainted himself today with the progress of the work on the fields of the Querfurt LPG. The farmers reported to him how the daily competition acts as a stimulus to high achievements. Werner Felfe underlined that the work of the farmers was crowned by a good grain harvest. It had been more and more possible over recent years to sharply reduce the yield differences from soils of the same quality. Each metric ton of grain, Werner Felfe stressed, had great economic value.

MARJAI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA 16 AUG

LD160855 Budapest MTI in English 0645 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Sydney, August 16 (MTI) — Jozsef Marjia, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Sydney Saturday for an official visit on the invitation of the Ausralian Government.

He is to hold talks about developing relations between the two countries with leaders of the Australian Federal Government, and the governments of the individual member states, and with representatives of political and business life.

KAPOLYI RETURNS AFTER MOSCOW TALKS WITH KATUSHEV

LD151749 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 15 (MTI) — Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi returned to Budapest from Moscow Friday. He held talks with Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations, about timely issues of industrial cooperation.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC 17 AUG

LD171629 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI) — A delegation of Hungarian state administration and economic experts, which visited the People's Republic of China from August 6 to 17, returned to Budapest Sunday. At talks the sides reviewed the current state of economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries, and possibilities of expanding relations. Attention focused on Hungarian participation in the reconstruction of Chinese units. Opinions were exchanged about the economic management reform of the two countries, and the mutual utilization of practical experiences and conclusions.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH PRC

LD152201 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 2020 GMT on 15 August carries a Jozsef P. Szabo Commentary on Hungarian-Chinese economic relations. In the first part of the commentary he reviews the development of Hungarian-Chinese trade during the first half of the eighties and then proceeds to speak about the current situation.

Szabo states that "the long-term agreement for the period 1986-1990 estimates a total turnover of some 3 billion Swiss francs. According to economic concepts, however, this amount would constitute only 60-70 percent of the real turnover; therefore the real turnover might even reach 4 billion Swiss francs. The chief Hungarian export items are: two thermal power plants, 5,000 trucks, 6,250 bus chassis, 850 buses, 400,000 metric tons of artificial fertilizer, 250,000 metric tons of rolled goods, and so on. The chief import items are, among others 150,000 metric tons of soy meal, 60,000 metric tons of raw cotton, 70,000 metric tons of soy beans, chemical materials, and non-ferrous metals. The yearly agreement for 1986 estimates a turnover of 747 million Swiss francs, that is exports valued at 357 million and imports of 390 million.

We are delivering to China 510 buses, 900 trucks, 55,000 metric tons of rolled goods, medical equipment, lamp manufacturing assembly lines, machine tools, food industry machines and other goods. From China we will receive raw cotton, soy beans, 30,000 color television sets, textiles and other goods. Nearly half of Hungarian imports consist of consumer articles."

In the last part of the commentary, Szabo speculates on the future possibilities of Hungarian-Chinese economic cooperation.

EFFECTS OF BANKRUPTCY ACT EVALUATED

LD151645 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1050 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Janos Kisovszky Commentary]

[Text] Next, Janos Kisovszky takes a look at the first effects of the new bankruptcy act:

Although I know that it is not the wisest thing to refer to earlier broadcasts, that is, I mean why should I expect the listener to remember this or that, even if the broadcast I refer to now has been written by me. But seriously, I could still like to recall a broadcast on the new bankruptcy act that we aired a good 3 weeks ago. Then, I pointed out that the act would shortly have an impact on certain companies and branches of industry. Well, here is the first development.

It affects the Hungarian industry's building construction branch, which came as no surprise. Earlier, during the big boom, construction companies were in a free-for-all situation with almost everything permitted. But now, with the breakdown [as heard] of housing projects and communal investments, the companies found themselves in the red. So now, one would think the stage is perfectly set for the bankruptcy act to come into force.

In a sense, yes. But the bankruptcy act, as noted earlier, does not necessarily mean a bang with that little wooden hammer announcing auction time, but a more thoroughly calculated move with a number of options to choose from. In this case, for example, the Ministry for City Planning and Building cracked [as heard] an agreement with four big building construction companies to maintain production, as it is vital for the economy, but at a lower scale. So in fact, some assets will be, if not auctioned, but sold.

Now, let us take another angle of this example, the question of the workers. Obviously, cutting production at the construction companies means that part of the work force will have to leave to find new jobs. This will not necessarily lead to unemployment, not even in a temporary form. The overall statistics for the country show that there are 60,000 jobs available, while the number of those looking for a job is only 3,000. And another figure to impress the youngsters: For every 10 freshly trained skilled workers, there are 124 jobs open, while for every 100 university graduates, there are 240 job options.

This is, of course, the overall picture, which does not reveal structural distortions, for example in the geographical sense, meaning that there are regions where workplaces are scarce, while there are others with excess job options.

Also, for some jobs supply is low, but the demand is high, and there are jobs which a lot of people would like to take, but are already overcrowded.

So then, those workers who are going to leave the four construction companies might have difficulties. The bankruptcy act has a remedy for them, two resolutions that were included in the act as the result of pressure by the trade unions. One says that after being forced to leave the company, the workers get a full wage for 6 months, which should be ample time to find a new job. But if, for some reason, this is not possible, then for an additional period of a maximum 6 months, the workers can get 75 percent of their full wage for the first 3 months, and 65 percent for the remaining 3 months.

Also, for those engaged in some sort of training or retraining for a different kind of job, the budget will allocate an average wage for the period of training. Now these are, of course, the material factors. However, needless to say changing jobs has more to it than just more or less money, and these factors which are -- let us call them human factors -- are things that cannot be solved through resolutions, but rather require a more open attitude by company managers and working collectives, along with the trade unions, which can really assume a key role by attending to these problems as well.

CRITICISM OF METALLURGY DIRECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

LD151033 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] As everybody knows the Danube Iron works, the Lenin Metallurgical works and the OZD Metallurgical have gotten into an extremely difficult financial situation in recent years. Their efforts to adapt to the market and be more successful in their management have proved inadequate; therefore, central measures have become necessary. Whether such measures will yield results is being discussed at the meeting of the presidium of the Vasas trade union. Hendrik Havas reports:

The session of the presidium of the Vasas trade union began at 0900 this morning, a little sleepily perhaps, but this may have been due to the early start. The group was first informed by trade union leaders of the three big metallurgy enterprises - the Danube Iron works, the Lenin metallurgical works of Diosgyoer and the OZD Metallurgical works -- about their work to implement the State Planning Commission's directive on the metallurgical industry.

For example, they have prepared stances, held workers rallies and written quite a few reminders. And then it turned out that only the Danube Iron works had signed an agreement with the Industry Ministry which details the tasks and obligations of the enterprise and the ministry. The State Planning Commission only established the framework of the financial restructuring of metallurgy. The only decision reached on 28 May was to allocate 22 billion forints to settle the debts of the three big enterprises. Another 18 billion was allocated for modernization. What the enterprises are giving, or rather offering, in exchange for this 40 billion forints, must be established in contracts between the industry minister and the managing directors concerned. One such contract was signed at 0800 this morning by Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi and Ferenc Szabo, managing director of the Danube Iron works.

The presidium really came to life when Sandor Nagy, secretary of of the National Council of Trade Unions, asked this question: Why is the working out of these agreements dragging on? Arpad Voeroes, deputy minister of industry, said, sometimes in a raised voice: It seems that the big enterprises received the lifebelt with joyous satisfaction. They want to use the advantages, but are rather reluctant to shoulder the obligations. Some are setting impossible preconditions, such as asking the ministry to guarantee that there will be no regulation changes. They are happy that they no longer have supply tasks, but they continue to produce uneconomically. It is unacceptable that the three big companies join forces when it comes to fighting for advantages, but are unable to raise the level of cooperation in production. It is also incredible that the managers are demanding more and more funds for development, yet they are late in implementing internal organizational measures.

The deputy minister also had some encouraging things to say, however. In the first half of the year the two most dynamically developing branches of industry have been the machine industry and metallurgy. The latter achieved a 2.5-percent overfulfillment of its plan, thus laying the foundations for the machine industry's success.

Since the presidium of the Vasas trade union is currently discussing the wage situation in metallurgy, it is worth noting that according to Deputy Industry Minister Arpad Voeroes it is unacceptable that metallurgy ranks last in industry with regard to wage development.

LOSONCZI DECORATES ARTIST ON 90TH BIRTHDAY

LD152216 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The painter Gyoergy Ruzicskay has been decorated with the Hungarian Peoples Republic Order of the Banner on his 90th birthday. The decoration ws presented to Gyoergy Ruzicskay by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in recognition of his artistic body of work.

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURE WITH FRG — The Boscoop Agrarian Industry Development Enterprise and the Osnabruecker Herdbuch firm of the FRG have recently established a joint company named Bod-Genetic Ltd enterprise. In the framework of this cooperation, 12 prime Holstein-Friz bulls were brought to Hungary and placed by Boscoop in an air-conditioned cowshed new Martonvasar. The animals became used to their new environment and are being used with good results in breeding. [Excerpts] [Budapest MACYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Aug 86 p 6 AU]

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ASSESSES POLONIA FIRMS

AU161625 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 11 Aug 86 p 3

[Maria Bobinska article: "Polonia Firms — Driving With Brakes On"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] There is no doubt that managers of large production plants dislike the Polonia firms because they think all manpower difficulties can be traced to foreign enterprises engaging in small-scale production. It is impossible to convince these managers that only about 60,000 people work in Polonia firms, which employ only a small number of university graduates. Besides, some of these firms operate in small townships, which is a blessing because people can work without having to commute. Still, managers of large enterprises insist that they know better than that.

Some officials, including even voivodship officials, also claim that they know better than that and are proud to boast that their voivodships have not been tainted by the capitalist pest. They keep on repeating that no such firm would be allowed to exist in their areas, and this is true.

A certain young woman doctor, viewing things with a jaundiced eye, has tried to prove that rank-and-file workers earn as much as Z100,000 and even more a month with the foreign firms engaging in small-scale production. This shows that those who earn little and would like to earn more are averse to the Polonia firms, which does not at all mean that these workers would be willing to work harder.

In 1985 some 683 foreign firms engaged in economic activities in this country. The increase rate of these firms slowed down considerably in comparison with the previous years. For example, 142 such firms were established in 1984, but only 50 in 1985. Actually, insofar as profitability of investments in Poland is concerned, our country is at the bottom of the list drawn up by world experts. However, the taxes paid into our budget by the foreign firms increased by Z5 billion last year.

The socioeconomic organization called Interpolcom has a difficult task of ensuring that new and old Polonia firms function in line with the government plenipotentiary's directives based on the principles of the 1986-1990 socioeconomic plan. This means that, in line with the law dated 6 July 1982, such firms should promote production and services to meet the needs of the domestic market and exports. However, as a result of various shifts in the past few years, the present export by these firms accounts for merely 5 percent of their overall production. [passage omitted] The thing is that the slump in exports occurred when the firms were asked to sell 50 percent of their foreign exchange profits to the state, without deducting the costs for the producer materials they had to import. Export has thus become unprofitable.

As a rule, the explanation for the decreasing interest in making investments in Poland is that regulations have been changed and that the founding deposit has been raised to $50,000. This measure was necessary to eliminate those who used foreign capital only as a screen for activities in conflict with the law. However, the decreasing interest has also been caused by instability of regulations, red tape, and administrative arrogance. That is why during this year's Polonia forum in Poznan, H. Kulczyk, who owns a Polonia firm, said that at present such firms "are driving with the brakes on."

Polonia firms continue to be subjected to numerous control checks by state agencies, which find out that the most frequent irregularities committed by these firms are overstepping the agreed scope of activity, asking other units to produce goods under cooperation schemes, and buying goods from the units of the socialized economy in order to put finishing touches to them and sell them as their own. [passage omitted]

In 1985 the voivodship offices withdrew production license from the owners of 26 firms, disclosed 57 fiscal offenses, and began initial proceedings in 13 cases, including six owners, nine agents, and 33 other employees of the foreign firms engaging in small-scale production.

These facts merit a critical evaluation, but the thing is that the wrong doing occurring in Polonia firms is on a par with that occurring in other sectors.

AMNESTY REPORT LISTS 10,091 FREED THROUGH 15 AUG

LD151841 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Despite the fact that there is still 1 month to go before the deadline set for releasing people who are benefitting from the humanitarian act of 17 July runs out -- 10,091 people have already regained their freedom. There are among those, 335 women, who, from the beginning, benefitted from priority release. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2000 GMT on 15 August in a similar report lists 835 women as having been released under the amnesty law.]

Every day the group of people for whom punishment through loss of freedom is waived on humanitarian grounds also grows larger. Among them there are, for example, elderly people, young offenders, people who committed offences unintentionally or those who have parental guardianship of a minor.

Among those released there are more than 1,300 people concerning whom the courts or the prosecutors have lifted temporary arrests and, as a consequence, have discontinued the penal proceedings against them.

WALESA URGES WORKERS TO 'DEMAND REFORMS'

AU171711 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 17 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa on Sunday urged Polish workers to "draft and demand political, social and economic reforms" in order to save the country from crisis.

Speaking to a crowd of 1,500 supporters of the outlawed trade union, Mr. Walesa said the campaign should be "peaceful," but warned he did not rule out "workers' protests to accelerate the implementation" of reforms.

He was speaking on the steps of Gdansk's St. Bridget's Church, after an informal meeting of Polish opposition leaders and a mass, celebrated by 6,000 people to mark the shipyard strikes that led to the historic August 31, 1980 Gdansk accords between the workers and the government.

The agreement paved the way to Solidarity's brief period of legal existence, which ended with the declaration of martial law in December, 1981.

Nearly six years after the signing of the agreement, Mr. Walesa said, "none of the major problems raised by the workers has been solved."

The meeting included Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, key members of the Social Self-Defence Committee KOR, and Bogdan Lis, a co-signatory of the Gdansk agreement.

Mr. Michnik and Mr. Lis were recently released from Barczewo prison, northern Poland under the July 22 partial amnesty offered to political prisoners. They were serving jail terms of two and half and two years respectively.

CARDINAL GLEMP SAYS POPE MAY VISIT 'NEXT SUMMER'

LD151721 Hamburg DPA in German 1608 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Aug (DPA) -- Jozef Cardinal Glemp, Polish primate, entertains the firm expectation that Pope John Paul II will visit his Polish homeland for the third time next summer. Speaking on Friday to hundreds of thousands of pilgrims at the pilgrimage center of Czestochowa, Glemp said that although no official invitation has as yet been issued, the certainty was increasing that the nation could receive the Pope.

Glemp welcomed the fact that during August many prisoners -- "if not all" -- had been released from prison. He stressed the fact that this year the authorities have impeded neither the pilgrims nor the holiday camps of the "Oasis" movement led by the priests. The leadership has demonstrated its tolerance not merely toward the Catholics, but also toward other religious communities such as the Jehovah's Witnesses who are not officially recognized. Glemp accused the political leadership of having no conception of how to deal with alcoholism.

Glemp sharply criticized government plans to introduce "religious science" into the high schools. The new subject, for which there were not even any textbooks, is based on the Marxist theory of the demise of religion. Glemp compared these plans to fight against the churches during Stalinism, when there was a vain attempt to "accelerate the demise of religion."

On their long way, the pilgrims were able to convince themselves that religion is not dying and that the Catholic Church is not intolerant. Some 163,000 people, for the most part young, took part in the pilgrims' processions arriving in Czestochowa in recent days. They came on foot from all over the country. Some of then had been on the road for 19 days.

DAILY REPORTS ON PEACE CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU140858 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Aug 86 p 6

["Preparations for the Peace Congress in Copenhagen"]

[Text] Copenhagen (PAP) -- PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat writes: In 2 months time, aktivists of the peace movement from all over the world will meet at a world peace congress in Copenhagen, organized this time in connection with the International Year of Peace declared by the United Nations. The Copenhagen congress will take place from 15 to 19 October in the Bella Center, a modern congress center. It emerges from the applications already sent in and from the interest in the congress that 1,500-2,000 people from all over the world will take part in the congress, as well as several hundred Danish delegates.

The chief topics will include problems of peace, justice, national liberation, human rights and needs, and national and universal security. At the last session of the organizing committee it was decided to expand the list of detailed topics due to be discussed by working groups. These groups include a forum which will discuss regional conflicts. There will also be a debate on the subject of Afghanistan on an equal level with such heated events as the Middle East conflict, actions in Nicaragua, the Iraq-Iran war, and others. One of the working groups will also discuss problems of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the dangers associated with this. The preparation committee's plan is to initiate discussion on all possible topics connecting the broadest representations of peaceful forces.

Bourgeous propaganda is encouraging non-participation in the congress, claiming that this is an event which serves the Soviet Union and is paid for by it out of the funds used to finance the work of the World Peace Council. The organizing committee has said that most of the costs will be borne by the admission fees paid by the participants, which will amount to 500 Danish crowns ($1 = 7.5 crowns). The congress is meant to cost almost 2 million crowns, over half of which will pay for renting the Bella Center. The remainder of the money is meant to be raised by donations.

The chairman of the Danish organizing committee, 91 year-old Hermod Lannung, a veteran of the Radical party, has commenced a trip to the United States in order to collect the necessary money. About 200 American peace aktivists are due to take part in the congress. In the days preceding the congress and during the congress itself there will also be a "peace fair," the proceeds from which will boost the funds of the organizers.

In many countries, local preparation committees are organizing similar ways of collecting money. One must say that the World Peace Council itself is in a "critical financial situation," as its chairman, Romesh Chandra, said at the council's Sofia session. At this session, an appeal was made for financial aid.

BRIEFS

MICHALEK VISITS SZCZECIN -- Zbigniew Michalek, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has been visiting the Szczecin area since this morning. Together with Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy, and representatives of the viovodship authorities, Zbigniew Michalek visited a state farm complex in Starogard Obleski, a complex in Bezin and the Witkowo cooperative agricultural complex. The Central Committee secretary and the head of the ministry of agriculture were interested in the state of animal production and farm buildings, and above all, in the course and organization of harvesting work. During the inspection of fields, the visitors had a dozen or so meetings with harvesters. [Excerpt] [Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1515 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH CSSR NOTED

AU151641 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1522 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/08/1986 -- It is eighteen years on August 16 since the new Romanian-Czechoslovak Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance was signed in Prague. The anniversary is an opportunity for the Romanian people to reiterate its friendship for the people of that country, as well as its wish to further boost Romanian-Czechoslovak relations and collaboration. Those ties, with strong roots in the past of both peoples, were sanctioned by the sacrifice of the Romanian Army and of the Czech and Slovak partisan detachments who, together with the Soviet Army, fought heroically to drive the Hitlerite invaders away from Czechoslovakia, until that country's complete liberation.

Taken to a higher stage -- in the conditions of socialist construction in the two countries -- the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations have registered a steady growth. In that respect, the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak have been of paramount importance, and have conferred, each time, an even richer content on those ties.

In the framework of bilateral cooperation, dynamic economic exchanges are given prominence, as they strengthen, year after year, the material base of collaboration. As a matter of fact, Czechoslovakia holds a major share of Romanina's trade, which is reflected by a rise in the qualitative indices of trade, as well as by its growth, with mutual deliveries of machinery and plant, metallurgical and chemical products, consumer goods accounting for a sizable share. Over the last few years Romania has suppleid Czechoslovakia with a wide range of machine tools, oilfield equipment, computer technology, machinery for construction, lorries and motor cars, bearings, a.o. In its turn, Czechoslovakia has delivered to Romania various types of machine tools and equipment, means of transportation, including automobile, measurement and control equipment. Mutual goods deliveries have increased more than forty percent, as compared to the volume planned for the five-year period spanning 1981-1985. The share of products manufactured in cooperation has also risen. The coordination of the two countries' economic plans for the 1986-1990 period is highly significant.

The programme of scientific and technological collaboration and cooperation over the respective interval assigns a greater role to bilateral technical-scientific cooperation in the resolution of the major problems of the two countries' economies, particularly in such priority areas as microelectronics, robot technology, power engineering, biotechnology. Collaboration in education, tourism, sports and the mass media also takes an upward course.

Internationally, Romania and Czechoslovakia firmly work, alongside the other socialist countries, and all the states of the world, for the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear race first and foremost, for disarmament, the safeguarding of peace and the development of a broad international collaboration.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BURMESE PRIME MINISTER

Ceausescu Receives Prime Minister

AU151821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/08/1986 -- On Friday, at Snagov, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Maung Maung Kha, now in Romania for an official visit.

The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, aspects of Romanian-Burmese ties were approached, and it was shown that conditions were in place for a stepping up of bilateral ties in various fields of activity, in the economy, more particularly, for the expansion of commercial exchanges in keeping with the possibilities of the two countries' economies, as well as for the initiation of cooperation ventures for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

Problems of the international life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that under the current circumstances, when the world situation continues to be particularly grave, there is a need for all the states, irrespective of their social system, to work firmly to end the dangerous evolution of events towards confrontation and war, to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to cut on the conventional weapons and the military spending, to create a climate of confidence, security and peace on our planet. Also highlighted was the importance of carrying out a sustained activity so that the litigious and conflicting states extant in various regions of the world may be solved exclusively through peaceful means, through negotiations, and the force and the threat of force may be eliminated from the international relations.

During the talks the sides highlighted the need to strengthen the collaboration and unity of action of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, as well as of the movement of the nonaligned countries, in view of their independent economic and social development, of working out a joint strategy in the struggle for a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, to those countries' foreign debt included, for building a new world economic order based on the principles of equality and equity in the interstate relations.

The talks brought to the fore the wish of the two countries to collaborate ever closer in the international arena for a policy of independence, peace and understanding among nations, for building a better and more just world on our planet.

Also participating were Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs and Ioan Folea, minister of mining, oil and geology.

Participating for Burma were: U Ye Guong, minister for foreign affairs; Than Tin, minister for mines; and Tin Sein, Bucharest ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Dascalescu Gives Dinner

AU151835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1986 -- Friday, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner in honor of U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Romanian first deputy prime ministers, deputy prime ministers, ministers and other officials participated. The officials accompanying the Burmese premier on his Romanian visit attended.

During the dinner that proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two prime ministers proposed toasts.

Visits Prahova County

AU161724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/8/1986 -- Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and the persons accompanying him on his official visit to Romania, visited the Prahova County on Saturday.

They visited the petrochemical combine of Brazi, a powerful citadel of Romanian chemistry, and the "1 Mai" enterprise in Ploiesti, a representative unit of the Romanian industry of oil-field equipment and installations for mining, chemistry, metallurgy and building materials.

Visited were also the Busteni paper enterprises and tourist resorts in the Prahova Valley.

The guests returned to Bucharest in the afternoon.

U Maung Maung Kha Ends Visit

AU171357 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1320 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/8/1986 -- The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Maung Maung Kha, left Bucharest on Sunday, after an official visit to Romania over August 14-17, upon the invitation of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu.

The Burmese premier was accomplished by U Ye Goung, minister for foreign affairs, U Than Tin, minister for mines, by other officials.

Upon departure, at Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu.

A joint press release adopted at the end of the visit reads:

The Romanian and Burmese prime ministers conducted official talks, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and confidence. Stress was laid on the two government's satisfaction for the friendly ties existing between Romania and Burma, as well as on their resolve further to boost them, on mutually profitable bases.

Looking into the stage of bilateral economic relations, possibilities were shown to exist to develop them in future, starting from the needs and possibilities of the two countries' national economies. The two premiers agreed on the need to make steady efforts to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation, stressing that relevant Romanian and Burmese enterprises should step up their contacts, the communique points out.

During an interchange of opinions on the international situation, the need was brought to the fore for all states to step up their efforts to maintain world peace and security, to set relations among them on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, territorial integrity, non-interference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force and a peaceful settlement of all inter-state issues.

The necessity was also underscored of working for an end to the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for global resolution of the serious problems that confront the developing countries economically, of the foreign debt issue included, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order.

Both parties assessed the Burmese premier's visit to Romania, the talks held on the occasion as conducive to a further growth ox the friendly and cooperative ties between the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The Burmese prime minister invited the Romania premier to pay an official visit to Burma. The invitation was readily accepted, the communique shows in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU GREETS FIDEL CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

AU141851 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

The 60th anniversary of your birthday gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey to you most cordial greetings and sincere wishes for health and happiness and success in your activity dedicated to the continuous flourishing of socialist Cuba, to the prosperity of the friendly Cuban people, and to peace and socialism.

We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries -- to whose development you made an important contribution -- should continously strengthen for the well-being of the Romanian and Cuban peoples and the cause of socialism, peace, and international understanding.

With comradely greetings,

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION 8 AUG

AU081732 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1702 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES on 08/8/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in Snagov on Friday, August 8, a delegation of the Frelimo party, led by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of that party, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who are paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the CC of the RCP.

The chief delegate handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were conveyed the warmest wishes of good health and successes in their whole activity on behalf of Samora Machel and of Graca Machel.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed Samora Machel and Graca Machel a salute and the best wishes on behalf of Elena Ceausescu, as well as on his own behalf.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the links of collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countres and peoples which have developed continuously in the spirit of the understanding reached during the summits in Bucharest and Maputo.

The determination was expressed to further expand and deepen the Romanian-Mozambican links in various areas, in the interst of the two countries, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

A number of current questions of the international life were also approached. In that context, the need was underscored for a passage to tangible measures in the fields of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the renunciation of the use and threat of force in interstate relations, intensified political and diplomatic activities to peacefully solve states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by peaceful, negotiated means.

The importance of the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare was highlighted and the wish was expressed for it to end with the best possible results to meet the people's expectations, their aspirations after progress and independence, peace and international collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Socialist Romania's stance of support to and solidarity with the fight waged by the peoples in Africa to abolish colonialism and the racist and apartheid policy, to defend and consolidate their national independence, to ensure their free economic and social development.

The need was also stressed to reinforce cooperation to eradicate underdevelopment, find a global solution to the developing countries' economic problems, establish a new international economic order set on the principles of full equality and equity in interstate relations.

The interview was attended by Petru Enache, alternate member of the executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, and Vasile Musat, Romania's ambassador in Maputo.

OFFICIALS ATTEND CONGOLESE EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU151841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1986 -- On the national day of the People's Republic of the Congo, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Albert Servais Biaku, gave a reception on Friday.

Present were Gheorghe David, alternate member of the CC of the RCP executive Political Government, of the GNA bureau, executives of ministries and central institutions.

Heads of diplomatic mission accredited to Romania were attending.

DJURANOVIC ON NONALIGNMENT, AFGHANISTAN

LD152055 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1546 GMT 15 Aug 86

["Pool item"]

[Text] Islamabad, August 15 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia and Pakistan hold similar or identical stands on the most important issues on the agenda of the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare, Yugoslav State Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic set out in an interview to the English language daily PAKISTAN TIMES.

Djuranovic gave a very positive assessment to the draft final document of the non-aligned conference. He pointed out that it was based on the authentic principles of non-alignment and represented their further affirmation. Without such principles, he stressed, the movement cannot represent a leading moral and political international force.

The movement is not a new political bloc but has been established as a counter-thesis to military and political blocs in the world. For this reason, the draft final document of the eighth non-aligned summit is without a doubt a major step towards the strenthening of non-aligned unity, Djuranovic said.

Djuranovic particularly underlined the awareness prevailing in the majority of non-aligned countries of the need for a concerted and organized approach to the quest for a solution to the economic problems of the countries, coupled with efforts to surmount regional and narrow approaches to the problems.

Regarding Afghanistan, Yugoslavia's stand on the matter was well-known, Djuranovic said. "Yugoslavia calls for a political solution to the problem which will ensure the country independence, sovereignty and a non-aligned status. Only as such can Afghanistan be a factor of stability in the region," he stressed.

The Yugoslav State Presidency member assessed Yugoslav-Pakistani relations as good and stressed that genuine possibilities, primarily at the economic level, existed for their expansion.

DIZDAREVIC HOSTS CUBAN COUNTERPART MALMIERCA

Hopes for Harare Summit

LD162028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 16 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today noted, that in the preparations for the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, the movement of non-alignment has shown maturity, greater unity and readiness to grapple with the international problems of today. The two sides agreed that the Harare meeting, beginning September 1, must be a summit of unity and directed and concrete action of the movement, as a progressive and independent international force.

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca arrived to Yugoslavia today on a working and friendly visit and immediately on arrival opened talks with his host, Raif Dizdarevic, which are part of a series of diplomatic consultations and preparations Yugoslavia is carrying out prior to the Harare summit.

In a friendly and open atmosphere, which characterizes the continuous dialogue between the two countries, Dizdarevic and Malmierca exhaustively conferred about all topical questions pertaining to political and economic international relations on the agenda of the Harare summit devoting special attention to the questions of peace, detente and disarmament, and in the economic area, the problem of heavy indebtedness of the developing countries.

It was also noted with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Cuban relations of late recorded an upward trend in all areas.

Dizdarevic and Malmierca will again meet tomorrow to resume the dialogue on the preparations for the Harare summit and on bilateral questions.

Toasts Exchanged at State Dinner

LD162253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2135 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic gave a formal dinner in honor of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today. There were toasts at the dinner which was attended by the distinguished official host and guest.

Raif Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia and Cuba are linked by many common threads. Both countries had a similar revolution and won their freedom by themselves. They also are linked by the struggle for the principles with which they are preserving the achievements of freedom and socialism, which Yugoslavia and Cuba are constructing along their own paths, and through membership in the nonaligned movement.

The nonaligned countries are about to have their summit conference and are trying to make this meeting as successful as possible, to make the movement even more powerful. Raif Dizdarevic expressed his conviction that the conference in Harare will be one of unity and action and that it well contribute to the relaxation of international tensions.

Isidoro Malmierca stressed that Yugoslavia and Cuba's viewpoints on international issues and the nonaligned movement are largely identical. The two countries are very active members of the movement and are making a significant contribution to a relaxation of international tensions.

The Cuban minister reminded those present that it is the nonaligned movements jubilee. He said that this movement must contribute to the improvement of the international climate today more that ever before. There are no other forces in the world which can play this role, Malmierca said. He stressed that Yugoslav-Cuban cooperation and friendly relations contribute to the movement's unity and its capacity to take action.

17 August Talks

LD171546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Aug (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca resumed talks in Belgrade today, discussing practically all the issues which are to be the center of attention at the coming eighth nonaligned countries summit in Harare. The talks, started yesterday afternoon immediately after Malmierca's arrival in Belgrade and resumed this morning, focused on peace and security in the world, ways of achieving international detente and its reaffirmation. The two ministers, who are meeting for the second time in the past 3 months (the previous meeting was during Raif Dizdarevic's visit to Havana), devoted great attention to questions of international economic relations, noting the extremely difficult situation facing developing countries and the dramatic problem of overindebtedness.

While discussing the hotbeds of crisis in the world, Malmierca and Dizdarevic analyzed the situations in Latin America, southern Africa and the Middle East. Both sides expressed hope that the crisis in Latin America will be resolved while respecting the principle of nonalignment and the reaffirmation of the Contadora Group action. They also expressed solidarity with and gave support to Nicaragua in its struggle for the preservation of national independence and the right to choose its own way of development.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic and Foreign Minister Malmierca agreed that the Harare summit, which opens on 1 September, must take clearly defined stands, reaffirm the unity of the nonaligned movement, and direct its strength toward resolving all the current political and economic problems.

Cuba and Yugoslavia reaffirmed their resolve to seek the answer to these problems on the foundations of the principles of independence, freedom of choice, and respect for the integrity and sovereignty of all countries, without the use of or threat by force, and by means of negotiations as a peaceful solution to mutual conflicts. Dizdarevic and Malmierca also discussed the crisis of multilateralism and attempts to introduce greater mutual trust in international negotiations, for the benefit of the entire international community, and not only partial interests.

Both ministers also agreed that in Harare the nonaligned movement will arrive at clear stands and goals that will predict full success for this conference. They expressed satisfaction with and paid tribute to the host, Zimbabwe, for the successful preparation for the summit.

The two sides again noted that relations between Yugoslavia and Cuba are developing, particularly in the economic sphere, where important results have been achieved in the past several years.

Minister Malmierca today laid flowers at President Tito's tomb.

Isidoro Malmierca continues his visit tomorrow with a tour of Belgrade and meetings with Yugoslav leaders.

DIZDAREVIC, NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPEN TALKS

LD180955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0756 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Bolaji Akinyemi began official political talks this morning. Attention is focused on the activities of the nonaligned countries, international questions, and the preparations for the eighth summit conference in Harare.

Dizdarevic and Akinyemi will also exchange views on other topical international questions, especially the situation in Africa, and bilateral relations.

DIZDAREVIC ASSURES NICARAGUAN ENVOY OF SUPPORT

LD151724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Nicaraguan envoy Mari Magdelena Enriquez, who handed him a message from President Daniel Ortega for Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency. The message relates to the preparations for holding the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

On this occasion there was an exchange of views on some topical questions on the agenda of the forthcoming summit conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

Expressing his concern over the deterioration of the situation in Central America, Raif Dizdarevic confirmed the resolute support of our country for Nicaragua in the defense of its national independence, sovereignty, and the right to choose its own path of development, on the principles of the nonaligned movement in the framework of the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL OUTLINES ECONOMIC REFORMS

LD172331 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 17 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Federal Government is preparing a package of economic measures which are in 1987 to reduce administrative regulation and, in difficult economic conditions, contribute to a moe efficacious economic activity and labour productivity.

The above was noted in an extensive interview Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic gave to TANJUG. In the interview, Milosavljevic insisted on the opening of Yugoslav economy to the world, strengthening of market criteria, preventing monopolistic conduct and closing down the uneconomical work organizations, with employing their workers on new production programmes.

Milosavljevic set out that the new set of government measures, which will be long-term in character and about which more will be known in early September, will insist on a suitable export structure for the Yugoslav economy and a clear strategy of devlopment of economic relations with certain countries, Yugoslavia's important economic partners.

Federal Vice-Premier Milosavljevic set out that the introduction of realistic prices of the productive factors -- amortization of machines, interests, the exchange rate of the dinar, work evaluation -- is to contribute to the strengthening of economic criteria. Also taxes and other payments of work organizations must be lowered. This should be made possible by increasing taxes on property of individuals and other income.

A firmer link must be achieved between the market trends and the opening of Yugoslav economy to the world, on the one hand, and self-management planning, on the other. The social plan of Yugoslavia must be an instrument of self-management intergration of associated producers and a factor of stability and unity of Yugoslav economy, Milosavljevic emphasized. By the end of the year, a strategy of the country's technological development, a comprehensive long-term programme to upgrade power supply -- through economical conduct and making maximum use of domestic power sources -- is to be adopted at the federal level as are also developmental measures in the agro-industrial complex, tourist industry, transport and small-scale economy.

BUREAUCRACY ROOT OF HIGH COST OF LIVING

AU141814 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 86 p 2

[Jasna Kesic commentary: "How Much the State Costs"]

[Excerpts] It is quite natural that one gets really angry when one sees that a color television set (with a 56-centimeter screen) manufactured by the Nis Electronics Industry costs something over 30 million old dinars [300,000 dinars]. One gets angry because for the majority of the Yugoslavs this is a luxury for which they must give about 4 months' pay. One is completely confused when one learns that a really good television set of a well-known make, German, Japanese, or of some other make, costs in the West about DM 1,000. Even with our skinny, constantly falling dinar, which is undervalued by 10 percent, this amounts to about 20 million old dinars...

It is difficult to say that the anger at the astronomically high price is unjust, but it is not just for us to be angry at the one who is not at fault, the producer, for he is left with only one-fifth of that sum after all fees are paid. This is how it looks: This Nis television set in Belgrade costs exactly 301,698 dinars, of which the federation takes 38,628 dinars as the basic turnover tax, the republic takes 62,642 dinars, and the commune 136,840 dinars. This means a total of 238,100 dinars or four-fifths of the selling price is taken by sociopolitical communities. When the Nis Electronics Industry pays the taxes and contributions for personal incomes, the selling costs, and the interest, it is left with a "sum total" of 5,900 dinars. [passage omitted]

Somewhere here one finds the answer to the question why television sets, and much else besides, are cheaper in the states that have no intention of withering away. Apart from the fact that they have a better-developed technology and higher productivity, most developed countries place a tax on profits, or net gains. These countries possess not only more developed economies, but also a more efficient state; and we have the opposite: an outdated technology, low productivity, and an impoverished economy that must support a bulky and uneconomical bureaucratic-administrative apparatus at all levels. In such a situation, it is little wonder that we have inflation of over 90 percent.

It is expected that in the third package of measures prepared for this fall, the federal government will propose changes in the tax system and to do it in the way that was put in the long-term stabilization program -- to increase direct taxes and reduce indirect ones. That means that one should reduce taxes paid by the economy, and increase taxes on citizens' incomes, their movable property and real estate, and the like. Those changes in the tax system should have been adopted long ago, but due to various kinds of opposition, including the one from well-off strata, the changes waited for the new Federal Executive Council. Since this federal government has so far shown that is is rather energetic, it is expected to consistently implement this stabilization task as well. [passage omitted]

Nobody has so far seriously mentioned the possibility of reducing the bulky and clumsy administrative apparatus at all levels from commune to the federation, which would in fact be the only real method of relieving the economy of its burden. One could perhaps see how that is done in developed countries for instance, where the state is also supported, but the economy -- and a non-self-managing one at that -- is left a considerbly larger percentage of its income at its disposal to use for its own development and for increasing and advancing production.

GOVERNMENT PLANS PROFESSIONAL COUNCILS

AU142028 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 86 p 1

[TANJUG report]

[Excerpts] Prominent experts from associated labor and scientists will -- now formally as well -- join the work of federal organs and indirectly the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. The Yugoslav Government has made the decision on forming professional councils in the federal administration which are conceived as a special combination of "authority and expertise."

At the demand of the FEC, a federal organ, or at their own initiative, the councils will examine important questions, suggestions, and endorsements of policies and measures. They are particularly expected to engage in preparing regulations and monitoring their implemention.

The first professional council with 13 members has been formed at the Federal Secretariat for Finances. Mirko Simic, director of the Sarajevo UPI Composite Organization of Associated Labor has been appointed president of the council. [passage omitted]

One federal organ will be able to form several councils, depending of the extent of its sphere of work. It will also be possible to form one council for questions that are in the jurisdiction of several organs. [passage omitted]

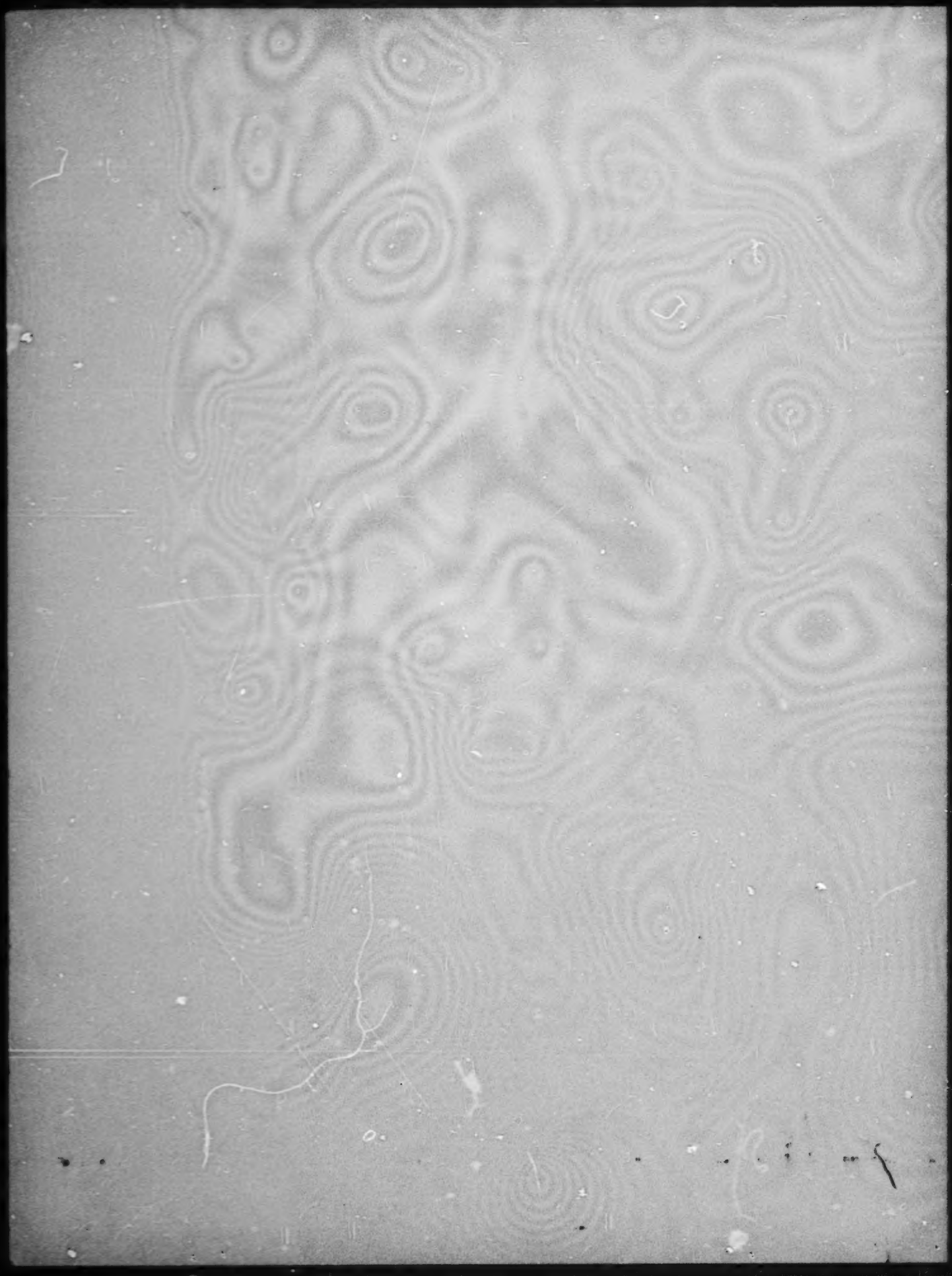
The basic criterion for chosing members of councils will be expertise, irrespective of those people's republican-provincial affiliation. The number of members will depend on the subject for which the council is formed, and, if needed, other experts will take part in its work as well. Thereby one can certainly remain open to the whole of the "social expertise."

Members and the president of a council are appointed by the FEC at the suggestion of the official at the head of the federal organ.

VILLAGERS PROTEST RAPE ATTEMPT, PUNISHMENT

AU152105 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] More than 1,000 citizens of Bresje, Kosovo Polje, and neighboring villages gathered together in front of the Bresje (?Hivzi) Sulejmani Secondary School Center this evening in order to express their protest against the attempted rape of Snezana Marinkovic by an ethnic Albanian minor about 10 days ago. A meeting of the local commune of Bresje who gathered there in a spontaneous manner expressed their discontent because more efficient measures are not taken against prepetrators of such deeds. Then they dispersed in a peaceful way.



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CSSR, USSR, HUNGARY TO HOLD EXERCISES 8-12 SEP

LD151029 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 14 (CTK) -- Planned exercises of the armies of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Hungary, code-named "Druzhba-86", involving 25,000 men, will take place in the Czech Socialist Republic on September 8-12, 1986, the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry announced. The purpose of the exercises, under the command of the Czechoslovak side, is to train coordination between the commanders and units of the allied armies in conducting a defence operation.

Prague Views Exercises

LD151914 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] As reported by today's daily press, planned exercises of the ground forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army, called Friendship 86, will take place on Czechoslovak territory. Here is our commentary:

Joint exercises of armies of Warsaw Pact member states already are traditional. they take place under as close as possible conditions to real armed conflict. They contribute to perfecting joint action and joint armies' battle expertise. They also are a great school of international education, an opportunity for many meetings and for making personal friendships. Our soldiers, including our reserve forces, also are happy to recall past joint exercises, for example October Storm, Quartet, Friendship in Arms, and others in which Czechoslovak forces participated on the GDR's territory; or the Odra-Nisa, North, and Shield exercises in which our soldiers participated in Poland; or the operational tactical exercises named Shield with the participation of Czechosovak units in Hungary, Bulgaria and here. Combined exercises of several armies in a given operational aspect [vicestrana cviceni nekolika armad na danem operacnim smeru] have been taking place on our territory for several years now under the name Friendship. The subjects of our joint armies' exercise correspond to the strategic concept of the Warsaw Pact, which is a defense alliance of socialist countries. We must not overlook the fact that huge land, air, and sea maneuvers of NATO armies are organized every year against the socialist community's western frontier, in which, under the Autumn Forge, hundreds of thousands of soldiers take part. They practice, among other things, the strategic transfer of units and arms from the United States to Europe during these exercises. Face to face with the force of nuclear missile and conventional arms which also are aimed at our country, we cannot remain passive with our hands in our laps. The joint exercises of Warsaw Pact armies contribute to the vital securing of the collective military security of member states and the strengthening of their defense capability.

BEKTESHI RELATES HOXHA'S WORK TO PRESENT TASKS

AU181707 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 12 August carries on page 2 a 3,200-word article by Besnik Bekteshi, candidate member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, under the headline: "Discipline in the Drafting and Implementation of the Plan Is a Powerful Tool of the Party, the State and the Masses in Setting the Pace of Our Onward March -- While Studying the 50th Volume of the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha." The writer begins: "Like the entire series of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the 50th volume, containing material from January to April 1973, presents a range of signposts and directives for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the whole life of the country, and the furtherence of the full construction of socialist society. These directives are of present value in the area of implementing party policy in all sectors of the economy, culture and defense, and are a guide for the activities of communists and all working people."

Bekteshi goes on to mention the importance placed both by Hoxha and Ramiz Alia on fulfillment of economic plans, and continues: "The exploitation of every reserve, as Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed us at the AWP Central Committee 15th Plenum, must be fully realized in the great mass action of the discussions of the draft directives of the 9th AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, while the objectives laid down in the draft directives must be considered as minimal goals which must be exceeded and further improved. So the discovery and immediate exploitation of internal reserves and possibilities, which are inherent in and constantly created by our economy, constitute the principal front where the thinking and judgment of the working class, the cooperative peasantry, and various specialists, must make itself felt very strongly.

"The teachings and instructions of comrade Enver published in this volume are topical, where we are concerned with the crafting of a real plan, devised according to the demands of our situation. 'In setting out our duties," comrade Enver demanded at the April 1973 Politburo meeting, we must use as a starting point not only our ambitions, but also the realistic possibilities facing our country.' These teachings are of importance, in relying upon and improving plan targets, and also in refusing inflated and premature demands for investment, new imported goods and lines, which are noticeable in some cases."

Bekteshi goes on to mention the innovative imagination of working people, and to praise the initiatives shown by the movement of "Standard Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha." He continues: "Such are the initiatives of the districts of Tirana, Durres, Vlore, Elbasan, and so on, in increasing the efficiency of the economy, the commitment of metalworkers in increasing the production of different kinds and types of steel, the initiatives of workers in the mechanical engineering industry to use domestic steel on a large scale, up to 90 percent of consumption. Such too are the initiatives of working people in the chemical industry for the reduction of imports and for the wide-scale use of domestic raw materials, and the reduction of norms in the use of raw materials."

Bekteshi continues by considering various ways in which the creativity of working people can be aroused, and criticizes formalism in the submission of economic data, and the tendency of working people to take notice of the teachings of the newspapers only when their own collectives are mentioned. He goes on: "The principle of relying upon our own resources means that our cereal supply must at present be assured through the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the corn production plan, and this must be the main effort of our agricultural workers."

After further considering agricultural questions, Bekteshi concludes: "Our working people, with communists in the vanguard, and with the material of the 50th volume of the Works of Enver Hoxha in their hands, will be better briefed about the domestic and foreign situation, in which we are constructing socialism, under the conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist siege and harsh blockade, and will draw the fullest conclusions about how to apply party instructions and directives. Their mobilization and vigilance will be raised to a higher level, the moral-political unity of the people will be more strongly forged around the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at his head, so that we will arrive at the great jubilee of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and the 9th AWP Congress with new victories."

POOR PRODUCTIVITY OF SOME MASS ACTIONS DEPLORED

AU181658 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Mass Actions Are Also of Great Value in Protecting Common Property"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] There are plenty of examples of mass actions of substance, and their example must be disseminated as soon as possible. But there are plenty of other cases of mass actions without real mobilized force, which are only reported as mass actions to justify poor management and organizational work on the part of cadres and specialists, from work-place to district level. What sort of spirit of mass action can be boasted about by the party, state, and economic managers of the cooperatives of Bilaj (Kruje), Synej (Durres), and Orenje (Librazhd), where through carelessness and a slow working pace during the tobacco harvest, 8-10 leaves [as heard], amounting to a total of 3-4 quintals per hectare of a ripe crop in which almost all the necessary investments has been made, have withered and been lost to production? So this is the spirit of mass action, over which the managers of this sector beat their breasts, this is their watchfulness, their civic concern, and even their legal obligation toward the protection of property! The base organizations of the party should stand firm against such instances, and should sound the alarm, and every communist should by his own example urge concrete steps, participation in work, and overfulfillment of the norm. Property is damaged by theft, but it is also damaged on a massive sale as a result of poor organization, unacceptable bureaucratic delays in the harvesting, processing and delivery of produce. Such negligent attitudes are witnessed by the fulfillment figures of 30, 40 or 50 percent of the planned haymaking targets in the districts of Mirdite, Kukes, Gramsh, and Shkoder, by delays in many cooperatives in watering their corn, or weeding the cotton fields. A spirit of mass action cannot be contrived by general phrases, and the figures in the daily production data do not "jump" at once. [passage omitted]

Our economy, which operates according to a single centralized plan, cannot accept "bottlenecks" such as in the transport sector, which has created noticeable shortages in key sectors of the economy. How can many managers, specialists, and transport workers explain themselves, when at present 390,000 tons of wood are waiting to be tansported from our forests, an amount equal to 55 days of work according to the plan of the peak periods, the month of July? [passage omitted]

ALIA INFORMED OF GOOD WHEAT HARVEST RESULTS

Korce District

AU161848 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 16 August broadcasts the 7-minute text of a letter addressed by the Korce district AWP aktiv to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, informing him about the wheat harvesting results.

The letter states that the district fulfilled its target of producing 650,000 quintals of wheat and achieved an average yield of 34.2 quintals per hectare. An average yield of 51.3 quintals per hectare was achieved over a total acreage of 7,600 hectares in the lowland area, and yields of over 60 quintals per hectare were attained over a total acreage of 3,583 hectares belonging to four state agricultrual enterprises. On an acreage of over 11,000 hectares in the hilly and mountainous areas, accounting for 60 percent of the district's total wheat acreage, the yield was 24,500 quintals above last year's production, and 1.6 quintals per hectare above this year's planned yield.

The letter also informs Ramiz Alia that the district's industrial production was fulfilled by 101.8 percent and the export plan by 106.6 percent.

Kolonje District

AU151905 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1600 GMT on 15 August broadcasts a 5-minute text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, by the Kolonje District AWP Committee, in which he is informed that the wheat harvest plan was fulfilled 102 percent. The average yield was 24 quintals per hectare, or 0.4 quintals per hectare over the plan. The letter also informs Ramiz Alia that the district's 7-month industrial production plan was fulfilled 106 percent.

Tepelene, Librazhd, Vlore Districts

AU120859 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 8 August on page 1 and on 9 August on page 1, and Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on 10 August on page 1 carry articles reporting harvest results from various districts.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 8 August carries a 400-word ATA-attributed article reporting that Tepelene District fulfilled its planned delivery of wheat to the state 1 month earlier than last year. The bean plan has also been fulfilled, with a yield of between 15 and 30 kg per field worker.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 9 August carries a 400-word ATA-attributed article reporting that Librazhd District has fulfilled its planned wheat delivery, producing 28,000 quintals more than last year.

BASHKIMI on 10 August carries a 250-word ATA-attributed article reporting that Vlore District has fulfilled its planned wheat delivery, and exceeded its planned bean delivery.

HEALTH MINISTER REACHES AGREEMENT WITH GDR

AU190808 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 19 (ATA) -- Talks were held these days between the delegations of the Health Ministry of the PSR of Albania and the Health Ministry of the German Democratic Republic and an agreement was concluded on the medical, curative-climatic treatment of the sick of both countries.

Upon its stay in our country the delegation of the Health Ministry of the German Democratic Republic was received by the health Minister, Ajli Alushani. It also paid visits to some health institutions.

GORBACHEV'S SPEECH 'GIVES WORLD FRESH HOPE'

AU190749 Sofia BTA in English 0715 GMT 19 Aug 86

["Voice of Realism and Peace" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA commentator Rumen Popov) -- An objective and honest approach to the realities of the modern international situation, a new expression of the sincere striving of the USSR to negotiate for easing international tension and a concern for the fate of peace and life on our planet -- this is how we can assess the decision of the Soviet Union to extend the term of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests till January 1, 1987 announced by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, on Soviet television.

Today, when mankind's fate is at stake, when the U.S. and its NATO allies are stepping up the arms race, the extension of the term of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests gives the world fresh hope and offers a great possibility for achieving real progress in nuclear disarmament and for the taking of responsible measures for reducing and totally eliminating nuclear weapons. The all-embracing Soviet peace initiatives -- the programme for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the setting up of a system for international security, the proposals for disarmament in the field of conventional weapons, etc., may serve as a basis for such resolutions. The present Soviet proposal too is an expression of a keen sense of political responsibility, of a new way of thinking and of political realism in a situation when there is no alternative to peace and security and when a serious and sincere approach is needed in order to prevent the nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet leader expressed the hope that an agreement for stopping nuclear weapon tests could be signed this very year at the Soviet-American summit meeting and it could turn into a decisive step towards ceasing the arms race. This is a call to the U.S. President for a realistic assessment and understanding of the necessity for taking practical steps for reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons. It is a peaceful message to mankind which can still be saved from the nuclear avalanche.

KOZLODUY PLANT SUCCESS, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

AU181116 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian carries a three-part series on the Kozloduy nuclear plant by Iliya Slavchev and Iliya Borisov entitled: "Kozloduy '86 -- Attention! -- Zone of Increased Responsibility."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 13 August on page 4 carries the first part of the series, a 1,200-word article subtitled: "Immutable Law." It describes a conversation with Engineer Georgi Dichev, "general director of the Kozloduy nuclear energy plant." The first topic of the conversation is the construction of the fifth power block of the Kozloduy plant. According to Dichev, "the construction of the power block is something completely new for Bulgaria. Such a power block is being constructed for the first time outside the USSR." Dichev expects that it will be activated "by the end of the year." Asked about the safety of the Kozloduy plant, Dichev answers: "The very fact that such a question has not been raised during the last 12 years shows that the issue has not bothered anybody. There was no reason for this." Dichev refers to the 1977 earthquake in Romania, stressing that "many settlements along the Danube suffered from the earthquake, while the Kozloduy nuclear power plant was not affected at all. [paragraph continues]

"All its buildings, structures, and equipment withstood the earthquake without any problems." Dichev also dwells on the safety of the equipment, pointing out that "the specific load of the nuclear fuel's active zone is one-half that of the Western countries' nuclear plants." According to him, "the reactors in Kozloduy have a negative coefficient of radioactivity, which in more popular language means that if because of unforeseen circumstances the power of the reactor begins to increase, the reactor itself stops this process, in other words, it performs its own self-regulation." Dichev also stresses the regular servicing of the equipment and the "strict control" as factors which increase the safety of the plant. In conclusion, he states that "as a specialist and plant chief, I can most responsibly say that the plant does not discharge contaminated water."

Sofia ROBOTNICHESKO DELO on 14 August on page 3 carries the second part of the series, a 2,000-word article subtitled: "Task With One Solution Only." It deals with the history of the Kozloduy nuclear plant. In a conversation between reporters and Gecho Khitov, "physicist" at the plant, he says that "during the last 12 years the only time that increased radioactivity was registered was on the night of 1 May 1986, and the reasons are known -- the Chernobyl accident." He repeatedly stresses that the employees "regularly eat vegetables from the fields around the nuclear plant," something which according to him testifies to the plant's safety and the nonexistence of any radioactivity in its vicinity. The reporters stress that all those with whom they talked expressed the same calm opinion on the issue of the plant's safety. Iliya Slavchev and Iliya Borisov emphasize the improtance of nuclear energy, pointing out that "our first nuclear plant supplies 32.3 percent of our total production of electric power." Returning to their interviews with General Director Dichev, they quote his words to the effect that "there is no oil or gas in northern Bulgaria; therefore we relinquished the search for such minerals as hopeless, and committed ourselves to supplying nuclear power."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 August on page 3 carries the last part of the series, a 2,000-word article subtitled: "People Who Are on Personal Terms With the Atom." It deals with the employees of the Kozloduy power plant. According to General Director Dichev, "there is a law in Kozloduy that the management of the reactors and the nuclear equipment is carried out only by specialists having a higher education, while in the West these positions are occupied by technicians having only a secondary education." He repeatedly stressed the "high qualifications" of the plant's personnel, as well as their "high discipline, consciousness, and self-control." Dichev adds that the plant's party organization "has never dealt with any violations of discipline on the party of a party member or another employee, simply because there has never been a reason for this."

Slavchev and Borisov also talk to Igor Dmitriev, "head of the Soviet specialists" at the plant. He expresses his high regard for the Bulgarian employees and lists their successes and achievements.

At the conclusion of their series Slavchev and Borisov deal with the problems of the employees. They mention that there are not enough apartments, schools, and facilities for the children, and also point out "weaknesses in the supply, trade, services, and mass sports activities." They propose that all okrugs help in overcoming these weaknesses, because the plant supplies all with electric power.

HUNGARIAN EXPERTISE IN LIQUID FERTILIZERS CITED

AU181702 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 August on page 6 carries a 1,000-word article by Margarit Margaritov and Stanislav Drumeshki entitled "Technology With a Great Future." The authors point out that "Hungary invests much effort in increasing its agricultural yields."

"Many scientific inventions and new technologies are being applied in practice. Recently the fall and spring crops have been successfully treated with combined mineral liquid fertilizers. This turned out to be very profitable."

According to the authors, research related to producing the liquid fertilizers started in the 1960's. Then the process encountered many difficulities because of the "lack of the necessary components," and difficulties in "transporting the liquid fertilizers to the fields." They point out that "today the picture is completely different," describing Hungary's successes in producing liquid fertilizers, and adding: "Hungary's experience is a way of programming agriculture. Being aware of this, many European countries such as the USSR, the CSSR, the FRG, Austria, the Netherlands, and so on, borrow technology from Hungary. Obviously, our country can also benefit." In concluding the article, the authors stress:

"The broader introduction of the leading Hungarian experience in liquid fertilizers requires that we develop a complete program, in which the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the State Committee on Research and Technologies, and Agricultural Academy, the departments of the chemical industry, and so on, must take an active part."

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 3-16 AUGUST

AU161955 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 3 through 16 August reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders, with time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses:

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of National Defense, took part in the opening of a group of exhibitions in Varna as part of the National Week of the Sea. (1730 GMT 3 August)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front, attended the festive meeting opening the National Folk Art Festival in Koprivshtitsa. (0900 GMT 9 August).
Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, also attended the opening of the folk art festival in Koprivshtitsa. (0900 GMT 9 August)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of the Koprivshtitsa folk art festival and made a speech. (0900 GMT 9 August) Yordanov also attended the funeral of thefamous actor Lyubomir Kabakchiev at the central cemetery in Sofia (1500 GMT 13 August)

Petur Mladenov, menbeer of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, attended the funeral of Kabakchiev in Sofia. (1500 13 August)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended Kabakchiev's funeral at the Central Cementery in Sofia. (1500 GMT 13 August)

USSR TROOP EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN GDR 8-13 SEP

LD181727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR Government has informed the CSCE participant states, in accordance with the CSCE Final Act, of the fact that an exercise of troops of the USSR Armed Forces will be carried out on the GDR's territory 8-13 September 1986 with approximately 25,000 participants from different branches of the services. The aim of this exercise is to perfect the training of the staffs and the level of combat training.

FISCHER, CUBAN COUNTERPART HOLD 'FRIENDLY TALK'

LD161813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin 16 Aug (ADN) -- It is necessary to create effective barriers against the arms race caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles and to prevent it from spreading into space. This was emphasized by the GDR and Cuban foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Isidoro Malmierca, respectively, in a friendly talk on Saturday. Malmierca is on a short visit to the GDR.

The politicians stressed that the acceptance of the socialist state's comprehensive peace and disarmament proposals will immediately create a sound basis for a lasting improvement in the international situation, and noted that the GDR and Cuba are doing everything for the implementation of these initiatives, which are in the interest of all states and peoples.

Both ministers viewed the results of the summit meeting of the six heads of state and government in Mexico as an important contribution to securing peace.

They noted that the eighth summit meeting of the nonaligned states in Harare will be very significant for the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and for safeguarding peace.

On the situation in Central America, the interlocutors emphasized the necessity of a peaceful settlement of conflicts and praised the efforts of the Contadora and the Support Groups. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the imperialist policy of interference.

Fischer and Malmierca stated their satisfaction with the high level of bilateral relations.

FISCHER MEETS ECUADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD182035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN) -- The hope that the conflict in Central America may be resolved without outside interference and in the interests of the peoples of this region was expressed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Diego Paredes Pena, first deputy foreign minister of Ecuador [name and title as received], in a talk in Berlin today.

The two sides agreed that the tense international situation requires intensified efforts and the active contribution of all states in order to achieve an end to the arms race on earth, not to permit its extension into space and to banish the threat of war. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the appeal of the six heads of state and government in Mexico as an important and constructive contribution to the safeguarding of peace.

The interlocutors paid tributes to the positive and continuous development of relations between the GDR and Ecuador and advocated a further extension of bilateral cooperation.

Diego Paredes Pena is in Berlin for consultations with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer.

HONECKER GREETS SUDAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU182042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Sudan Communist Party [SCP].

Esteemed Comrade Nuqud:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SCP, I extend fraternal militant greetings to you and all Sudanese Communists on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

From the day of its founding, the SCP has covered a path full of struggle as the representative of the interests of the workers class and all working people. In spite of persecution and illegality it has always stood in the front ranks in the struggle for national independence and social progress. Today it is working together with other patriotic forces for a peaceful, democratic development of the country. Its contribution as an active part of the international communist movement to the struggle to preserve world peace and to drive back the imperialist policy of confrontation and interference is highly appreciated.

We wish the SCP, with which the SED feels close affinity due to longstanding fraternal cooperation on the tested basis of proletarian internationalism, new successes in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

DAILY SUPPORTS PRIVATE, COOPERATIVE CRAFTSMEN

AU181804 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Gerhart Wolf article: "Work for the Benefit of All"]

[Excerpts] Every other roll and every other loaf of bread in our republic is baked by private or cooperative craftsmen. Some 98 percent of all opticians' services and 94 percent of repairs of furniture and upholstered goods are carried out by artisans. Eight out of 10 pairs of shoes that need repair go to the shops of artisans. Artisan producer cooperatives and private craftsmen carry out two thirds of all repair and maintenance work on our motor vehicles.

These few figures may suffice to document the significance and national economic scope that crafts have in meeting the demands of our population. The services of the crafts are services to the community, they help to make people's lives easier, to lengthen leisure time, in brief to make a day more pleasant. And thus the work of the artisans has a feedback effect on the readiness to perform and commitment of all working people. Yes, services and repairs are a political matter. [passage omitted]

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARD TO PARTY OFFICIAL

LD181412 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today awarded Gisela Glende, member of the SED Central Auditing Commission and long-standing department head of the Central Committee, the Karl Marx Order. He paid tribute to her great achievements in building socialism, the realization of the party resolutions and the safeguarding of the effective working of the party apparatus.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA -- Wolfgang Seyfarth, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Burma, was received for the presentation of his credentials by U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The two politicians conducted an exchange of views on the further development of bilateral relations in the interest of strengthening world peace and for the benefit of the peoples. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES -- On 8 August Eberhard Kunz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of the Philippines, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Corazon C. Aquino, president of the Philippines. At a subsequent talk an exchange of views was conducted on the contribution of both states to strengthening peace in the world and on the further development of the bilateral relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

IMPORTANCE OF TRADE TIES WITH PRC STRESSED

LD190859 Budapest MTI in English 0808 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- Bilateral goods traffic between Hungary and China increases by leaps and bounds every year, with Hungarian exports rising from over 82 million Swiss francs in 1984 to 234 million last year. The import value increased to a lesser extent: from more than 53 million Swiss francs to 88 million in 1985. Hungarian sales include 85 per cent machines, installations, parts and materials and 15 per cent consumer goods, and imports 70 per cent consumer goods and 30 per cent base materials and parts.

China is assuming growing importance as Hungary's trading partner, offering several commodities which have been imported from advanced capitalist countries before.

The introduction of long-term forms of cooperation is being encouraged in both countries. Such ties include the recent vehicle industrial agreement of Raba waggon and machine factory on the delivery of 400 vans this year and further ones in 1987. There are sales of Hungarian buses and component units, with the first vehicles already in use in China.

The similar socio-economic system of the two countries has had a major part in the development of regular inter-state relations. The protocol signed in June on direct cooperation between Hungary's Technical Development Committee and the State Scientific and Technical Committee of China provides a firm basis for economic cooperation. The accord calls for a systematic exchange of technical information, increased traffic in know-hows and licences and mutual study trips. Previously the central planning bodies agreed on organizing regular consultations on planning and economic policy practices. The Hungarian-Chinese goods exchange agreement for the years from 1986 to 1990 was signed last year.

The present aim is to raise the standard of cooperation and sign cooperation agreements.

LOSONCZI TOURS OBUDA DISTRICT AREAS

LD190602 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pal Losonczi is acquainting himself with the life of Obuda. At the Budapest Third District Party Committee, Obuda leaders informed the MSZMP Politburo Bureau member and president of the Presidential Council about the situation of the district and local experiences in implementing the congress resolutions. Pal Losonczi then visited the MNG automation works, saw the district's shopping center, and continued his program at the new Kaszasduelce housing project.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WORK PLAN

LD181912 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The government presidium has met. The Council of Ministers work plan up until the end of the year was approved. It was based on the decisions resulting from the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress. The plan contains about 80 sentences [as heard], conceived in 13 subject groups. Work on the national socioeconomic plan for the next 5 years will be finished by the end of this year. Proposals to limit inflation will constitute an integral part. The review of organizational structures and employment will be continued. Branch savings programs, the rationalization of the economy, and also the program of automation and robotization will be evaluated.

In accordance with the earlier decisions of the Council of Ministers, concrete proposals to streamline the financing and credit of home building as well as the faster acquisition of land for this purpose will be considered. The housing regulations law [prawo lokalowe] will also be revised. The Council of Ministers will also discuss this year the problems of education and youth upbringing, the conservation of the natural environment, health protection and also trade and services. In the next point of the deliberations, the government presidium received a report about the results of the talks held in Moscow between the government working groups of Poland and the Soviet Union.

CONSULTATIONS ON CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN CONTINUE

LD181944 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 18: Consultations of the assumptions of the 1987 Central Annual Plan, published last June, are halfway through. So far, the State Planning Commission has received many opinions from social, scientific, technical, trade and youth organizations, and from factories, high schools and economic ministers.

The understanding of determinants of the 1987 plan seems to be fairly universal.

Enterprises and their founding bodies acknowledge the fact that the course for efficiency is the economy's only chance. They also acknowledge one must no longer consider this truth only a slogan.

There are fewer postulates consisting in claims in the opinions of enterprises than in the previous years.

Some opinions maintain that the plan envisages too modest a rise in national income. The Polish Economic Society, for instance, postulate to present variants of the plan assuming the national income to rise from 5 to 5.5 per cent (the index included in the assumptions now under consultation amounts to 3.5 per cent). In the opinion of the society, a welcome reevaluation of social attitudes, including the started process of the attestation of jobs, is the source of optimism. In other words, rationalization of employment and the proper use of work time are perceived as considerable reserves.

Trade union representatives are concerned with the low level of supplies of marketables envisaged by the plan assumptions. In their opinion (and in the opinion of many others), housing reemerges as one of the most urgent social problems whose solution should be considerably sped up.

All opinions, sent in ever greater numbers to the Planning Commission, are carefully analyzed and will be used to prepare the final draft of the 1987 central annual plan.

PZPR POLITBURO 12 AUGUST COMMUNIQUE

AU181938 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Issued After Politburo Session"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Defining tasks precisely, setting priorities, and fixing dates for the completion of tasks will make it possible to conduct a thorough and continuous check on the way and speed with which decisions adopted at the 10th congress are put into effect.

Plans for the implementation of the resolution adopted at the congress are a starting point for party echelon and organization work and they are also useful for exercising party influence on the activities of state institutions and youth and social organizations and for providing inspiration for such bodies.

It is essential to make all possible efforts to reduce the amount of time needed to attain the goals contained in schedules and to conduct all necessary preparatory work efficiently. [passage omitted]

Efforts must be made to promote various forms of secondary education among the workers class. Detailed examinations of the experiences of other states, especially socialist states, may yield useful suggestions. There must be greater equality of opportunity for children and young people from worker and peasant backgrounds and for young people attending schools in small towns and the countryside.

It is essential to modify the existing system for training teaching cadres and for improving their skills and qualifications. The job certification process should result in the return to the teaching profession of some teachers employed in other sectors of the national economy.

The Politburo recommends modernizing and raising the status of vocational schooling in response to the growing importance of graduates of vocational schools for the appropriate development of the national economy. It would be advisable to examine and develop the best possible forms of training for employment in services that millions of citizens benefit from.

The Politburo underscored the highly responsible role that basic party organizations in education have in achieving these aims. This role calls for the strengthening of basic party organizations and for intensifying their activities that effectively assist the implementation of education policy.

A long-term program for the development of higher education will be prepared. The congress resolution contained such an obligation. This program will give precise form to the qualitive changes in training and education that will occur in institutions of higher education. The aim of these changes will be to make the content of education take account of the achievements of contemporary science and to tailor education to social and economic needs.

In accordance with recommendations made by the congress, an active policy will be conducted with the aim of creating young scientific cadres with the highest possible qualifications. Incentive mechanism will be defined. These mechanism should increase the flow of employees between institutions and industry and other areas of economic and social life.

Graduates of institutions of higher education who obtain the highest qualifications should be rewarded by genuinely attractive employment offers, attractive both vocationally and financially. At the same time, steps should be taken to counter passivity and poor results on the part of certain students.

The Politburo stated that it is the responsibility of party echelons and organizations in higher education to inspire proposals and work on a future model of higher education and a new promotion system, a system that will favor genuine innovation and concrete projects and solutions that will bring real benefits to the country. [passage omitted]

Work on modifying the regulations governing principles for specialization by engineers and technicians will be speeded up. Their professional careers and pay should depend to a greater extent on individual contributions to the technical and organizational development of plants and the modernization of production processes.

The Politburo stated that basic party organizations in plants should make it their constant task to promote scientific and technical progress in their enterprises. [passage omitted]

The Politburo recommended providing more support for self-government bodies in schools and youth organizations and for developing cooperation between schools and parents, social organizations, and places of work.

The Politburo expressed the conviction that places of work will provide on-going assistance in supplying schools and school workshops and in conducting practical work of a high standard.

The Politburo adopted the proposal made by the Education Ministry that consulations be held within the entire teaching community on the draft regulations governing the granting of awards, the granting of school director status, the regulations on the institution of the pedagogical council, and the granting of bonuses for innovation and good pedagogical results. The Politburo strongly stressed the need to continually improve working conditions in schools and to raise the social and material standing of teachers.

The Politburo examined the idea of creating innovation promoting units. The chief aim of these flexible organizational structures would be to prepare and speedily introduce new inventions and technical and technological developments into production processes.

It was stressed that setting up such bodies was all the more justified in view of the fact that despite important changes in regulations there are still insufficient incentives for introducing new solutions into the economy. Innovation-promoting units could eliminate this problem to a significant degree. These units ought to be treated as one important organizational form for accelerating scientific and technological progress and for improving managerial efficiency. The 10th PZPR Congress resolution makes it an obligation to undertake energetic activities in this area. This new system will make it easier for scientists and inventors to participate directly in making preparations for production and setting production in motion.

The Politburo deemed the idea of setting up innovation promoting units appropriate and necessary. It approved the general direction of the proposals and advised conducting further analyses and obtaining more opinions while simultaneously accelerating work on preparing an appropriate law. The Politburo stated that a review of the current system for translating scientific and technological progress into practice might provide valuable indications as to how the economy's capacity to assimilate new inventions, and new technical and technological developments, might be increased.

Also taking part in the Politburo session were the first secretaries of voivodship PZPR committees in Bielsko-Biala, Opole, and Szczecin.

WARSAW TV REPORTS 212 TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AMNESTY

LD181858 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] In association with the Sejm's passing of the Law on Special Procedures in Relation to the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes, more people, including those deprived of freedom for transgressions against the state and public order, are undertaking initiatives to create the possibility of benefitting from the law's benevolence. In Poznan, four temporarily arrested organizers of the so-called Liberal-Democratic Independence Party have sent letters to the investigative organs in which they declare the suspension of their past activity and their adherence to the existing legal order. Here is the statement by one of them:

[Begin recording] My name is Andrzej Lukasz Brodzinski. In July 1985 I met with a friend whom I knew from childhood and he proposed to me cooperative work participating in printing various leaflets published at the behest of and signed by the Liberal-Democratic Independence Party. I later went to a meeting at his home. There were various pieces of printing equipment, screen-printing frames, and printing materials. He proposed cooperative work with him and also with a few of his friends. I was detained on 13 April 18986 in connection with trying to print leaflets calling for a boycott of the 1 May 1986 holiday. Leaflets were also being prepared for printing that called for refusing military service. When I found out about the Sejm's passing the law of 17 July 1986, effective from 23 July, I decided to make a written statement. I feel that the activity which I was carrying out is at this moment senseless. If there are people who do not perceive this, then it is high time that they understood. [end recording]

Through today 212 persons who were carrying out criminal activity against the state and public order have made use of the Law on Special Procedure in Relation to the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes.

HEAD OF DEBT STUDY CENTER DISCUSSES TASKS

PM190844 Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 2-3 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Boguslaw Jasinski, head of the organizing committee to set up the Debt and Development Study Center and director of the Institute of International Socioeconomic Relations at the Krakow Academy of Economics, by Witold Zygulski; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Jasinski] The creation of the center is the first element in the implementation of a plan to create a network of research institutions dealing with the problems of [international] debt. [paragraph continues]

The current worldwide situation being as it is, these problems have become an integral element in international relations. Never have so many countries been in debt before, nor has debt ever constituted the kind of structural phenomenon it does now, thereby becoming a political question. In the past, the economic sciences were able to prescribe methods of emerging from debt-induced crises, but today they are to a large extent helpless. Neither the theory nor the practice of modern economics can provide an adequate analysis of the contemporary phenomenon of debt or its effect on economic and social development. It is essential that we launch large-scale research into this problem, involving in it the world's leading representatives of the economic sciences. [passage omitted]

It is obvious that we must then enter foreign markets with concrete offers at the ready, presenting the results of our research and recommending precisely defined solutions. The problem of debt is not going to be resolved in just a few years, or even a dozen: It also involves the worldwide crisis of the financial-monetary system, the resolution of which requires the good will of creditors and debtors alike. Our own experience tells us what a burdensome task it is to clear a debt while suffering restrictions as well as various kinds of economic and political pressure. Besides, the introduction of a new international economic order must be closely linked with political and military detente.

[Zygulski] Professor, you have told us about the emergent center's work program. Can it play a useful role in our economy?

[Jasinski] Our center will be a strictly advisory and consultative body. In some articles published about us we are given the status of a nongovernmental organization. This is not true. The objective of our research will be to study the phenomenon of debt and its effect on economic development. Certainly, our ultimate ambition will be to find ways in which we can emerge from the crisis and arrest and reverse the process whereby debt is incurred. We will study mechanisms of economic policy, both domestic and international, focusing in particular on financial-monetary policies, and assuming -- hopefully -- the role of advisor. The center will not have the power to force anything on anyone; all we want is to influence people's understanding of debt and to produce a comprehensive picture of that phenomenon and its consequences.

MIODOWICZ INTERVIEWED ON IMPROVING TRADE UNIONS

AU181620 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord, by Teresa Grabczynska -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Grabczynska] Trade unionists always seem to be ready to express critical views on various matters. Do you find this rather an uncomfortable position in which to find yourself?

[Miodowicz] First, I do not accept these widespread but false rumors that trade unionists have made themselves specialists at voicing criticism lightly.

Yes, we do criticize, but at the same time we put forward solutions and suggestions of our own, and sometimes we even put forward better ideas.

Thus I do not find my position an awkward one. Take the example of housing construction. A year ago I presented the Politburo with a program for improving the situation in housing construction on behalf of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord. The program received support.

Unfortunately, we had to wait rather too long to see the first signs of the program being implemented. That is irritating. Our position on economizing is the same -- it must be profitable for both firms and work forces. And the question of the relationship between employee and employer -- the settling of problems concerning pay, health care, social assistance, vocational qualifications and work standards -- is dealt with in the union proposal on new collective labor agreements.

[Grabczynska] This last matter has probably given rise to more differences of opinion and problems in negotiations than any other issue. Many trade unionists saw the Central Committee, the party, as an impartial mediator....

[Miodowicz] That is quite natural, it stems from the natural alliance between the party and class-based unions, it is based on political practice. And I do not need to cite the 10th congress resolution to demonstrate this. To be sure, it might be worthwhile to consider how the trade unions are viewed by the authorities and not just by society. I did actually refer to this question during the congress discussion.

But let us return to collective agreements, which will, in my opinion, be issue number one for work forces during the coming year. And this will certainly strengthen the trade union movement indirectly; naturally, the administration will not find this a very comfortable state of affairs. This is why demagogic accusations have emerged alongside constructive discussion.

However, we must abandon this practice of allowing an official in a ministry to decide about the vital interests of a work force. Today, to live in accordance with the reform, decisions cannot be made at the top for work forces and independent enterprises. That is why we attach so much importance to workplace agreements concluded on the basis of skeleton collective agreements and the economic position of a firm. [passage omitted]

[Grabczynska] The matters we have been discussing were dealt with in the PZPR program and apparently they are also discussed in draft union program for the second union assembly...

[Miodowicz] There cannot be various programs when the aims are the same. However, the approach to these matters is different, if only because of the nature of the union movement. In both programs, for example, we find the statement that pay ought to function as an incentive.

The difference is that the unions see the new pay systems as a step forward and not a final solution. A single pay system cannot operate well in such a varied economy.

We are also in favor of the modernization and restructuring of industry, but in addition to greater efficiency, we also consider better working conditions, better safety conditions, and the protection of the environment to be of primary importance.

In other words, both programs are imbued with the same spirit from "a" to "z" but it would be a dangerous oversimplification to say that trade unions do not need their own program. [passage omitted]

OVEREMPLOYMENT CRITICIZED, TIED TO LABOR SHORTAGE

LD181639 Warsaw PAP in English 1600 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 18: Last April, factories reported a demand for 480,300 new employees and, according to the latest data, there were 531,400 job offers last July.

Only 9 per cent of those offers represent genuine new positions, while the rest are the result of labour turnover.

These figures suggest the biggest demand for manpower post-war Poland has ever known, and it comes at a time of the lowest demographic increase in manpower. Throughout the present quinquennium, this increase will be smaller than the number of job vacancies recorded at the end of July.

Such a deep imbalance could arouse concern about the fate of the economy had it stemmed from a real manpower shortage. But whereas some plants grapple with genuine cadre shortage, there is excessive employment in other factories, particularly as compared with the results of work.

Some managers still deem labour to be the most inexpensive and easiest to get factor of production. The other side of the coin is that labour is still often wasted due to poor organization or work, losses of work time and faulty employment structure, unadapted to the needs of plants and the entire national economy. Therefore, high hopes are pinned on the major organizational measures to be introduced to the entire economy in the coming years.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD181634 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 18: Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Stanislaw Zieba said today at a press conference that the situation in agriculture is being shaped by propitious weather and efficient organization of work in the fields.

It is estimated that in national scale cereals have been harvested on some 90 percent of the acreage, and over 80 percent of them have been gathered.

Procurement centres report daily purchases in excess of 200 thousand tonnes of grains. So far about 3.1 million tonnes have been bought from farmers. Grain is characterized by low moisture, so it does not have to be dried before storing. The procurement of rape has exceeded 1.3 million tonnes and is practically over.

Grain crops vary strongly between farms, even among neighbouring ones. The good ones, using new varieties of grain and modern techniques of crop-field production, obtain over 40 quintals per hectare. Farmers using comprehensive process techniques get 60 and more quintals a hectare, thanks to high fertilization, careful cultivation of soil and effective protection of plants against weeds and diseases.

Farms that have not exchanged sowing material for a long time and sometimes even grow varieties long ago withdrawn from the register often gather as little as 20 quintals per hectare.

PRIVATE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION SUPPORTED

AU181457 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Aug 86 p 3

[Andrzej Zielinski article: "Privately Built Housing Is a Social Issue"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It is expected that over 380,000 private housing units will be built in 1986 - 1990 and that every year over 76,000 such units will be available for occupation, which is one-third more than was the case in each year of the previous 5-year period. Is this possible?

Given the present system of private housing construction, one can hardly indulge in optimism, unless the rules of economics are carefully observed. The first rule is that permits for private housing construction should be issued only after the fiscal potentials of prospective candidates have been exactly analyzed and after the position of the supply of building materials has been ascertained.

Other rules to be observed are a just distribution of such materials and thorough reviews of progress made in individual private construction. A just distribution of materials means that they should be allotted first of all to those construction projects that can be completed ahead of other projects. This principle has been observed in Slupsk Voivodship and has made it possible to greatly cut down the construction time of one-family private houses.

We should bear in mind that despite appearances, private housing construction is an essential social issue. After all, every small private house helps to solve the housing problem of one or even two families, because it makes it possible to delete at least one family from the list of those who wait for housing. In addition, this type of construction does not require the services of state construction enterprises and the state funds. That is why we must help those who want to build their own housing. We must not leave them to their own fate.

PLAN TO SET UP OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION OUTLINED

AU181407 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Aug 86 p 6

[Statement by Alfred Beszterda, deputy chairman of the National Council of the PRON, made to PAP correspondent Tomasz Arleth: "In Defense of Citizens' Just Rights" -- no date given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The idea to set up an institution that would defend citizens' rights against the threats from red tape has been germinating for a number of years and was formulated for the first time in the Programmatic Declaration of the First PRON Congress, which proposed to set up the institution of the ombudsman, who would watch over civic rights, deal with the complaints of the people who regard themselves as wronged by the administratrion, and put these wrongs right. This official institution was to be responsible only to the Sejm, its founding body. The powers of this institution would not conflict with the constitutional commitments of the courts and prosecutors. It was also proposed that "ombudsmen for civic rights" could be appointed within the voivodship people's councils. [passage omitted]

Despite appearances, the idea of setting up the ombudsman institution does not mean that people distrust the other similar institutions already in action. After all, efforts to eliminate social injustice, bureaucratic indolence and tardiness, indifference toward citizens' problems help to strengthen the authority of the state and the effectiveness of its activities. The ombudsman would be primarily motivated by a sense of social justice and the consideration of commonsense and not only by the legality of the decisions affecting various civic cases. [passage omitted]

The proposal that voivodship ombudsmen should be appointed by the voivodship people's councils on the recommendation of the PRON is a correct proposal, because it would help to strengthen the role of the people's councils as genuine masters of their areas who stand guard over people's law and order. As persons who are trusted by the community, who are in constant touch with citizens, and who cooperate with political and social organizations as well as with control institutions, ombudsmen would be in a very good position to serve effectively the development of socialist democracy in Poland.

ARMY ROLE IN EDUCATION, SOCIETY DISCUSSED

AU181626 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview given by General of Brigade Leslaw Wojtasik, deputy chief of the Polish Army Main Political Administration and chief of the Army's Propaganda and Agitation Administration, to Zdzislaw Janos: "We Wish To Be Increasingly Modern" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Janos] What is the Army's role in educating young people?

[Wojtasik] This is an exceedingly important issue. We have said until now that our role in educating young people depends mainly on the fact that a young man spends 2 years in the Army, where he is subjected to a specified system of education. This we have regarded as an Army achievement, and rightly so. I think the matter has to be viewed in broader terms today. The problem of young people is now a national problem, a general social one. It is a problem of our country's future. And that is why, bearing in mind the implementation of the PZPR program, our role in educating young people should be much greater. This is also because of the obvious values of military service. The point is that we as an institution should prepare young people for their basic military service earlier. We can afford to do so. At the same time, this would considerably reduce the maneuvering space of the political adversary, who is trying to influence draftees in various ways.

I believe that here, too, specific, institutional solutions are required. I also believe we should cooperate with the Scout movement even more systematically. The Scout movement contains children and young people who are beginning to establish political views, attitudes and convictions. This should be one of the main paths of our influence on young people. Then we should delve more deeply into ways in which voivodship military staffs can conduct work with young people of pre-draft age. This is an exceedingly important issue.

[Janos] Another subject -- the Army's work for the sake of society.

[Wojtasik] We have done and are doing very much in this sphere. The Army enjoys authentic respect on the part of society. It has worked hard for it. Soldiers perform many useful tasks for the sake of society and the national economy. However, I believe that soldierly toil should receive even greater coverage in the mass media. Hence the need to modernize the work of military editorial teams in television, radio, and the press. Work in this direction is proceeding, about which ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI knows very well.

Another area of activity, as we like to call it, is rationalization and cost-cutting. We in propaganda and agitation have undeniable achievements in this sphere. But this is not all we can afford. For example, we ought to consider how to react toward new paths and methods of action by the political adversary. We intend to introduce video technology into the Army. We realize that a large unit should have two or three video recorders because one alone will not solve anything. We say that units should have better TV sets, color ones. But all this costs money. Therefore it is worth considering and calculating whether it would not be better and cheaper to introduce closed-circuit television to some units. Therefore an appropriate cost-effectiveness analysis is necessary in order to establish the cheapest and most effective solution.

And finally, we must consider ways of rationalizing the organizational structures in our Army propaganda. Without exaggeration, I think such a rationalization is possible. There are unused resources everywhere, in every institution, and human energy is not used to the full. This is not just a matter of personal energy by every individual, but also a matter of proper leadership. In every organizational structure, if people do not work with full efficiency, it is not only their own fault. It is probably because they have not been properly employed and not been assigned the right tasks, or because they are not being controlled and called to account. The reserves permitting an acceleration and rationalization of work are inherent primarily in people and organization systems.

The definitions of acceleration, consistency, and effectiveness have been formualted as an imperiative at the 10th congress. Today they are synonyms for progress and modernity, in propaganda-agitation work as well.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SERVICEMAN ON 90TH BIRTHDAY

LD182031 Warsaw PAP in English 1913 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 18 -- Poland's president of the Council of State, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Gen. Jan Mazurkiewicz "Radoslaw" who will be celebrating his 90th birthday soon.

The meeting was attended by Polish National Defense Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki, chairman of the Chief Council of the War Veterans' Union (Zbowid), Prof. Henryk Jablonski, and Zbowid Main Board Chairman Gen. Jozef Kamiski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski congratulated Mazurkiwicz on his birthday and expressed recognition for his patriotic career and dedicated service for the good of the fatherland.

Gen. Mazurkiewicz merited himself in the struggle for Poland's independence. He participated in the 1939 defense war against the Nazi invader. He was a co-founder and one of commanders of the Polish resistance movement. He commanded the "Radoslaw" group during the Warsaw uprising.

Now, Gen. Mazurkiewicz is the chairman of the committe for the construction of the monument the heroes of the Warsaw uprising. He is an advocate of national agreement and unity of war veterans.

LATVIAN CP CC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SZCZECIN

LD182006 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1515 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee delegation headed by Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Gorbunov arrived in Szczecin today. The guests visited Szczecin party voivodship committee First Secretary Stanislaw Miskiewicz at 1500. They then went to the Polish Steamship Company (PZM), where they familiarized themselves with the ideological work carried on among the shipowner's sailing crews. The stay of the guests from Latvia will last until the end of the week and planned are visits to the (?Pskovo) agricutlural combine, to the Cedynia-Siekierki Area of National menozMemory, to the Dolna Odra power station, and also to the Warski shipyard in Szczecin.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON DPRK JOINT OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

AU181220 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 86 p 5

[Michal Przeczek article: "The DPRK -- Interest in Equal Cooperation"]

[Text] In July, in the DPRK capital Pyongyang, there was a conference of ministers of sport and physical education from the nonaligned countries. They were firmly in favor of Pyongyang's initiative whereby both the DPRK and South Korea would host the 1988 Olympic Games.

The DPRK proposal is gaining increasing support from the international community. However, it has been rejected by South Korea, which agrees with the idea of holding several sport disciplines on DPRK soil but does not wish to hear of Seoul and Pyongyang appearing as equal partners and Olympic cohosts.

The Olympiad is a great chance for the divided country. It is a chance of closer contacts between North and South and of reduction in the tension that has been threatening to explode on the peninsula for a long time, and that exerts a destabilizing influence on the situation in the entire region. For the DPRK, joint organization of the games would also be an opportunity to present its possibilities and achievements more broadly to the world.

The country's socialist development, initiated in 1945, permitted the elimination of the backwardness caused by the long Japanese occupation and horrendous destruction caused by the war of 1950-3, brought on by American imperialism. People's Korea has achieved considerable success in the building of industry (its total output increased by over 400 percent between 1946 and 1984) and in agriculture, whose output has increased fivefold and permits the satisfaction of human needs today.

Great successes have been achieved in science and education. The country's most urgent tasks following the liberation was to eradicate illiteracy. Today there is compulsory 11-year education in general secondary schools, there are 170 colleges and 600 schools between the secondary and university levels [polwyzsze], and the number of specialists with qualifications is constantly increasing. A steady development of medical care, nurseries, and kindergartens, in which there is room for every child, plus a constant rise in the standard of living -- these are further features of DPRK policy.

The cornerstone of this policy is the program laid down by the country's leading force, the Workers Party of Korea and its general secretary, Kim Il-song. The party led the nation during the struggle for liberation from Japanese occupation and during the war against American intervention, and later it led the nation during the difficult years of the country's reconstruction base and raising people's qualifications. It is interested in the development of equal, mutually advantageous economic cooperation with foreign countries, regarding this as a chance of accelerating development.

NONALIGNED MUST ADHERE TO 'ORIGINAL PRINCIPLES'

AU191001 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The unity and action capability of the Nonaligned Movement is the first and most important question to which the eighth summit in Zimbabwe ought to pay the greatest attention, while the movement's compliance with its original principles is the basic precondition for its existence as an independent nonbloc factor.

The complex international situation requires from the nonaligned countries greater activity in solving big international problems, above all those which the movement itself is facing in its ranks. When we mention this we above all have in mind clashes and disputes between some nonaligned countries as well as the actions of some which are incompatible with the principles on which the movement is based. It is for instance impossible to imagine that the eighth summit in Harare will not discuss the Iran-Iraq war and not make and draw suitable suggestions and conclusions irreprective of what the two concerned parties think about it. Although the war between Iraq and Iran affects these two countries most, its existence, expansion, and prolongation damages the movement as a whole because it points toward its inability, caused by the misuse of consensus, to secure peace and stability within its ranks.

On the other hand, no matter how difficult and delicate dealing with this issue may be, the movement must not close its eyes before the fact that some member-states are resorting to military intervention or have already been doing so for a number of years, as the means of solving disputed problems. Here we above all have in mind Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia, which made it impossible for Cambodia, which is one of the movement's founders, to participate in its activities.

The question about relations toward military blocs and the superpowers also arises. This is one of the greatest problems the movement could face if it is not consistent in this respect. The movement has been invited to participate in all activities which concern stable and lasting peace but not as an extended hand or natural ally of any bloc. Any kind of natural alliance would align the movement with one of the superpowers, and that would be the end of it. Had the movement been aligning itself with the existing military alliances in the past 25 years of its existence, its present mass character would not exist today.

After all, practice has shown that all divergences from the original principles by a group of or by individual countries can have unforeseeable consequences primarily for those countries and the movement as a whole. The struggle against war, aggression, and interference in internal affairs must be the joint aim of all nonaligned countries, which means a struggle in principle against all such events. Attitudes toward peace must also be the same, and any breaches of the peace irrespective of excuses, and all hesitations to point out the hotbeds of crisis and their causes, would increase the appetites of the blocs to search for companions and allies on the Nonaligned Movement. The movement neither has nor needs mechanisms for acting as a bloc, but when it is opposing the division of the world into military blocs, it does it with only one aim, and that is to make blocs disappear because they have not justified their existence. If anything, they were and remain the main cause of all the troubles the world has been facing in the postwar period of development. This is the main reason why the Nonaligned Movement, in the interest of its own existence, must not deviate from its original principles.

TOP OFFICIALS WELCOME NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Discuss Cooperation

LD181200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug, (TANJUG) Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Bolaji Akinyemi, Nigerian minister of external affairs, have stated that relations between Yugoslavia and Nigeria are developing favorably and that there are no open questions in political cooperation, but that economic cooperation could be more successful than thus far. Both sides expressed their determination for improving this field of cooperation as well. Concrete questions of cooperation will be discussed during the talks between the Nigerian minister and Yugoslav economic officials.

Today, during the first meeting between Raif Dizdarevic and Bolaji Akinyemi, who has been visiting Yugoslavia since yesterday, most attention was devoted to bilateral relations and the scope for improving them. The two ministers assessed that there is also scope for enriching cultural cooperation. The Nigerian minister expressed satisfaction over the education of a large number of Nigerian students at Yugoslav universities.

An exchange of views also began today on topical international problems and the guest from Nigeria acquainted his host with the results of the OAU summit, stressing that it had been one of the most successful meetings of this organization in recent years. According to the assessment of the Nigerian minister of external affairs, the meeting was a reaffirmation of solidarity and unity in practical actions and, in Akinyeni's view, this will also influence the summit in Harare. The Nigerian minister assessed as particularly significant the decision by the African countries to adopt economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The ministers also began exchanging views today on the activities of the nonaligned countries and the questions that will be on the agenda of the eighth summit in Harare. This will be discussed in detail during tomorrow's talks.

Examine Bilateral Relations

LD181814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in the Palace of the Federation Bolaji Akinyemi, Nigerian minister of external affairs. The talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and on the Nigerian side by E.O. Fomora, ambassador to the SFRY.

During the friendly talks, the two sides examined the further development of bilateral, particularly economic, cooperation, as well as Yugoslavia's and Nigeria's activity in the preparations for the coming nonaligned summit.

Minister Akinyemi extended Vice President Mojsov a written message from Nigerian President Major General Ibrahim Babangida for Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Toast Stronger Ties

LD190524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2214 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, this evening in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade gave a formal dinner in honor of Bolaji Akinyemi, minister of external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmsophere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts. After he had once again wished his guest a pleasant stay in our country, Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretary Dizdarevic said, among other things:

"I am deeply convinced that your visit will contribute to the further rejuvenation of political contacts between our countries, which have at times somewhat lagged. We are very interested in continuous contacts and dialogs with the political leadership of Nigeria and are convinced that your visit will be a further contribution to the development of cooperation between our countries."

Continuing his toast, Dizdarevic said that the two countries share an interest in continuing to develop cooperation in all areas of life. He stressed the wish of Yugoslavia and Nigeria to realize a speedier development of developing countries, in particular with a greater reliance on thier own forces, which in practices means the reliance on the joint force of all nonaligned and developing countries.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed the need to struggle for a more equitable treatment in international relations, particularly in view of the difficulties nonaligned and developing countries face today.

The Yugoslav foreign affairs secretary expressed the view that Yugoslavia and Nigeria have already strated on the path that will benefit both countries through developing bilateral economic cooperation. In this way they also contribute in practical terms to the development of cooperation among the nonaligned as well as among developing countries.

Raif Dizdarevic also commented on the activity of the two countries before the eighth summit in Harare. In this connection, he stressed that today's meeting between the two foreign affairs ministers was also devoted to the questions that will be on the agenda of the forthcoming nonaligned summit. He said that no illusions should be cherished that everything they hope for will be achieved at the summit. Great efforts will be needed to achieve results and success. Nonalignment has brought a great deal to everyone. History will make its own judgment on this. Of course, we cannot be only on the gaining side. In other words, each of the nonaligned countries must also sacrifice something for this general good, Raif Dizdarevic said.

Thanking his host for the warm words and hospitality, Bolaji Akinyemi, minister of external affairs of Nigeria, drew attention to the role of President Tito as Yugoslavia's statesman and one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. Continuing his toast he said:

"Our visit is in a way our wish to show our respect to Yugoslavia for the role it plays in international life and also for the support it gave to Africa in becoming independent. At the same time we want to express gratitude for the role Yugoslavia played at the moment when numerous independent countries were in the making throughout the world. This is one of our wishes and also one of the aims of this visit. However, this visit is also an attempt to examine, jointly with the leaderships of Yugoslavia and other countries, all the challenges faced by the modern world in order to create a kind of world Presidents Tito and Nasir, Sukarno and others dreamed about. We now ought to contribute jointly, even a tiny bit, to the realization of the world whose vision was presented by these statesmen."

Continuing his toast, the Nigerian foreign minister spoke about the importance of the United Nations as well as about the coming Harare summit, which he had discussed in today's meeting with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

MOJSOV HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN MINISTER

LD181603 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in the Palace of the Federation Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is staying in Yugoslavia as a guest of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

In long and friendly talks there was discussion of the further improvement of bilateral cooperation between the two countries and of the activity of Yugoslavia and Cuba in preparations for the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

The talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Aramis Fuentes Hernandez, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in the SFRY.

Malmierca Concludes Visit

LD190959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, who is in our country for consultations on the final preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare, ended his visit today and left Belgrade.

Isidoro Malmierca was seen off by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0015 GMT on 19 August notes that Malmierca is scheduled to visit Split and Zagreb before leaving Yugoslavia on 21 August]

RAILROAD TO CARRY FREIGHT, IMPROVE ALBANIAN RELATIONS

AU181850 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of 14 August on pages 1 and 9 carries two reports about the recently opened railroad link between Yugoslavia and Albania.

In his 250-word report carried on page 1, C. Lakic writes that the European International Railroad Organization has informed all its members about the opening of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line and that the regular railroad freight traffic will commence on 1 September. According to Lakic, the two countries have agreed that there will be one freight train per day commuting between Tuzi in Yugoslavia and Bajze in Albania.

A 500-word report carried in POLITIKA on page 9 is an unattributed report in which POLITIKA cites a passage from a report published in the 14 August issue of INTERVJU. According to INTERVJU, journalists did not know that at the time of the opening of the railroad line between Yugoslavia and Albania the representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of Titograd and Shkoder held talks which, as INTERVJU learns "from very reliable sources," resulted in a possibility of the two towns organizing friendly sports events. As far as the railroad line is concerned, INTERVJU writes: "it is a known fact that the Yugoslav side insisted that the Titograd-Shkoder railroad should be electrified because the Yugoslav part was built the same way as the Belgrade-Bar railroad. Albanians did not accept this proposal because, as they say, they did not have the money for such a project." In the opinion of some experts on Albanian affairs, INTERVJU writes, the possibility of Albanians electrifying their side of the railroad still exists provided Albania "solves its two big problems, which are the war reparation negotiations with the FRG and negotiations with Great Britain about returning King Zog's gold."

DJURANOVIC PLEASED WITH PAKISTAN VISIT

AU181541 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Karachi, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, today ended his 3-day friendly and working visit to Pakistan.

In a statement to Pakistani television, Veselin Djuranovic positively assessed the results of his visit.

Answering a journalist's question about Afghanistan, the member of the SFRY Presidency stressed that conditions must be created for the Afghan people to decide about its fate itself.

During the morning, shortly before his departure, Veselin Djuranovic and Sava Vujkov, president of federal committee for agriculture, held a 2-hour meeting with the representaives of Yugoslav work organizations in Pakistan.

The representatives talked about their experience and made suggestions about possible ways to improve Pakistani-Yugoslav economic cooperation. It was mentioned that there are good chances for our work organizations to achieve better results, particularly in selling "mini hydro-dams" agricultural, pharmaceutical, and other products.

CROATIAN LC PRESIDIUM ASSESSES PROGRESS AS ADEQUATE

LD182022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium examined at today's session the current socioeconomic, political and security situation in the republic and noted that in the past period the activities of the organs of sociopolitical communities and organizatios have been adequate.

It turned out, the presidium stressed, that political preparations, particularly at the level of social self-protection and of the elimination of problems which in previous years had been experienced, especially during the holiday season, have been carried out sucessfully, and also that assessments on possible trends and tendencies have been realistic and correct.

Protection from fires is one of the examples of good preparations, it was said, but also there is a more responsible attitude toward the tasks of those who are professionally involved in this job, although there are still some failures that should be overcome.

Members of the presidium were also briefed on the latest indicators of economic activity in which connection special attention was drawn to the fact that an increase in income funds is greater than an increase in the gross income. While the gross income rose by 80.9 percent this year in relation to the same period last year, income rose by 93 and net income by 89.3 percent.

The average personal income is up by 113.7 percent, but 56 percent has been allocated for housing, 40.5 for a business and other funds, and for joint consumption 41.9 percent more than in the same period last year.

The participants in the session were also told that the social contract on income has been accepted by 83 percent of associated labor organizations and other social subjects, but that only 65 percent of subjects have coordinated normative acts with the contract. [passage omitted]

Members of the presidium were also briefed on work stoppages, of which there were 9 this month, involving 1,340 workers. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO LC ACHIEVING 'CONCRETE RESULTS'

LD182019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pristina, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial committee assessed at today's extended session that concrete results had been achieved and that the wide ideopolitical activity of the LC and subjective forces, state and self-managing organs on consistent implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the topical political and security situation in this province was under way.

The presidium assessed, as the statement said, that intensive activity was taking place on the realization of concrete programs that have been established in all environments in Kosovo, in particular in the areas of education, culture, legislature, organs of internal affairs and others.

At the session, in whose work Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part, stress was laid on the necessity to further prepare sociopolitical organizations, social institutions and mechanisms for concrete solving of problems and contradictions in the socioeconomic, cultural and public life as a whole. It was said that in the focus of ideopolitical activity of the Kosovo LC, as well as in the future, there should be energetic struggle against the hostile activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and other negative manifestations in society.

Particular stress was laid on the implementation of the conclusions and measures of the Presidium and the Presidency that refer to the activity of the LC and other organized socialist forces in Kosovo and, on a wider basis, to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, as well as to the creation of conditions for the return of those who wish to work and live in Kosovo. The activity under way should not be understood as a campaign, but as action toward realization of the congress documents with the aim of achieving a complete stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo. The LC and organized political forces in Kosovo have a determined attitude in dealing with all problems in an organized manner, without vacillations or political opportunitism, it is pointed out in the statement from the session of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, which was chaired by Azem Vlasi.

KOSOVO SERBS PROTEST 'EXCESS' AGAINST YOUNG WOMAN

AU181424 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 12 Aug 86 p 5

[G.B. article: "Recently in Kosovo Polje -- an Excess Arousing Indignation"]

[Text] At a time when all organized socialist forces, headed by the LCY, are carrying out constant activities to completely stabilize the political and security situation in Kosovo, here and there individuals and groups turn up who do not hesitate to cause excesses, or to politicize such excesses with the intention of destabilizing the political and security situation. A recent incident at Kosovo Polje shows that any instance of unpleasant behavior between members of different nationalities can be turned into an intranational excess, and take on fresh dimensions.

On 6 August at about 2100 at the entrance to the village of Bresja at Kosovo Polje, minor M.P. (15) from Bresje attacked a girl, S.M. (20), from the same village. We have been unofficially informed that M.P. followed the girl when she was returning home from work, and after calling her by name laid his hands on her shoulders and attempted to turn her round toward himself. But the boy ran off after the girl objected. The attacked girl reported the incident the next day and the culprit was identified thanks to the immediate intervention of the internal affairs organs. The Pristina Secretariat of Internal Affairs immediately charged him with the crime.

This incident aroused deep indignation among the inhabitants of Bresja and Kosovo Polje, and also caused unusual reactions, shown by the organization of a meeting of some dozens of Serbian and Montenegrin citizens in the Bresja school yard on Saturday. This incident is also a case of an excess being given fresh dimensions through the spread of rumor and false information, increasing citizens' revulsion. Such a situation requires intensive ideopolitical activity in the local communities of Kosovo Polje to prevent the destabilization of the political and security situation in this area.

M.P.'s behavior was judged harshly by local sociopolitical authorities and by local citizens, and was considered an attack on intranational relations and as a form of pressure for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

WORKERS PROTEST POOR ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT

LD151946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Following two work stoppages during the week, the majority of workers of Industrogradnje -- basic units of associated labor of Novi Sad based Neimar -- returned to work today and received a reduced portion of their personal incomes at the cash office.

However, a number of workers are still not working, according to Caslav Popovica, Neimar management board deputy chairman, and are awaiting the outcome of the situation which arose after the submission of the half-yearly accounts, according to which 9 of the 13 basic organizations were shown to be operating at a loss. Approximately 250 workers at Industrogradnje went on a work stoppage at the beginning of the week when they learned that the highest personal income in this basic organization of associated labor in July would be 37,000 dinars, the same as last year's average plus 75 percent of Vojvodina's average personal income, in accordance with the law [as received]. The workers demanded that the previously accumulated problems within Neimar be cleared up immediately because the new FEC measures do not tolerate "nonchalance and idleness especially of management organs."

Immediately after the first work stoppage at Industrogradnke, there were a large number of meetings of the party and trade union organization, which also were attended by representatives of the Liman LC Municipal Committee and the Novi Sad LC city committee. Workers stated their position clearly at these meetings, namely, that they are not against the FEC measures but against poor operational organization and they are justified in pointing out the many concrete failings.

It also was agreed on that occasion that work would be secured as soon as possible for this basic organization of associated labor which casts elements for the industrial construction of apartments. However, the workers were not satisfied with mere promises and, Caslav Popovic observed, were stimulated in this to a small extent by those who were not for calming down the situation. They held meetings again yesterday in order to get to the bottom of matters. They promised that they would make up the lost 2 days by working overtime, but they were emphatic in their demand that they "be ensured more work and certain earnings." [passage omitted]

BALLIST IMPRISONED FOR INSULTING CITIZENS

LD1451457 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tetovo, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- The municipal magistrate in Tetovo handed down a 60-day prison sentence to Ramadan Abazi, 35, from Tetovo who on 13 August in the Cardak restaurant downtown publicly insulted the citizens' patriotic, moral and social feelings.

The sentenced Abazi loudly shouted several timmes: "I am a Ballist in blood and soul." Restaurant guests asked the Secretariat of Internal Affairs to intervene. Ramadan Abazi has already started his prison term.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA -- Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Dragoljub Kontic has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Somali Democratic Republic. Up to now he has been an adviser on foreign political questions to the FEC president. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN MONTENEGRO -- Titograd, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Since Tuesday another 13 people in Montenegro have been infected with hemorrhagic fever, popularly known as "Mouse fever". The number of people suffering from the disease now totals 43. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

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POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS AT CDE OPENING SESSION

LD192139 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 19 Aug 86

["Stockholm Conference: Chance for Positive Results" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, Aug. 19 -- The 12th session of the Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, started here today.

Poland's representative, Ambassador Wlodzimeirz Konarski, said in his speech that the Soviet offer of on-site inspection was an essential step forward in the Stockholm negotiations as it decisively increased the chances for successful completion of the conference's work in which Poland was vitally interested. It would be an inexcusable mistake if the conference failed to use that exceptional chance, Konarski stressed. The Polish delegation will make every effort to help resolve problems still facing the conference, he said.

Poland's representative also discussed the possibilities and methods of urgently attaining progress in the wording of the final document.

The session's inauguration took place in the mood of optimism which has prevailed ever since the previous session. Nonetheless, many difficult problems still remain. In spite of the removal of obstacles of fundamental nature the issues that remain will cause considerable trouble to the negotiators. Meanwhile, there is little time and more will have to be done in the course of a month than was accomplished over three years of debates so far. All speakers today pointed to the time factor. During a press conference which was held immediately after the plenary session, the Soviet chief delegate, Grinevskiy warned against the illusions. The fact of removing the biggest obstacles does not automatically create guarantees of success, he said and appealed for haste in the debates and demonstration of good will in resolving the still existing problems.

GDR GENEVA DELEGATE WELCOMES RENEWED MORATORIUM

LD191317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, 19 Aug (ADN) -- The announcement by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, of the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing was welcomed on Tuesday by the GDR spokesman at the Geneva disarmament conference. In the plenary session, Ambassador Harald Rose described this decision as renewed proof of the USSR's resolve to do everything in its power to end the nuclear arms race. This was a courageous step because the Soviet Union had to take account of the fact that the United States had continued its full test program during the past year.

The GDR ambassador noted, with reference to the Mexico declaration, signed by representatives from six states, that the call for a ban on all nuclear weapons tests had become the focal point of global efforts to reduce the risks of a nuclear war and to strengthen international security.

LEADERS SUPPORT AFGHANISTAN ON ANNIVERSARY

AU200922 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Gegori Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Mohammad Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]; Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]; and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people, we send the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, and the Afghan people most cordial and fraternal greetings on the DRA national holiday -- the 67th anniversary of restoring the country's independence.

Under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard -- the PDPA -- the Afghan people implemented the April Revolution and, despite tha unannounced war of imperialism and reaction which is still continuing, they are decisively defending their independence and sovereignty and constructing their new life.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the principled, peace-loving foreign policy of the DRA and highly values its relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as the consistent and energetic efforts of its government aimed at quickly regulating the situation in Afghanistan in a peaceful manner.

We take this opportunity to express our conviction that relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will further develop and strengthen on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DRA, for the benefit of the two peoples, and in the interest of world peace and security.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, and the friendly Afghan people great successes in further strengthening the achievements of the April Revolution and in constructing a new and prospering Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR-- Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Philip Binyk Koroye, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part in the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

GORBACHEV MORATORIUM OFFER ANALYZED

LD191145 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] The decision of the Soviet leadership to extend the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions up to 1 January of next year, announced yesterday by Mikhail Gorbachev, gives the U.S. Government another chance which in the interest of all humanity should not be wasted. One need not be a military expert to work out that it was not easy to adopt this decision because while the Soviet Union has not made a single nuclear test for 13 months, the United States has carried out 18 nuclear explosions in that period. What is more, the tempo of development of military technology is so fast that it is difficult to check.

Time must not be wasted, or any agreement on control will be impossible. Humanity is threatened today with more than 50,000 nuclear charges and everyday 10 new ones appear. Just a few of them would be enough to completely destroy 100 million human lifes and civilization. Or let us take another example which Mikhail Gorbachev mentioned yesterday, the tragedy of the space shuttle "Challenger" and the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Both are warnings of how much hidden danger exists with the failure or imperfection of present nuclear technology.

The offer made yesterday on Soviet television by Mikhail Gorbachev is therefore not simply a magnanimous gesture. It is also further proof of the vast responsibility the Soviet Union feels for the fate of humanity, a confirmation of the principled Soviet peace strategy. The Soviet Union in practice confirms not only the humanitarian nature of its policy but also the advantages of socialism as a social system the main principle of which is to do everything for the peaceful future of humanity.

The legendary physicist Albert Einstein once said that to survive humanity needs new categories of thinking. The Soviet Union not only set out and defined these new categories at the 27th CPSU Congress but it also fulfills them with its everyday concrete policy; it is itself an example. New thinking means becoming aware that one's own security cannot be achieved at the expense of the security of others; that security must be the same, equal and complex; that to strive for unilateral military supremacy means falling prey to illusion; that huge financial means being spent on the continually more destructive arms systems could be used to solve the global problems of humanity, whether it is illiteracy, the environment, hunger, or disease. If anyone in the West sees this as proof of weakness, then he not only underestimates the Soviet Union but also betrays his political naivete and recklessness, because as Comrade Gorbachev emphasized yesterday, for the Soviet Union the ensuring of its own security and that of its allies is a matter of principle and it will not permit this security to be threatened.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S BANGEMANN

AU192051 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 86 p 1

[CTK report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, too, received Martin Bangemann at the Prague Hrzane Palace.

During their talk, they discussed the results that have been achieved in the development of relations between the two countries, particularly in economic and other spheres. They stressed their interest in expanding and deepening these relations further. They devoted special attention to cooperation in the sphere of the protection of the environment.

They noted that in the CSSR and the FRG the necessary prerequisites exist for the growth of economic cooperation, especially as regards the realization of production cooperation, and that this development will benefit not only the two countries' national economies, but will also contribute to the continuation of the process of detente in international relations and to peaceful coexistence among states having different social systems. In this connection, they also exchanged views on topical international issues.

The reception was attended by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. Also present were Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG Ministry for Economics; and Werner Schattmann, FRG ambassador to the CSSR.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT

LD192107 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today in Prague received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Egypt, Milos Vesely. The reception took place before Vesely takes up his diplomatic post.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR 17 AUGUST

AU191007 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] On 14 August Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague Cornel Pinzaru, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the CSSR. In a comradely talk the two representatives assessed some topical issues concerning the development of the international situation, the cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and bilateral relations.

LENART URGES USE OF BIOTECH IN AGRICULTURE

LD200723 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today visited the statewide agricultural exhibition Agrokomplex '86 in Nitra. In the pavilion of our agricultural, scientific and technological facilities, he showed interest in the use of biotechnology in plant and animal production and in the activity of the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet laboratory for biotechnology in animal production, which has its center in Nitra. During conversations with exhibitors, Comrade Jozef Lenart pointed out the need to implement biotechnology in agricultural and food industry practice in a more marked way. Visting exhibits of CEMA states, he showed interest in the deepening of mutual cooperation in this area.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

AU191929 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 August on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,400-word interview with Colonel General Karel Rusov, CSSR first deputy minister of national defense. The interview, entitled "About Military Schools," is conducted by "editors" of the CTK and the Prague daily OBRANA LIDU, the central organ of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense.

In the interview, Rusov states in part that CSSR military schools "were not and are not at present afraid to enroll boys with average grades, provided, of course, they are eager to study and become professional soldiers. Experience affirms that these boys are not infrequently conscientious pupils and students, and after having graduated they are also good professional soldiers."

In another part of the interview, Rusov notes that "boys who have graduated from secondary schools, as well as those who successfully passed admissions tests at civilian university-level schools, but could not be enrolled because of the great number of applicants, can apply this year too" for enrollment in military schools. "This, in particular, is possible at the Higher Military School of Ground Forces in Vyskov, at the Military Technial College in Liptovsky Mikulas, and at the Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy in Brno," Rusov says.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL, ACADEMY DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD192152 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences discussed in Prague today the follow-ups on the fulfillment of the February 1984 cooperation agreement the two institutions. The talks were chaired by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Couincil of Trade Unions; and Academician Josef Riman, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. They noted that the set tasks are gradually being fulfilled.

They paid particular attention to the furthering of cooperation in the implementations of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, especially in the practical application of science findings. They underlined the importance of deepening the long-term relations between the collectives of the academy's institutes and the enterprises for introducing research findings into practice.

The representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences also discussed cooperation in eliminating hard, physically exhuasting work, as well as in improving and protecting the working and living environments and other issues.

STORMS DAMAGE CROPS IN BOHEMIA, MORAVIA

LD192048 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Summary] Gale storms and hailstorms, which swept over our territory, damaged in south Bohemia and both Moravian regions 19,000 hectare of grain crops. In Rakovnik District, 40 percent of the area sown with corn was damaged.

HONECKER SUPPORTS GORBACHEV NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD191511 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Dr Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Supervisory Council of the Fried Krupp GmbH.

Both sides viewed the development of relations between the GDR ad the FRG as thoroughly satisfactory in their exchange of views, which took place in a cordial atmosphere. In this connection, they paid tribute to the importance of the existing system of treaties for security and cooperation among people in Europe.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR continues to see the safeguarding of peace in the world as its most important concern, being intent, particularly today when the danger of nuclear self-destruction threatens mankind, to responsibly seek ways to safeguard peace and to contribute to the improvement of the international climate. The continuation of the dialogue between leading politicians and industrialists from both German states makes a concrete contribution to this.

Erich Honecker welcomed the decision announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in his most recent television address on the Soviet Union extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 as a further important step in the interest of world peace. If the United States also halts nuclear tests it would be a real breakthrough toward stopping the nuclear arms race and would speed up the removal of nuclear weapons.

Dealing with the trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG, the interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the stable and steady development. The expansion of these relations continues to be of interest to both sides on the basis of their material and intellectual potential.

In his capacity as the chairman of the Ruhr Cultural Foundation, Berthold Beitz took the opportunity to again thank Erick Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council for his personal support in organizing the "Baroque in Dresden" exhibition. This presentation of master works from the Dresden state art collection was exhibited in the Villa Huegel with great success over the past few weeks. It found a broad and positive response among the population and media of the GDR and was a visible contribution to peace and international understanding.

Taking part in the talk were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, SED Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil.

Plan Assessed

LD192014 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Harald (?Scheffler) commentary]

[Text] Good evening, listeners. The Soviet Union is once again extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests until 1 January 1987. This moratorium has been in existence for over a year and it is now clear that in the United Nations Peace Year no Soviet nuclear weapon test explosions will take place.

It has not been an easy decision for the Soviet Union in that the United States, which has already held the record in nuclear explosions for 40 years, has during the moratorium carried out 18 underground nuclear tests in the Nevada desert in an extremely pointed and provocative manner, in defiance of all reason and all demands of governments, national and international organizations, and millions of people throughout the world. The USSR is well aware that in the United States forces are obviously at work that do not want disarmament at all, who, if it were left up to them, would initiate ever new rounds of the arms race and for whom disarmament negotiations in general are a thorn in the side.

In yesterday's televised address, Mikhail Gorbachev outlined the reasons for the Soviet Union's most recent great concession. First, he said, the arms race stepped up by the United States and NATO is accelerating to such an extent that it is in danger of getting completely out of control. The weapons systems area is becoming increasingly complex and it is thus becoming increasingly impossible to agree on a controllable reduction. As a result, fear and mistrust intensify and tensions build up which in turn lead to ever new armament steps, a truely vicious cycle. Second, the Soviet Union is a socialist state. Socialism and peace are indivisible. From this the Soviet Union draws its responsibility to do everything, as one of the leading nuclear powers, to ensure that a peaceful future is maintained for our planet. Third, the complexity of our present-day world and the aggravation of global problems necessitate a new approach to all important questions, a new way of thinking; its major criterion is the undeniable fact that one's own security is today no longer possible without taking into account the security of other states and peoples. Instead of confrontation and all its inherent dangers and risks, cooperation and shared responsibility are today more urgent than ever.

The Soviet Union has therefore made a great many proposals that cover virtually all the the spheres of armament -- proposals that can be discussed at any time and that are open to constructive proposals of any kind from the West. After all, security cannot be organized and guaranteed by one side alone. The way out of the dead-end of confrontation is exclusively through dialogue, contacts, discussion and negotiation. This is what the Soviet Union is working toward, aware of its great responsibility. It is convinced that an agreement to halt all nuclear tests would be relatively uncomplicated and quick to attain and that it could be signed this year at a Soviet-U.S. summit. Such an agreement would be of central importance for all disarmament because it would end the further development of the nuclear weapons. It would constitute the start of real progress in the negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

For this reason the Soviet Union is again extending its unilateral moratorium, which, as in our country -- whose leading representatives have repeatedly stated their support for the Soviet peace policy -- will be welcomed by all peace-loving people in the world. The Soviet Union has taken this step in the hope that a stance of realism, peace and reason will prevail in the United States, that forces in support of a halt to the senseless arms race and the elimination of nuclear weapons will be strengthened. In initial statements, the extension of the unilateral moratorium has also been praised in the United States by, among others, David Cartwright, executive director of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, as a great element of hope and possibility for peace. Senator Edward Kennedy has also expressly welcomed this latest move by the Soviet Union. The historic opportunity on the path to a halt to the arms race has been retained through the extension of the Soviet nuclesr test moratorium. It must not be wasted in the interests of all peoples and states and, not least, also in the interests of the United States itself.

REACTION TO GORBACHEV SPEECH, U.S. STANCE

U.S. Rejection Reported

LD191136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The United States still will not join in the Soviet nuclear moratorium. Csaba Kis, MTI's correspondent in Washington, reports:

Mikhail Gorbachev's television speech had not even been delivered -- only the first news agency speculations had arrived in Washington from Moscow -- when the U.S. State Department had already rejected the United States' joining in the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. The department's spokesman reiterated verbatim the text of the previous U.S. rejections: the suspension of nuclear tests, they say, is not in the interest of the United States and its allies.

Shortly afterwards in California, the spokesman for Reagan who is on holiday there also reiterated the text which unfortunately has been commonplace for a year: The U.S. side needs a continuation of the tests because, supposedly, the Soviet Union has an advantage in the testing of new types of weapons.

However, rejection is becoming more difficult. In the past days, both houses of Congress have taken stances on the moratorium. The Senate has only requested, the House of Representatives has obligated the President to suspend tests. First commentaries have also warned that another U.S. rejection could be an obstacle to the holding of a possible Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Gorbachev Statement Examined

LD191648 Budapest MTI in English 1518 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Quotation marks as recieved]

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- MTI correspondent Sandor Pirityi writes:

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is of historic importance not because it included the prolongation of the moratorium or declared it possible to write a general bar on nuclear tests at this year's Soviet-U.S. summit but because it set the international security issue right.

The complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the sole way towards real peace and to start off on this road means that we pass the exam of maturity -- the thesis of the CPSU CC general secretary does not derive from an illusory or idyllic world view but from pure facts.

The Soviet Union knows who is her partner, and considers her own security intangible. The militarization of the U.S. political attitutde, or its dangerous break with the realities of the world, or the profit hunger of the U.S. military-industrial complex, or its ambitions for gaining military superiority, or its armament policy designed 'to make the Soviet Union to arm to death' -- each of them is a factor that endangers international security. They can become real danger through the possession and development of nuclear weapons. That is why the U.S. Administration is unable to conduct a honest international agreement and promote international atmosphere.

However, the Soviet leadership did not draw the conclusion that the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests was useless, or exemplary self-control was inadmissable security risk, but that the U.S. Administration has to take realities into consideration sooner or later as it cannot pursue on ostrich policy permanently.

The main point of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is that the supporters of armament policy should drive into the corner and the fire and pressure of the international public should be focused on them thereby to prove that there is more human and efficient philosophy than nuclear determent.

The great exposure in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement was not that the United States have carried out 18 nuclear tests since the announcement of the first Soviet moratorium, but that the USA has concealled three of them. It is not compulsory to announce nuclear tests, but the state which expressed political openness and military 'transparency', has to be consistent. In addition, the concealled U.S. underground tests have been registered not by a Soviet research group in Nevada, but Soviet 'national technical means' from thousands of kilometres distance with such a great accuracy that Gorbachev could refer to them.

There was another momentum worth of attention in the Soviet announcement made on August 18: exposing the U.S. ambition to force the Soviet Union to shut the door before negotiations. The Soviet party wants the continuation of the talks which lead to concluding important agreements. It refers first of all to the summit, its preparatory consultations and the Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial meeting, planned to be held in a month. An agreement on banning nuclear tests can be achieved in a short time, there are no more pretexts of control, everyting depends on Washington's political will.

FALUVEGI, DELEGATION DEPART FOR PRC 19 AUG

LD192033 Budapest MTI in English 2000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, left for an official visit for Beijing on Tuesday at the invitation of Song Ping, member of the state Council and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China.

The vice-premier and his party are to conduct talks on the opportunities and targets of the development of economic cooperation and the extension of the relations of the central planning organizations. Present at the departure from Budapest was Zhu Ankang, Chinese ambassador to Hungary.

REPORTAGE ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS CONGRESS

Losonczi Receives Members

AU192036 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received the members of the executive committee of the International Federal of Russian Language and Literature Teachers (MAPRJAL) in Munkacsy Hall in Parliament on 15 August. The Hungarian head of state, as the main patron of the 6th congress of the MAPRAJAL, held an exchange of views with Vitaliy Kostomarov, general secretary of the international federation, and with other representatives of this body.

Present at the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, were Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of education and culture; Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society; and Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Budapest. [passage omitted]

The Russian language experts were invited in the evening to the Budapest Congress Center, where the Hungarian Association of the MAPRJAL and the organizational committee of the congress gave a cocktail party on the occasion of the 6th Congress of the MAPRJAL.

Concludes 16 Aug

AU192046 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Aug 86 p 5

[Excerpts] The Sixth World Congress of the International Federation of Russian Language and Literature Teachers (MAPRJAL) concluded its work on 16 August by adopting a call for peace. At the closing plenary session held in the Congressional Center in Budapest, Ilona Pocs, vice president of the MAPRJAL, greeted the 2,000 participants to the 6-day conference. [passage omitted]

The issues of the scientific methods of Russian language instruction and of the new trends in the instruction of Russian language and literature were discussed at the conference during 16 sections and round-table conferences. Experts from 66 countries all over the world who were present at the congress also held a vivid debate on the new means and methods that can contribute to more efficient language instruction, as well as the use of good experiences from previous years. The activity of the section dealing with the new technology that can be used in language instruction, such as computers and video tapes, was followed with particular attention. [passage omitted]

The participants expressed their hope that the Budapest congress would greatly contribute to an increase in the number of people who successfully study Russian all over the world.

The appeal for peace adopted at the closing session of the MAPRJAL congress stressed that, according to the conviction of the delegates to the Sixth World Congress of MAPRJAL, all language teachers are called to educate the people who learn languages in the spirit of mutual understanding between nations, of friendship, and of trust. [passage omitted]

Following the conclusion of the Sixth World Congress, the MAPRJAL general meeting was also held. Vitaliy Kostomarov, general secretary of the Maprjal, reported in his speech held before 150 Russian language experts on 16 and 17 August on the association's activities during the previous 4 years and on the work carried out since the Fifth Congress. The general meeting also listened to reports on the activities of the association's work committees. [passage omitted]

SZABO VISITS COOPERATIVE IN JASZAPATI

LD192143 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The bread of the country is assured Istvan Szabo, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives [TOT] chairman, said in the Ednre Velemi Cooperative in Jaszapati, which received a first prize for production today. [passage omitted]

MAROTHY CONFERS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AWARDS

LD192107 Budapest MTI in English 1856 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded state prizes to eight Hungarian engineers and physicists for the development of highly important instruments for the Vega space probes launched to monitor Halley's Comet, and for the full completion of the planned measurements which was highly appreciated by the international scientific life. The prizes were handed over at the Parliament building on Tuesday by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Prize Committee. Present at the ceremony were Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP CC, and several senior representatives of Hungary's scientific and technical life. [passage omitted]

Handing over the prizes, Laszlo Marothy said:

The policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the government has always attributed great importance to sciences, and the demand for the application of scientific achievements in all fields of the construction of society.

Although our work is influenced by the troublesome international atmosphere, the dynamic and initiating foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which helps the forces of socialism and peace gain ground, implies confidence and great security for the future. The extension of the moratorium on nuclear test announced yesterday reflects the deep responsibility of the Soviet Union for the future of the world.

Discussing Hungary's scientific achievements and important role in space research, Laszlo Marothy stated:

In the age of accelerating scientific development the greatest advance was most probably made by space research. Prominent Hungarian scientists have been involved in all phases of the development of space research. Due to cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries Hungary, commensurate with its strength and size, could play a prominent part in space research.

Laszlo Marothy spoke of Hungary's successful participation in intercosmos cooperation, and appreciated its achievements in the development of the Vega space probe, and the world-standard performances of scientists and engineers. Laszlo Marothy stated that the Hungarian achievements had been recognized by the scientific public and the world press. It also proves that Hungary has good basis for the application of intellectual results and, in some fields, for that of high-technology, Laszlo Marothy said.

Our scientists and engineers proved again that we are able to keep pace with technological development in the world. We have adequate intellectual resources and reserves, we must only use them efficiently. The 13th Congress of our party gave a guidance for it when its resolution called for continuous technical development, the introduction of up-to-date technologies, and the use of more efficient method of production and organization.

We do not forget that it was our cooperation with the Soviet Union that opened the road for the great opportunity of research and implementation, which was not a cheap venture at all. The joint programme approved by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries ensures rapid development also in other sciences until the year 2000. We essentially rely upon this cooperation.

We continue to be ready and open for the extension of comprehensive technical and scientific cooperation between our countries, and call all who offer responsible contribution to the development of Hungarian science.

To increase the efficiency of sciences implies great tasks in Hungary, too. Our intellectual resources that are capable of performances gaining the appreciation of the world must be concentrated on the fulfillment of our aims and tasks. We must be able to choose, with sober consideration, some fields where we are really able to make achievements, and we must also concentrate our finances on these fields. Furthermore, we must be able only to honour those who make genuine achievements.

Our party and government have worked out and declared a programme for all these. In the implementation of the programme we greatly rely upon the responsible representatives of sciences, the deputy prime minister said in conclusion.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the Order of Labour, Golden Class, to Istvan Bozsoki, assistant professor and head of department at BME, Gabor Endroczi, designing engineer at KFKI, Janos Ero Jr., research worker at KFKI, Miklos Gardos, research worker at KFKI, Istvan Naday, research worker at KFKI, Istvan Papp, research assistant at BME, Istvan Renyi, head of scientific group at KFKI, Peter Rusznyak, research assistant at KFKI, Istvan Szemery, electric engineer at KFKI, Istvan T. Szucs, electric engineer and head of group at KFKI, and Laszlo Varhalmi, research worker at KFKI, in recognition of their outstanding work in the designing and development of the earth-based and board equipment of the Vega programme, the attainment of great degrees of reliability, the elaboration of high-technology, and the operation of units.

The order of Labour Silver Class was awarded to 11 researchers, and the Bronze Class to 13.

The MTA general secretary has awarded decorations for eminent work to ten employees of KFKI in recognition of their successful work in the implementation of the Vega programme.

The decorations were handed over at the MTA headquarters on Tuesday by MTA General Secretary Istvan Lang.

POWER REACTOR BEING READIED FOR START-UP

LD192020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The Paks nuclear power station is a high priority state investment project and the physical start-up of block no. 3 can be expected in the near future. The block will then be hooked into the domestic energy grid. When this will happen, and what the specialists at the power station have to do until that date is revealed in the following interview by Attila Balint:

[Begin recording] [Balint] Let me ask you, (Tibor Laczai Szabo), secretary of the State Launching, Control and Transmission Committee of the Paks Nuclear Power Plant, what your title means.

[Szabo] There is a need for a committee which thoroughly examines the readiness and safety of the nuclear power station. In the four critical stages of the launching of the nuclear power station the committee makes the launch procedure subject to special permission.

[Balint] This committee's function is topical at the moment since we are only days away from the physical launching of the third reactor block of the Paks Nuclear power station. But what does physical launching mean?

[Szabo] The procedure starts with the initial introduction of the fuel into the reactor block. In the tests preceding this procedure so-called fuel imitators are placed into he reactor and the rinsing [mosatas] is done with these. The process of physical launch covers numerous physical measurements, a task which takes about a month. I should add that during this stage the reactor is calibrated [kielesites]. Bringing the reactor on line is a very long process, and I can confidently say that the procedure and completion of the launch tests themselves began about a year before the date of the physical launch.

[Balint] I've learned that you and the committee recently visited Paks. What is the situation there now?.

[Szabo] The technical installation is completely ready at the third block. This reactor is ready for launching. If this were not the case, then neither the authorities concerned nor the launch committee itself would give their permission.

[Balint] There must be psychological reasons as well, obviously, now when the launch committee has gathered here to discuss the safety system of the third reactor block, that what happened at Chernobyl often comes to mind.

[Szabo] Naturally, this event cannot be purged from our thoughts, despite the fact that as we have frequently reported, this reactor has a completely different system, and an accident of the type that occurred in Chernobyl cannot happen here. All the authorities are doing their work even more precisely, if that is possible, though I must say that in the previous instances when permission was granted the authorities' work was extremely thorough and very accurate.

The committee will meet on 26 August when it will decide if all conditions have been met and whether permission for launching can be issued. According to our plans, the energetic launching, which means that the block is connected to the national electrical grid, will take place by the end of September. [end recording]

PAP COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV NUCLEAR TEST BAN PLAN

LD192053 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 19 Aug 86

["After Gorbachev's Statement: Still Another Chance" -- PAP headline; by PAP journalist Jerzy Malczyk]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 19 -- Extending already for the fourth time its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the Soviet Union again displayed its attitude that care for the preservation and consolidation of peace and saving mankind from nuclear holocaust were not actions done for the sake of appearances or a short-term exploitation of moods of world public opinion but an invariable basis of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy.

The decision, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev on Moscow tv, confirms that despite inflexibility of the partner at the negotiating table and its continuation of nuclear tests, the Soviet Union plans to consistently struggle to implement the programme to totally universally liquidate nuolear and chemical weapons by the end of the present century, announced by the Soviet leader in January 1986.

Moscow's stand on these issues is dictated by profound understanding of the Soviet Union's co-responsibility for the fate of peace.

The Soviet Union is ready to do its best to radically improve international situation and the USSR's latest political initiative is subordinated exactly to this goal.

Announcing the extension of the moratorium -- and let us recall that earlier the Soviet Union tabled a package of constructive proposals during negotiations on nuclear and space armaments -- the Soviet Union confirmed its readiness to seek compromise solutions. Thus, agreement to limit and reduce armaments depends on Washington's attitude.

The coming weeks should give answer to the question of whether Washington is ready to give up its hitherto negative stand on total nuclear test ban.

U.S., UK Positions Viewed

LD192222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Report by station correspondent Boguslaw Woloszanski from London]

[Text] Today's press and radio and television news programs extensively comment on Mikhail Gorbachev's speech. It is pointed out that a nuclear test ban has decisive significance for world peace at the present time. THE GUARDIAN commentator writes that U.S. scientists at the Nevada testing ground are testing a third-generation nuclear weapon, more powerful than existing bombs and rockets. The modernization plans for mass destruction weapons demand that the U.S. and UK Governments' reject the Soviet proposals; however, no one believes anymore the arguments that a nuclear test ban treaty cannot be concluded because there is no way of verifying whether it is being observed. British commentators, citing the opinions of the most eminent scientists, stress that seismic and satellite stations can discover even the smallest explosion. The opposition parties are demanding that the British Government take up the Soviet proposals. David Owen, the leader of the Social Democrats, sent a letter on this matter to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday.

It is known that Washington will reject Gorbachev's newest offer. Some political observers express the conviction that world public opinion, political parties, the governments of West European states support the Soviet stance and will prompt President Reagan to enter the negotiations on the subject of greatest importance for world peace.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD191816 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 19 Aug 86

[By Jerzy Redlich and Jaroslaw Szychlinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 19 -- Poland's support for Gorbachev's statement, the case of Miroslaw Mirecki, talks with Western banks and exports of beef from Poland to the USSR are the main items of today's conference by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban for Polish and foreign journalists.

Poland's Support for Gorbachev's Statement

At the start, Minister Urban presented Poland's stand on the statement made by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on unilateral extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests by the end of 1986.

On behalf of the government of the Polish People's Republic, I want to say that we have received with satisfaction this new momentous Soviet step promoting endeavours to preserve peace. This is a new fact accomplished by the Soviet Union conducive to removal of the threat of war and an act of good will lying in the interests of all nations, that is also the Polish people.

With entire conviction, the Polish Government supports Soviet steps and proposals whose rich package was recalled by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement. They express common peaceful strategy of the Warsaw Treaty, whose important link is Poland. The stopping of armaments and the liquidation of the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war is the most important issue common to all nations worldwide.

Poland is a country exceptionally tragically experienced by the last war, still conventional war in Europe. With a special force, this opens up the imagination of Poles to the enormity of danger that can be caused by the deafness to Soviet peace efforts of those forces in the U.S. which strive to gain unilateral nuclear edge and trifle with the security of nations. Poland hopes that the policy of the U.S. will not be dominated by tendencies posing a threat of destroying the world and the U.S. itself.

Poland is and will be a constructive partner of the Soviet Union and all, increasingly numerous and politically differentiated, forces worldwide taking steps to stop the run to destruction. The security of the world requires to pool peaceful will of all great, medium-sized and small nations. The Polish Government pursues and will pursue Polish policy exactly in this direction.

Mirecki's case

Next, Jerzy Urban, commented on reports by some Western mass media maintaining that an activist of the "Solidarnosc" underground structures, a Warsaw university student Miroslaw Mirecki, had allegedly been abducted and tortured by functionaries of Polish security service. A video-tape recording made at the Internal Affairs Ministry for the purpose of its work was presented to the journalists to prove the reports were untrue.

Newsmen were shown numerous exhibits confiscated from Mirecki while he was detained in June, and among them a tv broadcasts jamming device, tapping devices, radio transmitters and illegal publications. In his conversation with the Internal Ministry officers Miercki confirmed that he was in the possession of these objects and used them. He also confirmed that he participated in underground activity.

After the recording was presented to the journalists Lt. Jerzy Galezia of the Internal Affairs Ministry's Investigations Bureau explained that Miroslaw Miercki was detained upon obtaining information that he was preparing to broadcast an illegal radio transmission and to jam tv broadcasts during the 10th Congress of the PUWP. A talk held after Miercki was held was aimed to prevent these actions. He made an appropriate statement and revealed the place where the above mentioned devices and publications were hidden. After 48 hours Miroslaw Mirecki, having pledged that he would abstain from continuing his underground activity, was set free. Humanitarian factors -- poor health condition of Mirecki's pregnant wife -- also played a role here.

After some time Mirecki sent a complaint to a Prosecutor's Office declaring that he had been badly treated by the Internal Ministry functionaries. Simultaneously, he made the text of his complaint available to the Warsaw University Senate. It also became known to the Western University Senate. It also became known to the Western mass media. A conversation took place at the Prosecutor's Office during which, however, Mirecki did not confirm the complaints he spread in a written form, also among the academic community.

Asked whether Mirecki will be indicted and whether he could avail himself of the July 17 clemency law, Lt. Galezia replied this would depend on the evaluation of Mirecki's actions by the Prosecutor's Office. Asked whether persons with whom Mirecki had collaborated and whose names he disclosed during the investigation would be held to account, Lt. Galezia replied that such steps were not taken.

In the context of Mirecki's case the government spokesman pointed out that some Western publications kept presenting in the equally distorted manner the circumstances of detention in Poland of a French citizen, Frederic Castaing, who was found to bring illegal publications to Poland. He, too, was allegedly persecuted by Polish Security Service. His statement on the issue reached late the Polish prosecution organs as Castaing spread the information about his being allegedly badly treated only a long time after he left Poland. The Prosecutor's Office carefully investigated the case and Castaing's complaints were not confirmed. On the contrary, they were proved to be totally false and the case was dropped. The decision of the Prosecutor's Office was handed over to Castaing's plenipotentiary.

Talks With Western Banks

Asked about the causes for postponing the talks by Poland's representatives with Western banks on the Polish debt, that were to have started in Vienna, Jerzy Urban explained that representatives of the banks asked to postpone the meeting because of the holiday period. The supposition that the postponement of these talks was allegedly linked to a communique by the GUS Chief Statistical Office on Poland's economic situation is groundless as Poland's payment situation is not at all that bad to negatively affect negotiations on the re-payment of Polish debt, the spokesman said.

Exports of Beef from Poland to the USSR

Asked whether Poland now exports beef to the Soviet Union, Minister Urban confirmed this. He explained that as a result of temporary difficulties in the exports of Polish meat to Western markets, caused by the embargo on the imports of Polish agricultural and food produce as the outcome of the breakdown of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Poland made an offer to the Soviet partner to sell this kind of meat.

Urban stressed that, showing understanding of Poland's difficult situation, the Soviet Union gave up part of its traditional purchases of beef in Western markets and bought a trial consignment of 400 tonnes of beef at current prices of the Western market, with the possibility of increasing purchases to about 12,000 tonnes if the quality of the supplied meat satisfied the needs of the Soviet partner.

"Thanks to this deal, we would not lose an important part of hard currency income so necessary to our economy," Urban said.

Government Reply to a Letter by Scientists from Gdansk

The government spokesman rejected as untrue a report by the Free Europe Radio station that the Polish premier had allegedly not answered a letter by scientists from Gdansk on the construction of nuclear power plants in Poland. Such an answer was given in July, the spokesman said. In it, Premier Messner assured that all safety requirements were met in designing and constructing nuclear power plants in Poland. All experiences stemming from breakdowns that took place in power plants abroad are also considered.

Asked whether the Polish Government received a report on the breakdown in Chernobyl from the Soviet Government, Urban answered that the head of Poland's state atomic energy agency had taken part in a conference in Moscow and thus he received detailed information on this issue.

Bujak's Proper Behavior in Prison

Urban termed a report given by the BBC radio that Zbigniew Bujak had allegedly been deprived of food parcels by prison staffers for improper behaviour as untrue. Quoting reports given by prison officers, the spokesman said Bujak behaved properly in jail, had not been punished and received parcels.

On Pope's Visit to Poland

Referring to a statement by Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp in Czestochowa, one of the journalists asked about John Paul II's possible visit to Poland. Urban replied that official talks on the Pope's visit to Poland had not yet started which is why it was still too early to discuss both the date and the programme of John Paul II's visit.

Beef Exports Viewed

LD191914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] In connection with the answer to a question about beef exports from Poland to the USSR, the AP correspondent asked: Why did Poland not keep the beef on the domestic market and why are damages not being demanded from the Soviet Union for the losses caused by the Chernobyl disaster?

[Begin Urban recording] It would be hard for Poland to ask the Soviet Union for compensation for the unjustified economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the EEC countries. This is simply a case of the Soviet Union helping us in a trade transaction by changing the direction of meat imports so as to reduce our losses. Those losses result from the EEC's exploitation of what happened in Chernobyl to impose a temporary import reduction from some socialist countries.

GEN SIWICKI TOURS ARMY MOTOR REPAIR PLANT

LD192135 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki visited the Army Motor Repair Plant No 3 in Glowno. This enterprise renders services not only to the Army but also to many civil transport enterprises.

General Siwicki expressed interest in the implementation of tasks, productivity, the introduction of technical progress, new inventions, and technical improvements.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON LAW IN SOCIETY ASSESSED

AU191926 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 9 Aug 86 p 3

[Stanislaw Podemski article: "Sharp Vision"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] During a poll organized by the Public Opinion Research Main Center on the question of whether Poland can be regarded as a country of law and order, 51.5 percent of respondents replied "somewhat" and 10 percent "definitely yes." However, as the center commented, "only very few respondents had no reservations at all." Only 13.8 percent of respondents think that no person in Poland is above the law, but 76.2 percent take the opposite view. Of these, 36 percent think that people in high positions are above the law, 21.4 percent thinks this of the rich, and every sixth respondent thinks this of those with extensive connections. Respondents have in mind militiamen, party activists, members of government, and even "all officials in the state apparatus." [passage omitted]

Only 9.3 percent of respondents think that the economic administration sticks to the law and 11 percent of them think this about the local government, but at least every fourth respondent thinks that the central administration does stick to the law. Perhaps the reformers of administration, officials, and the authors of regulations for officials will give thought to this very sad foil of the ever-optimistic statements and interviews.

The respondents' views of the judicial system are much better. At least every third respondent thinks that prosecutors discharge their duties very well, but only 20 percent of respondents think this of militia. However, most people are rather skeptical about the judicial system and describe the conduct of its functionaries as "they just do what must be done" and "they do only a part of their work." [passage omitted] Such is the image of judicial practice as outlined by daily experience and not by the books on law or by the wishful thinking of the authorities.

Not so long ago PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, 21/1986, discussing the criticism leveled at the militia in other opinion polls, asked the question whether it is necessary to like the militia. The question was incorrect because police [policja] forces are disliked the world over, except that people praise their efficiency and competence and respect their toughness. [passage omitted]

Two-thirds of respondents answered with a resounding yes to the question of whether our country needs an ombudsman to monitor the observance of civic rights independent from existing administrative and bureaucratic setups. The first among these respondents were common workers (36 percent) and the last the intelligentsia (36 percent). [figures as published] I think that the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the intelligentsia can be explained by its conviction that the ombudsman would eventually become yet another efficient element of the mechanism of bureaucracy. [passage omitted]

It is interesting that only two weeklies and a single daily have supported the idea of the guardian of the law and that this idea has been ferociously combated by the persons who saw two dangers to themselves: first, a competitor vis-a-vis the monopoly of prosecutors and, second, interference by citizens in the internal affairs of the administrative lobby [previous word in English].

The Poles highly value the rule of law. As many as 62 percent of them are for an unconditional and most stringent observance of all regulations, but every fourth adult and every third youngster think that the rules that people regard as incorrect and do not agree with should be adhered to only for show, but should not be observed in practice. [passage omitted]

POLITYKA DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL FINANCING, IMF

AU191031 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 2 Aug 86 p 14

[Tomasz Wardynski article: "We Should Understand the Philisophy of the IMF"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Our cooperation with the IMF should enable us to raise the level of private production in terms of quality and range, to include this production in the system of international trade, to provide private producers with information on what goods they should produce in order to sell them abroad, to obtain convertible currencies for the necessary purchases of foreign producer materials, and to increase the quality of goods through employing modern technologies. Nor should we forget that at present private producers buy the necessary foreign materials for their production by using the "A" convertible currency fund, but if the IMF finances their purchases they will not have to use this fund.

How will our private producers be able to make contracts with the IMF? There will be no difficulties in making contracts for joint enterprises as provided for by the law of 6 July 1982 concerning foreign investments. All other contracts for loans from the IMF or a consortium of private banks will require individual convertible currency permits. Our banking and convertible currency laws require that the Trade Bank and the General Savings Bank should participate in resulting currency operations.

Foreign investments have been in existence in Poland for the past 10 years, and the 1982 Sejm law gave them the status of a permament element of our economy. These investments were meant to increase the exports of Polish light industry and small-scale production, to supplement the range of corresponding domestic production, and to promote production cooperation with the socialized industries. However, foreign enterprises have not quite fulfilled these expectations, and most of them turn out cheap production, production that is still at its "rudimental" [larwalny] state.

The main reason for this has been the shortage of necessary fiscal resources at the disposal of these enterprises. New enterprises are mostly provisional inprovisations financed with private funds, which are often brought to Poland in one's trouser pockets.

It is true that the 1982 law makes it possible for enterprises to contract loans from foreign banks but, except for very few cases, no one has availed himself of such loans for the simple reason that no bank will risk even a single dollar for investment projects that it does not thoroughly know. In addition, a bank must be certain that the investments in question will not be expropriated, nationalized, destroyed, and so on.

The atmosphere generated by Poland's debts is also partly responsible for the slow flow of foreign capital into our country, but the basic reason is that the foreign investment projects here are not backed up by the persons or institutions that enjoy authority in the international financial community. Our membership of the World Bank and the IMF should chage this situation, especially in view of the fact that stimulating and backing foreign investments is the task of these two organizations.

Each foreign investment requires a climate of trust between the investor and the country in which the investment takes place. if no such trust exists, investment activities begin to ail, despite the correct regulations affecting such investments. Cooperation with the World Bank and the IMF generates a climate of trust. Only the projects desired by the state will be financed in the first place, and this will ensure that foreign entrepreneurs are not suspected of being dishonest. On the other hand, these entrepreneurs will be certain that the authorities have the right idea of their investments and that therefore they will not resort to any unjustified pinpricks.

An important institution in connection with the IMF is the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, which was set up by the World Bank members in Seoul last year. The task of this agency is to stimulate and promote foreign investments through removing the risks that inhibit financial institutions from committing their capital. The agency is a kind of insurance company that acts in the case of an investment failure through political-economic causes such as nationalizations, expropriation, currency restrictions, and so on.

Poland's membership of the international system of investment financing will provide new opportunities for foreign and domestic investments in our country. As for foreign investors, will place all investment activities on a high expert level, and will make it possible to organize the most necessary production. Result will be determined by the condition that will be provided for direct cooperation with the World Bank and the IMF. It is certain that those who will be responsible for these conditions will include the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

These ministries will have to be more flexible in their operations. In particular, the Finance Ministry's departments responsible for issuing convertible currency permits in connection with foreign trade will have to use their imagination in interpreting the term "the state's convertible currency interests" and in evaluating foreing exchange benefits in the long run in view of the fact that it happens tha unwillingness to spend convertible currency abroad kills the opportunity to have it back many times over. It also happens that compelling investors to make statutory payments of convertible currency to the state acts as a barrier against the inflow of this currency or makes it impossible to earn it in the future. Insofar as foreign investments are converned, the rule that enables the minister of finance to allow transfers of those profits that are higher than legally stipulated will have to stop being a dead rule.

The process of issuing convertible currency permits must be cut down to a minimum. As it is now, it often takes months and months to complete, mainly because the Polish National Bank officials dodge responsibility by refusing such permits or by consulting the Ministry of Finance for a very long time. This situation occurs as a rule when applications for permits do not comply with a "grammatical interpretation of regulations." This discourages entrepreneurs and traders, with whom our dealings could often be more profitable than we assume.

EPISCOPATE REJECTS 'VERIFICATION' OF TEACHERS

AU191236 Paris ZNAKI CZASU in Polish No 2 86 pp 148-150

["From a Letter Sent by the Polish Episcopate Conference to the PPR Premier on 15 May 1986"]

[Excerpts] Concerned at the action of a general "verification or "sociopolitical reviews" of teachers, the Episcopate asks the chairman of the Council of Ministers to have this action stopped because its assails basic human rights and, consequently, Polish education. [passage omitted]

The "verification" in question has nothing or almost nothing to do with the appropriate legal enactments because it consists of filling in a "self-evaluation questionaire" and of a teacher's interview with the Verification Commission, one member of which is a party representative, who may come even from outside the given school. The "self-evaluation questionaire" contains questions that assail man's right to freedom of conscience. We cite some of the questions a teacher must answer in writing: "How do I promote lay customs in my school's daily life?", "How do I promote lay customs in the life of my own family?", "Why do I not belong to the party?" "Why do I not belong to the Polish Teachers Union?" "What action would I take if students put up crosses in my school?" and so on and so forth.

The questionnaire which has been filled in and signed by a teacher is evidence that enables the Verification Commission to formulate its view as to whether the given teacher may continue his employment in education in the PPR. This "verification" has been consistently carried out in all second-grade school and is to be extended in the new school year to teachers of primary schools.

Full of pastoral concern for the persons who have been subjected to unequivocal pressure in the form of "verification" and for the upbringing and schooling of Polish youngsters and children, who are being threatened by frontal atheization in our schools as a result of the "verification" of teachers, the bishops draw your attention to the illegality of the action in question. "Verification," which must be most emphatically defined as an ideological and political measure, violates the rights stipulated by the Teachers Charter, the Constitution, and the International Convention of Civic and Political Rights, and threatens to infringe on the UN declaration of 18 December 1982 about eliminating all forms of intolerance and discrimination on account of religion or convictions. Every teacher and man is entitled to these rights.

There is nothing in the Polish laws to suggest that it is the duty, moral or any other, of a teacher to belong to the party or the trade unions and to promote atheism in schools and in his own family. Nor does the Teachers Charter state that a teacher has the duty to evaluate himself orally or in writing, especially since such self-evaluation is no part of his legal duties. This means that the official order that teachers should disclose their world outlooks and convictions under the eupemistic scheme of "self-evaluation" amounts to an unjustified change -- through an administrative measure -- of the legal scope of teacher's duties. Stage-managed "verification" is in conflict with Article 82 of the Constitution which guarantees every citizen the freedom of his conscience. [passage omitted]

The illegal "verification" of teachers and educators can be assessed only as an attempt to induce them to make a pledge -- in the form of an allegedly free declaration -- that in order to stay in employment they will promote apparent or genuine atheism when educating young people. [paragraph continues]

This is a form of inadmissible pressure, one which in its results discriminates against a certain group of citizens in defiance of all the rules of natural and written laws. In addition, the very interviews with the commissions and the submission of written statements are a great humiliation of old, experienced, and meritorious teachers and a blow to their dignity.

In the name of our responsibility for the development of man's conscience and in response to the concern of teachers which has been reported to the Church authorities, the bishops, conscious of their duty to morally evaluate the action of the state administration, declare that no teacher is legally or morally bound to participate in such "verification" either as a member of verification commissions or as a subject of such "verification."

In view of the fact that unqualified persons continue to be employed by the educational system to an ever increasing extent while meritorious and qualified teachers and educators, who are dedicated to the young people and the nation, continue to be deprived of their teaching jobs, and that political, military, and administrative bodies have immoderately committed themselves to the action in question, the Episcopate demands and strongly appeals for the cancellation of the present action in Polish schools, as it is deadly to the nation.

REPORT ON CATHOLIC-JEWISH TALKS ON AUSCHWITZ

AU181329 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 10 Aug 86 p 1

["Communique on Catholic-Jewish Meeting in Geneva"]

[Text] On 23 July representatives of the Catholic Church and the European Jewish community met in Geneva to discuss the disputed issue of the Carmelite Convent set up in the vicinity of the former Hitlerite concentration camp in Auschwitz.

The Catholic side was represented by Cardinal Godfried Danneels of Malines-Brussels, Cardinal Albert Decourtray of Lyon, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris, and Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Krakow, who was accompanied by Jesuit Father Stanislaw Musical and by Jerzy Turowicz, chief editor of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, both of whom are members of the Polish Episcopate Subcommittee for the Dialogue with Judaism.

The Jewish side was represented by Mrs Tullia Zevi, chairman of the Italian Jewish Community; Samuel Sirat, Great Rabbi of France; Mr Theo Klein, president of the CRIF [Representative of French Jewish Institution]; Mr Marcus Pardes, president of the Coordination Committee for the Belgian Jewish Organizations; and Professor Ady Steg, president of the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

At the end of their talks the participants adapted the following communique:

The dialogue has begun. Thanks to the hospitality of the Swiss authorities, the Jews and the Christians participating in this dialogue presented their own views and feelings and together drew up the "Declaration of Auschwitz," thus expressing their common wish to respect the unquestioned reality of the symbolic character of the former annihilation camp in Auschwitz, a monument to and in memory of the Sho'ah. [Hebrew term used to designate the Holocaust]

The first specific measures in this spirit have been defined. The dialogue should continue so that it is possible definitively to determine the satisfactory ways of respecting this unique spot situated on Polish Christian soil.

Everyone is being asked to participate in the efforts to achieve mutual respect and understanding through reflection, contemplation, and, in the case of believers, prayers of the heart.

The Auschwitz Declaration: Zakhor! Remember! Men and women of our times and those who will come after us! The special sites of Auschwitz and Birkenau are now recognized as the symbolic spots of the "final solution," in the name of which the Hitlerites carried out the extermination (Sho' ah) of 6 million Jews, including 1.5 million children, only because they were Jews. They died forsaken by all and perished in the midst of the world's indiffernece.

Let us take thought and contemplate that annihilation in the silence of our hearts. Let the prayers that will be uttered by our mute lips help us better to respect, now and in the future, everyone's right to live and to be free and everyone's duty to ensure the dignity of everyone else.

Let us remember that all those who were murdered in Auschwitz and Birkenau -- every Jew, Pole, Gypsy, and Soviet prisoner of war -- could have cried every day as Prophet Zephaniah did: "This day will be the day of wrath, oppression, suffering, ruin, destruction, and darkness."

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES BISHOP ON BIRTHDAY

LD192111 Warsaw PAP in English 1505 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 19: President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory letter to Bishop Boleslaw Pyla, the Lublin ordinary, in connection with the latter's 65th birthday, wishing him further successes in work for the constructive shaping of relations between the state and the church and also all the good in personal life.

BRIEFS

DANISH, CANADIAN ENVOYS DEPART -- Warsaw, Aug, 18 -- Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik received here today Danish Ambassador Jorgen Korsgaard-Pedersen who paid his visit at the end of his diplomatic mission to Poland. The two reviewed both countries' economic cooperation and preparations for another session of the Polish-Danish mixed commission for economic cooperation. Also today, Mnister Wojcik received Ambassador to Canada Alan Pittman McLaine, who winds up his mission to Poland too. They evaluated the to-date Polish-Canadian cooperation and trade, pointing to the existence of prospects for their further development. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0645 GMT 19 Aug 86 LD]

BEJGER IN GDANSK -- The holiday season continues. In the party, however, prepartions have already begun for a period of intensified political activity in the coming weeks. As is known, in the autumn an accountability and electoral campaign will take place in the PZPR; moreover, the implementation in everyday practice of the 10th congress resolutions is essential. Therefore, yesterday, at the party voivodship committee in Gdansk, a conference took place of first secretaries of the party echelons. The conference was chaired by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Gdansk. [Text] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86 LD]

PRAISE FOR MORATORIUM; HOPE FOR U.S. TO FOLLOW

AU200820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0611 GMT 20 Aug 86

["A Constructive Step Forward Towards Nuclear Disarmament" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/8/1986 -- Romania considers the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests a constructive step forward towards nuclear disarmament. The Romanian press prints extensive experts from a statement made on August 18 by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, over the Soviet television.

Public opinion in Romnia welcomes and supports the Soviet Union's new decision contained in the televised statement made by the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU believing that the respective measure is apt to open further prospects to nuclear disarmament.

A halt to nuclear tests is an important step -- as numerous scientists, statesmen and public activists point out - on the road towards an end to the aberrant arms race, a step which may prove the nuclear powers' political will to contribute to the resumption of the course towards detente, to the creation of a climiate conducive to nuclear disarmament.

As the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu showed, [as received] Romania "firmly states for the conclusion of a corresponding accord on the cessation of nuclear tests and once again urges the United States of America to put an end to nuclear tests and join in the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union."

Assessing that, given its importance, this matter goes beyond the sphere of relations between two states, the Romanian party and state leader stressed: We also call upon the other nuclear states to join the proposals for the halting of nuclear tests.

It is highly important that an understanding be reached at the next meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the USA on the cessation of nuclear tests. It is only in this way that the peoples' expectations can be fulfilled, as regards the resumption of the course toward detente, the creation of an atmosphere of collaboration and the building of peace. That is why the Soviet Union's consideration can but we welcomed according to which an accord on nuclear tests can be reached fastly [as received] and signed already this year during the Soviet-American summit.

Convinced that a constructive spirit must characterize the approach to the stringent problems of our days, public opinion in Romania awiats that the United States give a corresponding answer to the procrastination [as received] of the USSR's unilateral moratorium by ceasing nuclear tests -- an effective link in the chain of measures apt to lead not only to a stop in the improvement of like weapons of mass destruction but also to their banning and complete elimination from military arsenals. This is the way which can meet the peoples' requirements for the complete elimination of the nuclear threat.

CEAUSESCU CRITICAL OF FARMERS; INCENTIVES OUTLINED

AU191849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 19 Aug 86

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at a Meeting With the Party and State Active in Agriculture" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/8/1986 -- In the speech he made at the end of a two-day meeting with the party and state active in agriculture on Tuesday, August 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the results of this economic branch in the first part of the year and assessed that, with the overall barley and wheat production as a basis, crops are bigger now than a year ago, though that did not comply with the plan provisions and with the availabilities in agriculture. The speaker specified that summer yields would amount to over ten million tons, mentioning that they could have been at least three million tons bigger.

The president severely criticized the unsatisfactory way in which harvesting operations developed in some counties, showing that delays led to losses. Mentioning that there were 122 units which achieved 8,000 kgs of barley per hectare, while 89 units obtained a production of more than 7,000 kgs of barley per hectare and more than 6,000 kgs of wheat per hectare. According to estimations Olt County will harvest over 11,000 kgs of maize grains per hectare.

Considering the results of Olt County and of a considerable number of farming units, one can say that the targets of the new agrarian revolution, underlain by the thirteenth congress resolutions, can be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled, the speaker said.

The president said that a distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" will be instituted which will be awarded to all the units whose per hectare wheat harvests top 8,000 kgs.

Furthermore, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, improvements will be made as concerns the pay system in agriculture, more precisely, the formation of the farm produce stock intended for remuneration. We [as received] agreed that in the case of wheat and maize ten to twelve percent of the production yielded will go to each cooperative unit's remuneration fund. Computations show that, production achieved, pay will be roughly 50 percent higher than a year ago, he said.

Moreover, a five-are area from each family's personal plot (which extends on thirty areas) will be put under wheat by the cooperative farm and cooperative farmers will receive the equivalent of the five areas from the cooperative farm's average production. With this as a basis and with farm output achieved, the amount of wheat to be received for a day's work will almost double next year. In the case of maize cultures this pay principle has been applied since the beginning of the ongoing year. Like principles will be introduced for other cultures too. The current system liquidates the prospect of levelled incomes and is in an incentive for cooperative farmers' work.

An important part of President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech dwelt on the measures farming units should take for an optimal harvesting of autumn crops, for a proper storage and preservation of the harvest, to ensure the necessary quantities of fodder for zootechny. The president also requested that energetic measures be taken for the timely sowing of all autumn cereals. He showed that everything possible should be done to conclude the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period with ever better results, to lay the foundation of a farm output able to guarantee the attainment of the new agrarian revolution goals until 1990. Nicolai Ceausescu urged that next year, when the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party is held, should be the year with the biggest farm output Romania has ever obtained.

AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS DUE TO 'EXEMPLARY' TECHNIQUES

AU191544 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1356 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/08/86 -- In the last few years, the county of Olt, situated in southern Romania, has become one of the country's most productive farming area. This agricultural year's average per hectare yields of wheat and barley amounted to over 6,000 and respectively 7,000 kgs, the largest productions to have ever been obtained in one Romanian county.

Participants in the meeting on agricultural affairs held on August 18 and 19 shared the useful experience acquired by the county's farming units as far as advanced farming technologies and methods are concerned.

In that context, units in Olt County were shown to have been able to harvest large crops owing to their exemplary actions for an intensive capitalization of all farming areas, the enhancement of the productive potential of land and the adequate preparation and performance of operations throughout the farming campaign.

Emphasis was placed on the attention paid to the rational location of cultures, the use of highly productive hybrids, the observance of farming technologies according to specific pedoclimatic conditions, the ensurance of proper cultures and the on-time performance of high-quality maintenance works. Aspects were also approached relating to the development and updating of animal breeding, the improvement and diversification of fodder.

The participants learned of the county's achievements in fruit-tree and vegetable growing, in organizing crop transportation and storage.

SUNDIC ASSSS U.S. REACTION TO USSR MNORATORIUM

LD191619 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] The USSR's decision to extend the nuclear text ban moratorium until the end of this year could have been expected, as indeed was the Reagan administration's inappropriate reaction that this was a propaganda maneuver which does not oblige the United States to follow the Soviet example because, allegedly, the USSR is far ahead of the United States with respect to nuclear experiments.

The words with which Mikhail Gorbachev accompanied the decision to extend the nuclear test ban moratorium are, it seems, as significant as the decision itself. The Soviet leader is convinced that an agreement on ending nuclear explosions could be reached and signed quickly, even this year at the Soviet-U.S. summit. In Mikhail Gorbachev's assessment, the cessation of nuclear testing would be a significant step on the road to halting the arms race and liquidating nuclear weapons. Starting from this point, Gorbachev is calling on Reagan to again assess the situation dispassionately, to reject everything that has accumulated over time and to overcome his misconceptions about the USSR and its foreign policy.

Behind this appeal to the U.S. President, there lies a readiness on the part of the USSR to hold talks with the United States on all unresolved problems on the basis of equality and not solely on the problem of disarmament, which is the chief bone of contention in relations between the two countries. Gorbachev did not make any special reference to a Soviet-U.S. summit but merely mentioned it in the context of stressing the importance of a possible agreement on the banning of all nuclear experiments.

However, this in no way means that Moscow is hesitating with respect to holding a summit. On the contrary, all indications are the the USSR attaches a great deal of importance to the holding of the summit and the emergence of a major improvement of the relations between the two superpowers. True, there are still big obstacles on this road, which can be overcome only by the joint efforts of both sides. The summit would, in any case, be in vain if such efforts were not forthcoming. Gorbachev was justified in making the observation that the struggle for the maintenance of peace and disarmament is not only a matter for the big powers but also for the entire international community.

Unfortunately, this principle is often skirted around in the practical politics of military blocs, and this is exemplified in their relation to the Nonaligned Movement, a relation which emerges, in particular, prior to the movement's important meetings, while they are being held or after they have been held. The fact that Washington's first reaction to Mikhail Gorbachev's speech, that is, to the part relating to nuclear tests, was negative should, however, not be taken literally, because the reluctance of the United States to follow the Soviet example still does not mean that it is not prepared to make certain concessions in the foreseeable future. If such hope did not exist, the two powers would have long since given up all hope of a summit which, fortunately, is not the case. In any case, Mikhail Gorbachev's speech deserves careful study because everything said in it is directed at the search for a way out of the crisis in which the world finds itself and to the overcoming of distrust in the relations between the USSR and the United States. In any event, this is no small thing.

GORBACHEV STEP SEEN AS 'MAJOR CONTRIBUTION'

LD192049 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 19 (TANJUG) -- The decision of the soviet Union to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests untii January 1 next year, of which General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev informed the home and world public last night, is a major positive step and has been favourably received by the Yugoslav and broader international public.

Yugoslavia has so far upheld every step, every initiative or proposal, from whichever side it might have come, which might have been of service to talks or the reaching of an agreement in the field of disarmament, i.e., armament control and reduction.

The Soviet Union's latest step could be another major contribution and could give a new impact to the two super-powers' talks on strategic armament limitation, reduction or dismantling of medium-range missiles in Europe, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in outer space, total ban on the production and use of chemical weapons and a substantial reduction of conventional forces and armament on European soil.

The ministerial conference of the Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau in New Delhi last April emphasized that agreement on putting a stop to all nuclear tests is a good goal which the Non-aligned Movement has striven for over the past 25 years. The conference further noted that this is one of the priorities of the non-aligned countries, since the continuation of nuclear tests stimulates nuclear arming and increases the danger of a nuclear war. At their conference in New Delhi, the non-aligned put forth their clear stand that there is no valid reason for putting off the signing of such an agreement. The forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare will also devote special attention to this question.

TALKS WITH NIGERIA FOCUS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

Concrete Action Necessary

AB191710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The external affairs minister, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, has described the talks between him and his Yugoslav hosts as substantive. The minister, who is on a 3-day official visit, held talks with his Yugoslav counterpart, Mr Raif Dizdarevic, and the vice president of the Presidency, Mr Lazar Mojsov. He said that discussions were on political and economic matters, which are expected to come up before the nonaligned summit in Harare later this month.

Professor Akinyemi said the Yugoslav vice president emphasized the need for African states to go beyond mere resolutions and the need for them to show the rest of the world the kind of concrete actions to be adopted in South Africa. The talks also touched on measures the nonaligned countries can take (?to pursue South-South) cooperation.

Professor Akinyemi said he also discussed ways of improving the trade relations between Nigeria and Yugoslavia. The minister said the balance of trade was lopsidedly in favor of Yugoslavia. Yugoslav export to Nigeria is worth about 22 million naira annually while Nigeria exports virtually nothing to Yugoslavia.

SFRY: DIZDAREVIC, NIGERIAN MINISTER EXCHANGE VIEWS

Summit To Offer Proposals

LD191713 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1505 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi ended their official talks here today with an exchange of views on international topics and preparations for the nonaligned summit conference in Harare.

During the closing meeting the two foreign ministers dwelt on the general international situation, which was described as marked with adverse trends. Much attention was paid to world focuses of crisis, especially the situation in southern Africa, economic problems and difficulties facing the developing countries, as well as relations between the superpowers which have a [word indistinct] on general international trends.

All these questions will be discussed at the Harare summit, the two ministers noted. They stressed the need for the conference to take constructive stands on them and to offer realistic proposals towards a settlement of current world problems.

The Nigerian foreign minister left Belgrade for Zagreb this afternoon.

Expansion of Relations

LD191720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric today received Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi. During their meeting they exchanged views on the present economic cooperation, possibilities of consolidation and expansion of overall economic relations and further cooperation on the basis of mutual interests, as well as on current questions of international relations.

MALI PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

LD192151 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 19 (TANJUG) -- The president of Mali, General Moussa Traore, arrived here today on a private visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Presidency.

HASANI STRESSES ACHIEVEMENTS OF LCY CONGRESS

AU191724 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Bozidar Milosevic report]

[Excerpts] Kotor, 15 Aug -- Taking the floor at today's seession of economic-political officials of the Kotoro Commune, which he attended with Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, particularly touched upon the 13th LCY Congress, saying that opposing attitudes and harsh contradictions about the further development of our society arose both before the congress and at it. Even those impudent demands for the restoration of a system that has nothing to do with socialism were not rare, he pointed out.

"We have come through the congress as winners," Hasani said. The platform of the working people's socialist self-management and the idea of the equality of all our peoples and nationalities have won.

Stressing that wishes for the federalization of the party in republics, and for confedration in the political system were rejected, he said that the idea outlined by Comrades Tito and Kardelj triumphed. More stridently than ever before, Hasani continued, the congress said the following: "Let's get moving." According to him, one has already made a considerable start. This can be seen in new economic measure that are, as he put it, erroneously attributed to the Federal Executive Council, but are the product of the whole system.

Attempts at Undermining Achievements of the Revolution

"I personally think that we have been doing well since the congress. One 'basket' of new measures was dispatched in June, another in July. It has turned out that the process of agreement among representatives of republics and provinces does not mean that daggers are drawn, but that the meetings are above all places to successfully make agreements. The same will be so in September, too," Hasani said.

Speaking about the development of the political system, Hasani pointed out that we had established reasons why its more successful functioning is hampered. There are also, he said, the necessary constitutional changes. According to him, there were over 80 proposals for changes in constitutional provisions made during the public debate, and the initiative for changing some constitutional provisions will already be started early this fall.

Therefore, the assessments launched by individuals in some communities that nothing has or will be changed after the 13th congress are not true, Hasani continued. There is such disinformation, particularly in some weeklies and monthlies. Their aim is undoubtedly to devalue congress decisions, he said, also by asking questions such as: Why was Tito not discussed at the congress, why was he not put on the agenda as well?

"Well, such demands are nothing but attempts to undermine achievements of the revolution," Sinan Hasani said, finally stressing that the LC must always be ready to stop each such an attempt, the same as everyone who fails to obey the congress decisions must be called to account.

The Kotor Enterprise Is Amazing

Sinan Hasani and Radivoje Brajovic today visited the old town of Kotor which houses numerous cultural-historical monuments, about which Hasani, speaking to the sociopolitical workers of the town, said that every time one sees them one discovers something new. [passage omitted]

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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER SILAYEV

AU201805 Sofia BTA in English 1711 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, recieved Mr Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He gave a high assessment to the new political initiative of the Soviet Union -- the extension of the term of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, and stressed that this decision announced on August 18 this year by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU Mr Mikhail Gorbachev is a new eloquent expression of the principled peaceful and deeply humane policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state. This is why it enjoys the full support of the Bulgarian people.

The talks expressed satisfaction over the state of bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation and discussed some ideas for its further promotion. Special attention was paid to the possibilities in mechanical engineering. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 20 August, in a similar report of the same meeting, adds the information: "Leonid Grekov, ambassador of the USSR to Bulgaria, was also present at the meeting, which was held in a very cordial comradely atmosphere."]

ZHIVKOV HOSTS FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS

PM211002 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Aug 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Improving the International Climate"]

[Text] BCP General Secretary Todor Zhivkov has had talks with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central committee. The talks were attended for the BCP by Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev, and for the PCF by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

This meeting took place in a warm atmosphere which characterizes relations between the two parties. It permitted an exchange of information on the activity of each of the parties, and a broad exchange of views on the situation in the world and the conditions of the class struggle at the international level in our day.

Todor Zhivkov discussed the energetic and varied action taken in his country to implement the decisions made at the 13th BCP Congress. This congress enriched and gave practical form to the party program, taking the new domestic and international situation into consideration. He discussed the initial results obtained in this great task and the problems and difficulties to be overcome in its fulfillment.

Georges Marchais expressed the PCF's interest in the BCP's efforts aimed at ensuring that socialist society, whose results are undeniable, ever more effectively meet the people's needs and ensure their development in all spheres. [paragraph continues]

In particular he informed Todor Zhivkov about the PCF's efforts to combat the anti-people, antisocial, and undemocratic policy being implemented in France. The PCF is working relentlessly to rally all categories of wage-earners in action against this policy of social and national regression and to impose anticapitalist solutions corresponding to the needs of the people and the country. It is opening up a new political outlook to steer the country out of the crisis and make progress toward a French brand of self-managing socialist society.

Problems of peace and disarmament were the central issue discussed by Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais. The two leaders noted that the international situation is still causing real anxiety. This anxiety is justified given imperialism's aggression machinations and the continuation of its confrontation policy.

Faced with the threat of a nuclear conflict, the development of the arms race on land and sea, and the desire to militarize space, there is a growing demand in all countries and on all continents. Many different forces are saying: We must safeguard peace, we must negotiate, we must reduce arms, and at the same time guarantee security for each state and each people.

The constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries form a serious basis for discussing and reaching agreements on the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons to improve the international climate. The proposals made by the Nonaligned Movement, the group of six heads of state meeting in Mexico, and the neutral countries have the same objective.

The U.S. Administration is responding negatively to all of these initiatives and is stepping up the arms race. In this situation it is more essential than ever that all social, political, trade union, and religious forces committed to peace, and all forces in Europe and throughout the world that want the huge resources expended on war to be used for social progress and development to unite in action to make this demand prevail.

The BCP and PCF intend to make their full contribution to this. Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais reasserted their parties' solidarity with all peoples combating imperialism, fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism. They expressed the wish for the development of French-Bulgarin exchanges in all fields. The conditions for this are provided by the historical traditions of friendship between the French and Bulgarian peoples and by their wide range of capabilities. They reasserted the BCP's and PCF's determination to continue developing their friendly relations and fruitful cooperation in the class spirit and the spirit of internationalist solidarity appropriate to our age and to the challenges of our time.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES SCIENTISTS, ENCOURAGES GROWTH

AU210821 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Varna, 18 August (BTA) -- On 18 August at the "Frederic Joliot-Curie" International House of Scientists Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, met with the leadership of the Union of Scientific Workers in Bulgaria. Academician Kiril Bratanov, chairman of the union, presented information on the union's activity and future plans in the spirit of the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February plenum and the 13th BCP Congress.

Cordially greeted, the leader of the party and state stressed in his speech that our movement forward is connected with implementing a new qualitative growth in all areas of society -- economic, social, and intellectual alike. He outlined the new tasks facing the persons working at the front of science and technological progress in our country, and the increased role of scientists in this growth. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated that along with its success, science still owes much to our society. Creating and introducing new technological solutions requires an upsurge in scientific development. The role of the Union of Scientific Workers and its clubs and associations increases in this process.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Stoyan Markov and Stoyan Mikhaylov and by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

LUKANOV, GUINEA MINISTER MEET, DISCUSS NEW RELATIONS

AU201829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Edouard Benjamin, minister for plan and international cooperation of the Republic of Guinea. In the conversation, the desire of both countries to activate relations in all fields was voiced, especially in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Present at the meeting was Mamadou Toure Diallo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Guinea to Bulgaria.

TURKISH FISHERMEN TREATED 'WITH KINDNESS'

AU201205 Sofia BTA in English 1106 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Kindness: Response to the Infringement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian authorities answered with kindness as a measure against the violation of the sea-frontage of Bulgaria, says before a journalist from OTECHESTVEN FRONT one of the captains of the two Turkish fishing vessels "Emeim" and "Geliorium", which have fished illicitly in Bulgarian territorial waters.

In his dispatch for his meeting with the two captains, just before their departure from this country, Mr Vladimir Rupov, special correspondent of the paper, points out that the decision of the competent authorities not to bring to trial the infringers but only to fine them with two thousand leva, is a very benevolent act. The reason, says the journalist, is more than clear -- not to deprive the Turkish fishermen from the possibility to practise their job, not to create additional difficulties to their families, in spite of the guilt of the Turkish fishermen, which has been established by the investigating authorities.

Mr Vladimir Rupov explained that according to the penal code of Bulgaria, two crimes have been committed by the fishermen: passing through the border without permission and industrial fishing without permission. For the first type of offence the law envisages minimum five years in prison, a five up to 3,000 leva and confiscating of the whole or part of the property, for the second type of offence -- up to three years in prison, and the other responsibilities remaining -- confiscation of the fish and of the property.

That is why the two captains are glad. They know very well (already) what Bulgaria's laws provide and they thank to the Bulgarian authorities for the good attitude toward them, reads the despatch.

Because they acted in this way, we remain grateful, says one of the captains, Mr Demergilu. If they had deprived me of my vessel I would have been finised. Anyway, I have enough debts... I would not be able to support my family, he explains.

If they had decided to impose a greater punishment on us, I don't know what we should have done, adds the other captain, Mr Kalignongu.

Both of them think that they have been treated well in Bulgaria. We got human attitude and kindness here, say the two captains. We were fed well. These days we received fuel and engine oil, so that we could reach Igneada (their native place). Our crew has not been taken into custody. The investigating magistrate came to us, we shook hands, then he asked his questions. He was interested whether we had any food and cigarettes, says the two captains.

TURKISH 'GENOCIDE' FANS KURDISH RESISTANCE

AU201740 Sofia BTA in English 1545 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Athens: Press Conference by Activist of the Kurdish Resistance" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, August 20 (BTA corr.) -- Today, Mr Mehmet Silopi, representative of the Front for the National Liberation of the Kurds, gave a press conference in Athens for Greek and foreign journalists in connection with the second anniversary of the beginning of the mass armed resistance of the Kurds against the repressions of the Turkish authorities.

Mr Mehmet Silopi pointed out that the genocide over the Kurdish population in Turkey is continuing and defined the policy pursued by the Turkish authorities towards and Kurds as an example of barbarity. He said that in the last ten months there been passed 173 death sentences on members of the Front and the tortures continue to be an everyday practice of the Turkish authorities. More than 100 thousand Kurds have been forcefully moved from their native places in the last two years.

The representatives of the Kurdish resistance said that the armed struggle of the Kurds is growing wider. He pointed out that the Turkish army and security forces are striving to counter the struggle of the Kurdish patriots with "special warfare" methods, similar to those applied by the U.S. in Vietnam. Mr Mehment Silopi informed the journalists that thousands of peaceful people, including many women and children, have died during the recent air raids of Kurdish villages carried out by Turkish aircraft.

The Turkish authorities are striving to divert the attention of the world public from the genocide over the Kurds by raising non-existent problems, Mehment Silopi stressed.

He said that with its propaganda fabrications about the "suppression of Moslem minorities" in other countries Ankara is striving to fan up Panturkish nationalism and chauvinism.

Answering a question concerning the thrustworthiness of the assertions about the "democratization" of Turkey Mr Mehmet Silopi said that one cannot speak of democratic rights and freedoms there.

HUSAK RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S BATMONH 20 AUG

LD201918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, met at Prague Castle today with Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, [MPRP] and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the party Central Committee.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the two leading representatives informed one another about the realization of the conclusions of their most recent party congresses, current tasks of social and economic development and the building of socialism in their countries. They stated with satisfaction that relations between the parties and countries are developing successfully in all spheres of social life. They stressed in particular the significance of further deepening of traditional comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the MPRP based on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two representatives also discussed the progress of fulfillment of the long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation program between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia up to the year 2000. They emphasized that this program forms the basis for the further dynamic development of the two countries' mutual cooperation, and that it represents a significant social contribution to the fulfillment of the complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA member states.

When exchanging views on current questions of the international situation, Comrades Gustav Husak and Jambyn Batmonh stressed the vital need for intensified effort in the struggle for the preservation of peace and against the policy of confrontation and the arms race, which is the result of the aggressive course of imperialist circles, particularly the United States. They expressed decisive support for the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. They fully supported the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 Jaunuary next year, which is frech proof of the Soviet Union's principled nature and sincerity in its approach to the problem of an end to the arms race and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. They underscored that it shows the Soviet Union's great responsibility for the fate of human civilization.

The two representatives also agreed on the importance of further activation of the process of European cooperation, and they evaluated the present situation in Asia and the Pacific. They expressed full support for the latest peace proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok. They also stressed the importance of the peace initiatives of Mongolia, the DPRK, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia concerning this area.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Jambyn Batmonh expressed the conviction that their talks will contribute to a further deepening of fraternal friendship and all round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia and for the strengthening of the unity and alliance of the countries of the socialist community.

HOFFMANN MEETS SPANISH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

LD202014 Prague CTK in English 1143 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia Communist Party Presidium Member Karel Hoffmann and visiting member of the Spanish Communist Party Executive Committee Marcelino Camacho had talks here today on the communist movement in Spain and the role of communists in efforts to stop world armament and preserve peace.

BERLIN WALL'S 'CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE' PRAISED

AU201959 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 13 Aug 86 p 2

[Milan Holan article: "Wall Against Provocations"]

[Text] Today it is 25 years since the GDR -- with a decisive action, the construction of the Berlin Wall -- in the course of a single day determined the normal status of border relations between the western and eastern parts of Berlin. This was an inevitable step. West Berlin, namely, was for imperialism -- since the GDR's origin in 1949 -- an important front line within the first German socialist state aimed not only against the GDR, but against the entire socialist camp as well. Precisely through here spies and subversive elements could infiltrate the GDR and then the other socialist countries, through here military and economic secrets could get out to the West, through here outstanding experts could be tempted. Moreover, West Berlin had become the source of general military danger, an important point in the plans for an invasion [vpad] of te GDR. The open border between the two parts of Berlin was also causing serious economic problems to the GDR, with the total losses caused by that state of affairs having exceeded 100 billion marks -- even by the most conservative calculations. The situaion here became aggravated in 1961, when the misuse of West Berlin reached a new record. However, the cold war crusade via West Berlin was not permitted to grow into a "hot war," but was completely stopped. Thus the construction of the Berlin Wall has become not only the prerequisite for ensuring the building of socialist society in the GDR, but, at the same time, became a serious fiasco for the asserters of the cold war within the framework of our entire continent. This had the positive effect of introducing the new policy of detente and of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as of normalizing the situation around West Berlin by the signing of the quadripartite treaty on that city. Ensuring this part of the GDR border even now elicits syctematic attacks by those who would like to return Europe and the world to the period of cold war. This is why they organize new provocations, including bomb attacks and disturbances by groups of provocatuers on the border of the GDR and West Berlin. However, the GDR's security is reliably ensured and also the majority of West Berlin citizens realizes the contribution of the Berlin Wall to peace and tranquility in Europe.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS VIEWED BY CC SECRETARY JAKES

AU190611 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Aug 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in the "Strategic Line -- Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development" series: "Implementation of Scientific-Technical Progress and Practical Application of its Results"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY AND SOCIETY AT LARGE HAVE ENTERED AN EXTRAORDINARILY IMPORTANT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL, IN THE INTEREST OF FURTHER RAISING PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS, TO SPEED UP SOCIETY'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TO INCREASE MARKEDLY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY. WE ALL REALIZE THAT THIS GOAL CANNOT BE ACHIEVED BY MEANS OF PREVIOUS, PREDOMINANTLY EXTENSIVE APPROACHES. WHAT MATTERS IS NOT JUST FURTHER ECONOMIC GROWTH BUT ECONOMIC GROWTH OF A NEW QUALITY, WHICH WE CHARACTERIZE AS ALL-ROUND INTENSIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

This borne out by the tasks that we laid down for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. WE ANTICIPATE A 3.5 PERCENT GROWTH RATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, WITH AT LEAST 92 PERCENT OF THE INCREMENT COVERED BY LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH. In practical terms this means that we will have to make do with roughly the same level of material and energy resources that is available to us today and consistently aim at comprehensively reducing production input, raising the efficiency of capital assets, last but not least, systematically increasing the technical and economic parameters of new products. This is the only way of ensuring the national economy's further development, resolving urgent ecological problems, doubling -- compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- the growth rate of private consumption, increasing public consumption more than 20 percent, and maintaining the country's defense at the necessary level.

These tasks were determined on the basis of a thorough analysis of our potentials taking into consideration the new stage of socialist economic integration. The fulfillment and overfulfillment of these tasks in the desirable directions is fully within the power of our economy.

However, we cannot afford to put off the fulfillment of these tasks or to mark time and indulge in empty talk about their exacting nature without taking energetic action. This action must be manifested in the fulfillment of the plan for this year in all its indicators. This is an absolutely essential prerequisite for the success of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan.

An analysis of the fulfillment of the state plan in the first half of the year reveals that we are successful in coping with volumes, in fulfilling the quantitative indicators of the state plan. Industrial production is growing faster than provided for by the plan, agriculture is coming to terms with its production tasks, and the planned investment volume was exceeded.

As far as the rate of the economy's intensification is concerned, which is characterized by data on plan fulfillment in adjusted value added, wage costs, profits, the state and turnover of inventories, material and energy intensiveness of production, the quality of products, and the fulfillment of economic contracts -- that is, by qualitative indicators of the plan -- THERE IS NO REASON TO BE SATISFIED. Even though the fulfillment of qualitative indicators is better than in the past, the level is only about half that required by the plan. To rely on making up for this delay in the years to come would be irresponsible and politically harmful. Everyone must realize this, particularly managerial personnel.

Quality and Efficiency -- the Most Urgent Tasks of the Present

The achievement of a turnabout in the qualitative aspects of the reproduction process, of a rise in the efficiency of labor in production as well as nonproduction organizations and of an improvement in the quality of products, is the most urgent task of the present and of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. The primary prerequisite of our success in this endeavor is a speedier acquisition and more effective and comprehensive practical application of the latest scientific and technological knowledge. It is precisely the failure to fulfill this task that is one of the fundamental causes of the delay in the process of intensification and of the nonfulfillment of the qualitative indicators of the plan in 1986. As was stressed by Comrade Gustav Husak in the Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th party congress, "THE ALL-ROUND INTENSIFICATION OF OUR ECONOMY DEPENDS ON A SUBSTANTIAL ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND A CONSISTENT INTRODUCTION OF ITS RESULTS INTO PRACTICE.... THE ORDER OF THE DAY IS TO RADICALLY INCREASE THE ABILITY TO DEVELOP SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, IMPLEMENT THEIR RESULTS, AND APPLY TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS THAT YIELD A SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL EFFECT AND A HIGH TECHNOLOGICAL STANDARD AND QUALITY OF PRODUCTION RAPIDLY AND ON THE BROADEST POSSIBLE BASIS."

A modern, intensively developing economy is unthinkable without its close integration with science and technology. That is why our party emphasizes the task of speeding up the practical application of the results of science and technology and of making scientific-technical development the backbone of national economic planning. This is not an end in itself. The purposes of this task are to make production cheaper and more efficient, to make better use of materials and fuel-energy resources, including secondary materials, to raise labor productivity, and to create a higher national income. In the final analysis, the introduction of the findings of science and technology into production is also of great social importance. It makes it possible to improve significantly the working and living environment and working conditions, to limit laborious and monotonous jobs, to gradually abolish differences between physical work and mental work, and, by reducing the number of working hours, to establish conditions for expanding leisure time and its meaningful utilization. A broad supply of top-quality products of high utility value will also make it possible to better meet the citizens' logically growing needs.

The state and prospects of accelerated application of the results of science and technology in practice were discussed in principle at the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1983. In addition to short-term tasks, the session also formulated tasks of a long-term, strategic nature that concern the creation and implementation of a uniform state scientific-technical policy, the basic directions of developing science and technology, the intensification of scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, and measures aimed at ensuring the more effective work of the research and development base and its integration with specific economic and social needs, that also concern the development of working people's initiative in implementing the tasks of scientific-technical development.

On the basis of an analysis of experiences gained in the last 3 years, THE 17TH PARTY CONGRESS STRESSED THE VALIDITY OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE NEED FOR THEIR CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION, AND MAPPED OUT FURTHER TASKS WITH REGARD TO SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Making Use of the Advantages of Socialist Economic Integration

The drafting and adoption of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries through the Year 2000, the implementation of which establishes new possibilities for us and conditions for speeding up the entire process of creating and applying in practice the results of science and technology, marked a new impetus.

This document is an important contribution to the socialist internationalization of science. Its implementation signifies the attainment of top-level results in crucial spheres of science and technology, a qualitatively higher level of specialization and cooperation among socialist states in science, research, and production, and acceleration of the process of intensification. For example, the implementation of the "Comprehensive Program" will make it possible to at least double the productivity of social labor in the CEMA countries by the year 2000 and to significantly reduce energy and raw material consumption per unit of national income. The positions of socialism will be significantly enhanced and its technical and economic invulnerability reinforced.

That is why our party views ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THE "COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM" AS A KEY AND INTEGRAL PART OF ENSURING OUR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TARGETS IN THE NEXT 15 YEARS. Scientific and research organizations and enterprises that will take part in the implementation of the "Comprehensive Program" can count on all-round support, but also on our insistence that the tasks be fulfilled in good quality, the required parameters, and within set deadlines. Their work will be under consistent and strict scrutiny. The attainment of the targets of the "Comprehensive Program" is vitally important, not only for our country but for the entire socialist community. That is why Czechoslovakia must unconditionally and completely fulfill the obligations it has accepted.

To Implement Consistently the Conclusions of the Eighth Session

In implementing the conclusions of the eighth session, we took steps to draw up long-term development forecasts based on realistic possibilities of utilizing the results of science and technology in practice. Our scientific-technical policy has been itemized in the "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in 1986-90 and Prospects UP to the Year 2000" which were approved by the 17th congress.

In the course of the 3 years that have passed since the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, we have adopted guidelines accentuating the target-programmatic approach in planning and deepening links between the plan of technical development and the other segments of the national economic plan and have drawn up programmatic documents concerning the development of the metallurgy-engineering complex, the computerization of the national economy, biotechnology, agriculture and other branches ensuring food for the population, and the creation and protection of the environment and a rational utilization of natural resources. Other measures taken in these 3 years concerned improving the quality of the flow of information for research and development work and streamlining the system of financing technical development.

On the basis of experiences acquired thus far, in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we envisage the verification, on an experiemental basis, of an independent fund for financing the entire investment process, that is, both research and development work and the practical application of its results. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will continue to take steps affecting the system. [kroky systemoveho characteru]. [Paragraph continues]

Barriers of a planning, economic, and material nature that stand in the way of a speedy application of the results of science and technology in production will be removed, including a reducation in excessive administration. However, the main thing will now be that production practice should make proper use of all the new possibilities, the creation of which it incidentally itself demanded. I am thinking, for example, of the reinforcement of the preproduction stages in terms of cadres and equipment, the building of prototype and rationalization workshops, price incentives to stimulate product quality, or greater material incentives for the makers of new technology.

For example, the conditions for a desirable differentiation of wages and incentives significantly stimulating above-average work exist even today, but they are scarcely used. The same applies to special awards. One of the "arguments" still being used is that a designer, for example, with a personal salary [independent of the tariff rate] would not hold his own in the collective of his fellow workers. This is just a search for excuses, an instance of unwholesome loyalty towards one's colleagues, of lack of will to fight for the right cause, and overcautious fixation on egalitarianism in the wage policy. Under socialism the principle that must apply even to this sphere is that of TO EACH ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF HIS WORK. Nothing, except our lack of resolve, stands in the way of justly rewarding all creative workers who deserve this, owing to their extraordinary work results. One possibility would be, for example, to reduce the staff by those who do not achieve the necessary performance and to use the wage resources thus saved to raise the pay of those who take over their duties. These possibilities are rarely used, however. Neither can we become reconciled to the use, as is sometimes the case, of designers in workshops where they help to make up for production shortfalls, instead of engaging in creative work.

The main cause of the insufficiently rapid and flexible application of the results of science and technology in practice is that scientific-technical development has not yet everywhere become a permanent and integral part of managerial work and is predominantly a domain of the divisions that are charged with it. Even party organizations often passively watch this state of affairs, because they devote themselves to the application of science and technology in production and, hence, to the work of development and design subdivisions only intermittently and marginally. Greater attention must also be paid to expanding the party's membership base in those subdivisions; the fulfillment of the tasks of scientific-technical development must be under the party's constant supervision. This is a highly urgent task.

Consistent Concentration of Resources

In close linkage with the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000" and the "Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation With the Soviet Union Up to the Year 2000," a total of 14 state target programs and 17 scientific-technical programs have been conceived for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The provisions for these programs in terms of investments, materials, and capacities are spelled out in the state plan. At the same time it is essential, however, that the energies and resources of our scientific-research base be consistently concentrated on the solution of the main, crucial tasks of scientific and technical development. SOME 190,000 PEOPLE CURRENTLY WORK IN THIS SECTOR IN OUR COUNTRY, A NUMBER THAT SHOULD INCREASE BY AN ADDITIONAL 11,500 IN THE COURSE OF THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN.

If the planned increase in the potential of science and research is to yield any marked benefit to the national economy, we must avoid a recurrence of the past practice when the manpower increment dissipated without having any purposeful impact on the structure of this potential. [Paragraph continue]

The situation today is such that we need to distinctly reinforce research in some disciplines and even to conceptually found some fields of research. ALMOST 4 PERCENT OF USED NATIONAL INCOME WILL BE SET ASIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. These are formidable resources, and we cannot afford to have them watered down into a copious amount of partial, secondary, and sometimes even wholly unpromising tasks.

We must frankly admit that personal and group interests in science and technology as manifested in the orientation of the activity of institutes and individual workplaces are not always in keeping with national interests. THAT IS WHY, IN THE SPIRIT OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS, WE WILL REVIEW THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORK OF OUR SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH BASE AND CARRY OUT NECESSARY CADRE AND ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES IN THE INTEREST OF CONCENTRATING IT ON THE MAIN TASKS. In connection with this, we will consider the justification for the existence of some workplaces that have long failed to achieve the requisite results.

All of this does not just concern centrally run scientific and research institutions, but also enterprises and economic production units that supervise the great majority of our scientific-research base and, above all, the design, planning, and technological subdivisions that are in charge of the enterprise plans of technical development. Thus far, ministerial managerial agencies and economic production units have not been steering this activity with sufficient exactingness. This was revealed by a recent check carried out by the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commission in enterprises run by the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry. It came across cases of apparatuses and equipment being developed, the specifications of which lag 5, 10, and even 17 years behind products manufactured by leading foreign firms today! This is inadmissible! THE BASIC GOAL OF THE PLANS OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES AND ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNITS MUST BE TO ACHIEVE SPECIFICATIONS THAT ARE HIGHER OR AT LEAST COMPARABLE WITH TOP WORLD STANDARDS. Researching that which was developed abroad long ago or preparing for the production of products that will lag behind even the average world standard amounts to an irresponsible squandering of financial resources and people's qualifications and enthusiasm.

So far we have been making very little use of the possibility of purchasing licenses. In a number of cases licenses represent an efficient and economically advantageous solution. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES MUST ACTIVATE LICENSE POLICY AND MAKE IT MORE FLEXIBLE, WITH REGARD TO BOTH PASSIVE LICENSES AND THE OFFER AND SALE OF ACTIVE LICENSES. Production sharing with foreign enterprises also provides considerable possibilities.

Retooling the Production Base

Capital investment, modernization, and reconstruction are important means of applying the results of science and technology in practice. In the upcoming 15 years we will be facing the task of retooling our production base, carrying out important structural changes, and speeding up the modernization of basic and forward-looking [perspektivni] branches of the national economy. To be able to take this path we must substantially increase the volume of the production of advanced machinery and equipment of world standards. This production must not only ensure the modernization of our national economy, but also exports, which in turn -- within the framework of cooperation and specialization -- will permit importing what we do not produce ourselves.

At the same time we deal with a faster development of progressive technologies in our own engineering production, which plays a key role in the modernization of the national economy. However, these technologies must be truly progressive and not faithful or slightly modified copies of previous processes, something to which we continue to witness fairly often. This is the only way of establishing a firm foundation for embarking upon a broad-scale automation of production in all branches of the national economy.

An exceedingly important role in introducing new machinery, equipment, and entire technological processes into production is played by the time factor. In the present period of a truly breathtaking development of science and technology, all technological solutions are quickly perfected and shortly replaced by new, even more sophisticated methods. Aside from meeting demands on the quality and progressiveness of technology, applied research must therefore also be sufficiently quick and flexible. The fact that we are still not succeeding in ensuring that the solution of a research task should not take more than 2 to 3 years to complete causes us considerable economic losses.

As far as the import of new technology is concerned, we foresee a significant increase in the resources allocated for this purpose compared with the preceding 5-year plan. Suitable conditions have been created for enterprises and economic production units to make a more active use of returnable foreign currency credits for this purpose. However, the principle that must apply to all machinery equipment -- and naturally to the latest machinery in particular -- is the principle of its greatest possible utilization. We must strive for a significant increase in the shift-work rate, especially in the engineering branches, although the demand applies to the national economy as a whole. That is why measures are under preparation to support shift work.

The amount spent on modernization and reconstruction in the forthcoming 5-year period will be Kcs117 billion higher than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, whereas the volume of investments in new construction will be Kcs30 billion lower. HOWEVER, MODERNIZATION MUST SERVE ITS PURPOSE AT ALL COSTS -- IT MUST INTRODUCE PROGRESSIVE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT. Replacing old machinery by new machinery with the same parameters amounts to a waste of resources. At the same time, general overhauls must be accompanied to a far greater degree by modernization of machinery and technology. There are far too many obsolete and scarcely efficient machinery capital assets in our production organizations that have disproportionately high maintenance and repair costs. That is why the Eighth 5-Year Plan foresees a far more rapid rate of scrapping and liquidating them than has been the case until now.

HOWEVER, EVEN THE MOST ADVANCED AND HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE MACHINERY AND ENTIRE PRODUCTION LINES WILL NOT YIELD THE REQUIRED EFFECT IF THEY ARE NOT USED IMMEDIATELY AND TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT. Surveys have revealed that the most up-to-date fully automated machinery and equipment, for example, operate only 1.8 shifts.

For capital investment to discharge its function in the process of accelerating scientific-technical progress, it will also be necessary to change the process of planning and designing building projects and to improve the work of design institutes and designers as well as the management of capital investment. The underlying cause of a number of shortcomings lies precisely in the amateurish preparation of projects. It is as though the work of designers and designs as such were something standing apart from the entire process of managing scientific-technical development, although they represent the link between research and application. That is why the system of management of the entire sphere of capital investment must become an organic part of the broader process of management and implementation of scientific-technical progress. We must subordinate to this goal decision-making processes and also organizational relations, should this prove to be necessary. A far greater role must be played by experts' appraisals of projects. The main responsibility for this lies with the State, Czech and Slovak Commissions for Research and Development and Investment Planning. It is also essential to annually reexamine proposed investments from the viewpoint of their technical standard and efficiency.

We must resolutely COME TO TERMS WITH THE NONOBSERVANCE OF DEADLINES NOR PUTTING CAPACITIES INTO OPERATION AND AT A NUMBER OF PROJECTS WITH THE FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THE PROJECTED PARAMETERS, WHICH UPSETS SUPPLIER-USER RELATIONS AND ACCOUNTS FOR PRODUCTION LOSSES OF BILLIONS OF KORUNAS. FOR THIS TO HAPPEN, CENTRAL MANAGEMENT AGENCIES MUST DRAW APPROPRIATE REMEDIAL CONCLUSIONS FROM DETECTED SHORTCOMINGS AND MAKE SURE THAT THESE ARE CONSISTENTLY FULFILLED.

These facts once again confirm the essential need to pay constant attention to improving the work of the economic and state apparatus and to enhance the responsibility of every senior official for a speedy improvement of the situation. Party work in these agencies must also be oriented in that direction.

Well-Considered, Conceptual Work

The crucial role in modernizing production, as well as in reducing its material- and energy-intensiveness, is played by essential structural changes, by the introduction of new technologies, by comprehensive automation and robotization. However, the creative initiative if innovators, improvers, and inventors will continue to play its irreplaceable role. In the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, they contributed Kcs55 billion to the economy and in the Eighth 5-Year Plan we count on their contribution of Kcs70 billion. Small-scale rationalization, improvements of current production technology, and the complementation of production lines with automated handling equipment and robots also make it possible to streamline production and raise the quality and technical parameters of production at little cost -- by enlisting the participation of maintenance staff -- and within a relatively short period of time.

That is why it is essential to SET UP PROTOTYPE AND RATIONALIZATION WORKSHOPS MORE ENERGETICALLY, which make it possible to speed up the introduction of new technical solutions into production, contribute to a more rapid application of improvement proposals and inventions, and which can also be used to produce necessary prototype machines and equipment and to speed up computerization. The planning of rationalization projects must be linked more closely with the orientation of thematic tasks and the development of the working people's initiative. A WELL-TRIED METHOD IS, ABOVE ALL, THE SETTING UP OF COMPREHENSIVE RATIONALIZATION TEAMS. It is the duty of party organizations to render all-round support to such activity.

It is important, in the interest of speeding up scientific-technical progress, for every enterprise to work out and responsibly implement its intensification program, which should contain the plan of production range innovation, planned improvements of technological processes, and plans concerning the application of the results of science and technology in production. The principles of the PRAGUE APPEAL, which has met with favorable response in hundreds of enterprises and plants, are in keeping with these requirements. These issues, too, must not be disregarded in party work. CPCZ primary organization must not tolerate the fact that there continue to be enterprises that either have no intensification programs at all or, what amounts to the same thing, have worked them out only pro forma.

We ascribe great importance to the utilization of computer technology and computer-aided design in design and planning work because it substantially enhances the productivity and quality of the work of engineers, calculators, technologists, and designers. The production and deliveries of this technology must be speeded up. However, even before putting this technology into operation, for its efficient utilization it is necessary to professionally train the staff of the preproduction stages.

One of the grave problems immediately connected with the application of the results of science and technology is that of raising the quality and technical standard of products. Shortcomings in this field -- regardless of whether they concern products for capital investment, for the domestic market, or for export -- have not only economic but also negative political repercussions. That is why we are preparing measures that would provide economic incentives for high-quality production and disincentives for substandard quality. The gist of these measures consists of THE APPLICATION OF THREE QUALITY GRADES, WITH QUALITY GOODS MARKUP FOR THE HIGHEST "Q" RATING AND A PENALTY PRICE REDUCTION, ALONGSIDE OTHER MEASURES, FOR PRODUCTS RATED AS SECOND QUALITY.

At the same time it is necessary to improve and, above all, raise demands placed on the work of testing laboratories, to improve the information system so as to permit comparisons of our products with top foreign products, and to adopt other measures, including the introduction in designated enterprises of state quality inspectorates that would be independent of the producer and the supervising ministry. The quest for innovation and the higher quality of products must be at the center of attention of party organizations and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, in the spirit of the INITIATIVE OF THE CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL. The same goal must be pursued by socialist competition and a desirable development of the "FOR THE GOOD REPUTATION OF THE FACTORY NAME" drive.

All-Round Support for Honest Endeavor

The analysis of the state and prospects of the development of science and technology and accelerated application of their results -- as carried out at the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee and deepened at the subsequent sessions of the Central Committee and at the party's 17th congress -- has lost none of its relevance. Quite a few things have already been done and everyone who contributed to it deserves recognition. However, a substantially greater portion of work is ahead of us. The key to achieving all our resolutions lies in people, in their approch to work, their understanding of the importance of the present stage of building socialism, and in the purposeful development of their talents and knowledge and their conscious employment for the benefit of society. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev spoke pointedly about these issues during his meeting with the workforce of the Volga Automobile Works at Togliatti:

"...IN THE FIRST PLACE, IT IS NECESSARY TO START WITH A CHANGE IN THE MODE OF THINKING AND PSYCHOLOGY, IN THE ORGANIZATION, STYLE, AND METHODS OF WORK. I SAY CANDIDLY THAT IF WE DO NOT CHANGE OURSELVES... WE WILL CHANGE NEITHER THE ECONOMY NOR OUR SOCIAL LIFE SO THAT THEY CORRESPOND TO THE SPIRIT OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONGRESS. HOWEVER, IN THIS CASE WE WILL ALSO BE UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE SET TASKS, WHICH ARE UNPRECEDENTED IN SCOPE AND NOVELTY."

The existing system of managing and planning the development of science and technology must be applied in practice more consistently. However, at the same time it is necessary to assess experiences gathered thus far and to perfect this system, including the utilization of cost-accounting [khozraschet] principles. This presupposes the SETTING UP OF A NORM BASE THAT WOULD ALLOW THE APPLICATION OF DEMANDING AND COMPARABLE CRITERIA. This work is being carried out as an integral part of the work on improving the system of planned management of the national economy, as enjoined by the 17th CPCZ Congress. But no system, no matter how perfect, will resolve problems if we fail to raise the quality of direct managerial activity and to make use of the creative initiative of the working people.

We have no shortage of dedicated, fervent people who think about their work and with determination look for ways of improving it.

This is also borne out by the discussion on the pages of RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, published under the slogan "PROGRESS REQUIRES COURAGE," a discussion that was triggered by an article by Academician Bohumil Kvasil, the late chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Indeed, these people must receive FULL SUPPORT, THEIR RESULTS MUST BE APPRECIATED IN EVERY WAY AND POPULARIZED, AND THE EXPERIENCES ACQUIRED BY THEM MUST BE USED QUICKLY AND ON THE BROADEST POSSIBLE SCALE.

Cadres, as the makers of new technology and organizers of production and of the application of new technology, are of great importance in ensuring scientific-technical development. We must see to their professional and political preparedness to make them capable of approaching the solution of problems in a novel fashion. Attention must focus on an uninterrupted updating of knowledge, especially by means of postgraduate studies. We must make sure that they are informed about the direction of the development of science and technology in the world and gradually proceed to their regular assessment [atestace]. In the same way, attention must also be devoted to the re-qualification of working people in accordance with the requirements of applying new technology and technological processes and with structural changes in production.

The desirable development and application of scientific-technical progress cannot be achieved without the active participation of young people who have an affinity for science and technology and who are professionally well-prepared. In the Socialist Youth Union, at schools, in industrial plants and agricultural enterprises, and in youth clubs, greater scope must be created for the scientific-technical activity of young people. Support must be given to the "Zenit" and "Youth Account" drives.

The Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society with its more than 600,000 members from the ranks of scientists, technicians, improvers, and outstanding workers represents a tremendous force. It takes a significant part in raising the standards of knowledge in fields such as electronics and computer technology and its members participate more and more actively in the utilization of the results of the development of science and technology in production. Party organizations and ranking personnel must give greater support to this activity and help to focus it on the most important tasks. Individual branches and members of the Scientific-Technical Society can also do a great deal to overcome sectoral and enterprise barriers and disseminate the best results and experiences and make them join the practice of other organizations.

Great untapped possibilities also exist in increasing the participation of universities and colleges in basic and applied research and in applying their results. Of great significance are direct ties between universities and production, their contract-based paid participation in the solution of tasks. Such ties must be developed and promoted. However, at the same time it is essential that, in view of the growing demands on the work of the research and development base, the institutions of higher learning raise the standard of training of young specialists.

The discussion in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA confirms that we are well aware of our shortcomings and their casues and that we even know how to do away with them. However, in practical activity we more or less trail behind the requirements of the times. It is essential that WORDS BE FOLLOWED BY DEEDS, THAT ACCURATELY AND EXPERTLY FORMULATED TARGETS AND REQUIREMENTS BE FOLLOWED BY A STRUGGLE FOR THEIR ASSERTION IN PRACTICAL LIFE. [paragraph continues]

This cannot be accomplished without enhancing work and technological discipline and a high level of organization and order at the places of work.

We must relentlessly point our finger at, and name, those who conveniently hang out in a sheltered little corner and let themselves be carried along and attempt to hide their inability or dislike for action behind empty talk. A more active role than has been the case until now must be played in this repsect by party organizations in every enterprise and plant and, together with them, also by the trade union and youth organizations.

What is involved is a struggle against inertia and mediocrity, a struggle for the accelerated application of the results of science and technology in production, for the encouragement of people's work initiative and its orientation at the fulfillment of tasks. This is particularly topical now when enterprises and organizations are getting ready to discuss the tasks of the 1987 plan and of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. We want to enlist and motivate the work collectives and cannot therefore tolerate it when those who want to do away with problems consistently, who want to eliminate mistakes and shortcomings, run up against lack of comprehension, bureaucratic indifference, or are even persecuted.

It is in the interest of all upright people that we should VIGOROUSLY ACT AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF NATIONAL INTERESTS, AGAINST THOSE WHO BY SLOPPY AND IRRESPONSIBLE WORK LIVE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, AGAINST BRIBERY, UNEARNED INCOMES, THEFT OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY, AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF SOCIALIST ETHICS AND LEGALITY.

The fulfillment of a task of such exactingness as the strategic line of accelerating our social and economic development cannot be accomplished without reinforcing the socialist system as a whole, without deepening all aspects of socialist democracy as an instrument of unifying interests, without enhancing people's participation in management and administration, and without mobilizing work collectives.

The prerequisite of success is a rise in the quality of party work at all levels of the organizational structure of the party, an improvement of its methods and style, a higher quality of the party's internal life, a more effective ideological influence, and a reinforcement of the leading role of the party in society. These are essential conditions for the fulfillment of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the best method of developing the revolutionary tradition of the party's 65 years of struggles for the happiness of our people, for socialism and peace.

STOPH, NEW GSFB COMMANDER EXCHANGE VIEWS

LD201801 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Aug (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSFB], on Wednesday. During the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship,, Willi Stoph congratulated Army Gen Belikov on his appointment to his new function. Stoph wished Belikov much success in his responsible activity in the interests of safeguarding peace and for the protection of the achievements of the socialist community of states.

The discussion partners conducted an exchange of views on topical international matters. Willi Stoph paid tribute to the new Soviet peace initiative proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev -- to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987 -- and expressed the hope for a positive response from the United States to the numerous constructive proposals of the Soviet Union. In view of the continued existence of the danger of war, which emanates from imperialism and NATO, the GDR will also do justice in the future to its responsibility as a member of the Warsaw Treaty and will contribute to the further deepening of the fraternal cooperation with the USSR.

Army General Belikov expressed gratitude for the congratulations and stated that the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, would further consolidate the brotherhood in arms with the National People's Army and at all times reliably fulfill its class duty for the protection of peace and socialism.

Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the GSFG, was present at the meeting in the Council of Ministers building.

SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT ON MORATORIUM REPORTED

LD182213 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. The decision was announced this evening by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in a television address. He appealed to the common sense and dignity of the United States not to miss again the historic chance on the path toward ending the arms race.

According to the Soviet conviction, an agreement on stopping nuclear weapons tests was quickly attainable. It could be signed as early as this year at a Soviet-U.S.-summit meeting. This, Mikhail Gorbachev said, would be the prologue to a radical recovery of the world situation and a real breakthrough toward stopping the nuclear arms race. The sought-after elimination of all nuclear weapons, for which the USSR has submitted a program ranging through the year 2000, would be accelerated as a result. The general secretary expressed the hope that the long-lasting quiet at the Soviet nuclear test sites was being evaluated correctly everywhere in the world.

The Soviet Union had reason enough to resume its nuclear tests. During the year that the Soviet moratorium was in force, the United States exploded 18 nuclear explosive devices, of which 3 were not announced. Washington's foreign policy remained based on an underestimation of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the nationally liberated states. The U.S. Administration could never get onto the path of honorable agreements in that way.

Gorbachev expressed the expectation that those in responsibility in the United States might give up their previous striving for superiority and that realism might gain the upper hand with them. The world required new thinking in the space-nuclear age. The high priority which was attached to stopping nuclear tests was based on simple logic: If there were no tests, there would be no perfecting of the nuclear armaments which both sides already have stockpiled to excess. The USSR wanted 1986 to become a year of peace, as proclaimed by the United Nations. This was the meaning of the new political initiative of the Soviet Union.

MITTAG, POLAND'S WOZNIAK DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD202137 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Further tasks aimed at even closer economic cooperation between the GDR and Poland have been discussed in Berlin today. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, for this. Guided by the conclusions of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the discussion involved in particular the development of science and technology. The two countries want to tap reserves together and quickly to make their results productive.

OSKAR FISHER PAYS 3-DAY VISIT TO FINLAND

For reportage on the 3-day visit to Finland by Foreign Minister Oskar Fisher, including his meetings with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 21 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AXEN, DANISH SOCIAL DEMOCRAT OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

LD192130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin 19 Aug (ADN) -- Talks took place between the SED and the Danish Social Democratic Party in Berlin on Tuesday. Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the Danish Social Democratic Party delegation headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive and party foreign and security policy spokesman. The meeting took place in a business-like and open atmosphere.

They agreed that in view of the nuclear inferno danger the preservation of peace is of directly existential importance to mankind. The dialogue and cooperation between the various streams of the workers movement as well as with all forces of reason and realism for a turn toward disarmament and detente, toward a political solution of conflicts is more important than ever today. The representatives from both parties emphasized the significance of a constructive exchange of views between communists and social democratic parties regarding the fundamental question of safeguarding peace and other problems affecting mankind.

Both politicians expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks will soon lead to results that will end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. They took a very positive view of the most recent Soviet initiative to renew its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests until 1 January 1987.

Hermann Axen explained the comprehensive program for nuclear and conventional disarmament which the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states have presented, particularly at their most recent meeting in Budapest. The socialist states are determined to do what they can to stop the world from drifting further toward the abyss of a nuclear inferno and to bring about an improvement in the international situation. The SED accords great significance to the growing commitment of forces of differing political and religious views to peace and disarmament.

He reaffirmed that the SED and the GDR support all proposals contributing to strengthening trust and liberating Europe from nuclear weapons. The development of peaceful coexistence between states in East and West, and equal cooperation in the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act are an undeniable necessity for the peace and well-being of our continent's peoples.

Lasse Budtz underlined that the Danish Social Democratic Party also is proceeding on the basis that security in the age of mass destruction weapons can only be achieved with one another and not against one another. Therefore, the present requirement is not nuclear deterrence but nuclear disarmament. He reported on his party's initiatives in the Danish Folketing to keep Denmark free from nuclear weapons under all circumstances. The formation of a parliamentary working party in which the overwhelming majority of north European parties is participating is an expression of the broad support for the desired creation of a nuclear weapon free zone in northern Europe.

Hermann Axen expressed the SED and GDR"S support for the initiative, promoted in particular by the Danish Social Democratic Party, for the creation of a nuclear weapons free zone in northern Europe.

Lasse Budtz welcomed the SED and SPD's joint proposals for the creation of a chemical weapons free zone in central Europe as well as the talks between both parties on a nuclear battlefield arms free corridor.

The interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful contacts between the SED and the Danish Social Democratic Party which also helps to promote good-neighborly relations between the GDR and Denmark.

SED Central Committee member Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department, and deputy of the Danish Folketing Prof Ole Espersen, also participated in the talk.

HONECKER GREETS CYPRIOT PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU191716 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings telegram, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Central Committee of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL):

Dear Comrades:

The SED Central Committee extends most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to the Cypriot communists on the 60th anniversary of the founding of AKEL.

The GDR Communists affirm their firm internationalist affinity with your consistent struggle for the social and national interests of the workers class and the entire working people of Cyprus. Our parties are working side by side in our joint struggle for the most important task of the present, the safeguarding of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

We are united by the attitude that the policy of a arms buildup and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO can be overcome by intensified efforts of all forces of peace, reason, and realism, and that a change toward disarmament and detente can be introduced.

Today AKEL, as an influential mass party and important national force, is working in the front ranks for a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus problem.

We wish our fraternal Cypriot party much success in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, for a free, independent, and democratic Cyprus, for the strengthening of the militant power and the influence on the masses of AKEL.

With Communist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

HONECKER GREETS AFGHAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU201747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA],and to Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

I take advantage of the 67th anniversary of your national independence to convey to you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and to the DRA people the most heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council and GDR people.

With the achievement of independence changes of a historic significance where ushered in the life of the Afghan people that found their logical continuation in the April revolution.

I am firmly convinced that the Afghan people, under PDPA leadership, will resolutely continue following the path embarked upon, that they will successfuly defend their national independence, and will achieve further successes in building a new life.

It gives me satisfaction and pleasure that the close relations between our parties and states are developing and deepening on the solid basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace. The GDR will continue to stand firmly by the side of friendly Afghanistan.

Esteemed comrades, I wish you new successes in your responsible activity for the well-being of the Afghan people, creative vigor and good health.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

FRG DAILY REPORTS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

DW201345 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 Aug 86 p 18

[Article signed F.S.: "GDR Modernizes Industry"]

[Text] Berlin -- Putting the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress of the spring into practice, the GDR economy is trying to modernize its industry. In an analysis on the occasion of the Leipzig fall fair beginning on 31 August, the Berlin-based World Group for Trade With the GDR, which is an organization of the External Trade Association of German Trade, the Federation of German Banks, the German Wholesale and External Trade Federation, the Federation of German Industry, and the Federation of German Trade and Industry, states that the efforts by FRG investment goods suppliers not to neglect the GDR market even in hard times, have proved useful.

Nonetheless, the situation is not problem free. In particular, pressure to conclude mutual transactions has intensified. Like the Berlin-based German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), the work group is of the view that the decrease of oil prices has an effect in that respect. It is known that the GDR realizes a large part of its proceeds in intra-German trade fron oil products it sells in the Federal Republic. That is one of the reasons why the record 16.7 billion accounting units (1 accounting unit: DM1) of the previous year in intra-German trade will not be reached in 1986.

Oil Is Important

Oil is of considerable importance for the GDR's external trade. According to DIW estimates, the GDR supplied roughly 14 million tons of oil and oil products to the West in 1984. At present, the GDR only realizes one-third of the former prices, something which has led to a one-fifth reduction of profits in the GDR's external trade. However, foreign competition to West German suppliers has increased. The GDR's balance of trade with the most important Western countries shows a considerable surplus, so those countries have increasingly exerted pressure on the GDR to buy more from them.

It is known that the change in the balance of trade with the West in 1981/82 was in particular the result of a reduction of imports. On the other hand, the GDR is trying to sell more machinery to the West. However, the planned higher deliveries to the USSR hinder the GDR in its efforts, but it still has to balance a high import surplus toward the Soviet Union. Reduced oil prices could be helpful. However, so far the internal accounting prices within CEMA have been lower than on the world market.

Complaints about Quality

According to the analysis of the Work Group, the GDR is finding it difficult anyway to supply high-quality goods for sale to the West. There are complaints about the fact that the quality of textiles and clothes, for instance, has been improving very slowly. That also is the reason why the GDR's exports to the Federal Republic in that sector have decreased almost 50 percent in the past 15 years. There are bottlenecks in high-quality goods. Therefore the GDR has bought a number of textile machines recently. The GDR is trying to improve quality standards and modernize production facilities. For that purpose the GDR purchases particular wood- and metal-working machinery as well as chemical industry equipment and packing material machinery.

CONTRIBUTION OF BERLIN WALL TO HISTORY OUTLINED

LD130857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0118 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- The following is the 13 August NEUES DEUTSCHLAND leading article headlined "A Deed for Peace:"

Today 25 years ago, on 13 August 1961, the GDR took control of its border to Berlin (West) which had been open until then. At the same time it strengthened its control of the state border with the FRG. The attempt to plunder the GDR, to destabilize her, was fended off decisively and in good time. Nothing came of the dream of Springer and those standing behind it of "the victorious entry of the Bundeswehr through the Brandenburg Gate with fife and drum" on "Day X." The situation in central Europe, on the dividing line between the two social systems and alliances, was stabilized. With the erection of the antifascist protective wall the people of the GDR and their armed forces protected the greatest advance in German history, the German state of workers and peasants, and in that way created conditions which would encourage it to blossom further. That Sunday in August was a signal: Socialism on German soil cannot be "rolled back."

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries were on our side in the measures taken on 13 August 1961. The use of the workers militia, the National People's Army, the border troops, the People's Police, and the other defense and security organs took place in agreement with all member states of the Warsaw Pact. It became clear to all the world that the GDR, firmly embedded in the alliance, is, as a socialist peace state, a reliable partner in the struggle for the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of socialism.

What was the situation like then? In the years 1960-61 the imperialist forces were increasing their preparations for aggression against the GDR. Our free people were supposed to be deprived of that which they had created for themselves in hard work. Border provocations mounted. Attacks were rehearsed in a series of NATO maneuvers. The results of the war and the post-war development were supposed to be reversed.

At the same time, the activities of subversion and sabotage being conducted from Berlin (West) were being intensified. Imperialist agencies were pulling out all the stops in the "frontline city", which they themselves cynically described as a "thorn in the flesh of the GDR." The economy of the GDR was supposed to be undermined with currency speculation and organized recruitment away of qualified workers. We thwarted these machinations.

Let two things be emphasized here about that which we prevented on 13 August and that which we achieved with the erection of the antifascist protective barrier.

First, an end was put to the abuse of the open border. The path was open for the consolidation and increase of the achievements of the workers' and peasants' power. As a result of the measures for protection and security which many working people had demanded, the people now received the fruits of their labor undiminished.

In 1971 we were able to set ourselves the goal of shaping the developed socialist society. The eighth SED Congress resolved the course of fulfillment of the Main Task in its unity of economy and social policy. The largest social policy program in our history up till then, with the housing construction program as its core, was tackled. The 11th congress in April 1986 drew up the impressive balance-sheet of the successes which we have now attained in just 15 years under the leadership of our party. It sets the task of continuously carrying on with the time-tested course for the well-being and happiness of all the people.

Second, "Day X" did not occur. Those who secured our state border at that time saved peace. The opponent's plans failed. The GDR had won through.

Validity was thus given to important principles of international law: respect for sovereignty, noninterference, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders. All the world saw that on German soil there are two states with different social systems, which belong to different alliances, and the border between them is inviolable. This led to many in the West assessing the balance of power and the real situation more correctly. There thus arose preconditions for progress for the cause of peaceful coexistence. The path from confrontation to detente had been smoothed. The European system of treaties, which has stood the tests of time, came about.

Today the GDR is a politically stable and economically strong socialist state, as Erich Honecker said at the 11th party congress. The working class has built a society together with the peasants, the intelligentsia, and all other working people which it has nothing to be ashamed of. This was achieved through the unshakable relationship of trust between party and people. It was achieved through the hard work, discipline, ability, and performance of working people in town and country.

The GDR is fraternally allied with the USSR. It is firmly anchored in the socialist community of states. The GDR achieved worldwide recognition because of its stable domestic and foreign development in the wake of 13 August. Our republic works constructively to preserve and safeguard peace as a member of the United Nations.

We implement the foreign policy principles decided at the 11th party Congress responsibly. The GDR favors the activation and joint action of all forces of peace, reason, and realism with the aim of preventing a nuclear war through effective steps in arms limitation and disarmament, and stopping the militarization of space and removing nuclear weapons. Peaceful coexistence with capitalist states, the development of relations, the maintenance and development of businesslike political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and the reciprocal respect of legitimate interests -- these are our maxims.

We fully and completely support the USSR's peace policy. Stopping the arms race, ending the nuclear madness, removing nuclear weapons, and consistently searching for political solutions to regional conflicts -- this course corresponds to the policy which was collectively formulated and agreed at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest.

The GDR and all other fraternal countries regard the USSR initiatives, Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for nuclear disarmament, for a complete ban on all nuclear tests as practiced by the USSR for over a year, for the reduction also of conventional arms and forces, for verification, and for improving the international situation as part of socialism's common line in the world arena.

In the light of the lessons of 13 August 1961 this line stands out in its importance for the wellbeing of our people as well as for the vital interests of all nations. The 11th SED Congress focused on the indissoluble connection between the wellbeing of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the safeguarding of peace.

Its resolutions are for millions of working people of our country the guideline for conscientious work and more and more new initiatives in socialist competition for the daily fulfillment of the plan. True to their socialist fatherland, they are declaring their place of work to be a place of struggle for peace.

Peace is what socialism needs for its work of construction. And strong, reliably protected socialism demands peace. That is how it was on 13 August. Thanks are due to all those who took up their positions then. Thanks are due to all those who since then have contributed, in industry, agriculture and the whole of social life, toward ensuring that the GDR today occupies a leading place among the highly-developed industrial states. The troublemakers of various shades who have rioted at the state border in recent days cannot change any of that.

Our people are proud of what they have achieved since their liberation, in the years of the establishment and consolidation, and in defense of the workers' and peasants' power. As always when we commemorate historic events, we direct our gaze forward in the process. In accordance with what the 11th congress has resolved, we are doing everything so that socialism will be strengthened further, and so that our people and the world can live in peace. We are fulfilling our international responsibility. We are making our contribution toward ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil.

REPORTAGE OF CONSTITUTION DAY CEREMONIES

Karpati's Order of Day

LD201126 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Order of the Day" by Defense Minister Karpati marking swearing-in of military officers on Budapest's Kossuth Square -- read by Major-General Istvan Sarvari; live]

[Text] Young officers of our Armed Forces, I greet you on the occasion of the outstanding event of your professional military career, your ceremonious oath-taking, your swearing-in as officers. Having successfully concluded your studies in the military training establishments, today you become professional officers of the Armed Forces of the Hungrarian People's Republic. Your superiors, teachers, and relatives send you on your way with the conviction that the past years [words indistinct] for their leadership and preparation. You should set out on the path you have chosen for your life's work in the knowledge that as young officers of the Armed Forces you are accompanied by the confidence of our people, the respect of our society, and its loving care, in the work that is done for the benefit of the community. You should never lose sight of the fact that a professional military career means an unequivocal and firm political commitment in the service of the working people's cause, in defense of our independence and freedom, and for the protection of peace and security.

It is my conviction that you will make good use of our working people's trust, that you will become good commanders and professional understanding educators of our Army. Be faithful defenders of our socialist homeland, be its competent soldiers, be commanders who demand commitment from your subordinates. During your service you should at all times fulfill the commitments undertaken in your oath. Teach your subordinates the skilled handling of weapons, of military technological equipment, so that they might be capable of effective armed defense and unselfish service of the homeland.

Keeping pace with the demands arising from the many-sided qualitative development of the Armed Forces, consistently expand and enrich your knowledge and yor education. Making ever greater profit of the knowledge and capabilities, make progress in your military career, become respected members of our society, of our armed forces. As officers of the Armed Forces, become understanding educators of the personnel; perform consistently and successfully the socialist mental preparations of young soldiers; bring up your subordinates to love the homeland, to serve the cause of socialism faithfully and unselfishly, to be steadfast, so that they will become convinced of the need for work for the good of the community and of the armed service of the homeland. Be just commanders who always take care of your subordinates circumspectly and humanely.

Comrades, on this uplifting festival, before our national flag, I inaugurate you, with the authority of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic and on the basis of your officer's oath, as professional officers of our Armed Forces. Let the festive oath-taking which you make publicly before the country inspire you respectfully to the exemplary, self-sacrificing fulfillment of your fine calling. I wish you much success, strength, and health for the career you have chosen for life, for the achievement of your objectives, and much joy and happiness in your private lives.

[Signed] Budapest, 20 August 1986; Col Gen Ferenc Karpati.

Karpati Speaks

LD201224 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Speech by Hungarian Defense Minister Colonel General Ferenc Karpati at Constitution Day Ceremony in Budapest's Kossuth Square marking the swearing-in of new military officers -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, young comrade officers. At the swearing-in ceremony of our Armed Forces and the public inauguration of officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Border Guards, I greet with respect the members of the MSZMP Central Committee present here, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the government, representatives of party, state, and social organs, veterans of the Hungarian workers' movement, active generals, officers and professional soldiers of the armed forces. I greet with affection the kind parents and relatives. I greet the foreign guests honoring our ceremony with their presence, members of the diplomatic corps, military and air attaches, and representatives of the Joint Armed Forces and the Soviet Army Group temporarily stationed in our country. I greet all our dear guests present here at our ceremony. On behalf of all of us, I greet with affection the newly sworn-in young officers of the Hungarian People's Army and Border Guards.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests. On 20 August our people celebrate in an intimate atmosphere the anniversary of the birth of the Hungarian state and, for nearly four decades now, constitution day, which expresses the interests of people's power and putting it in a legal framework. The National Assembly gave legal shpae to the centuries-old craving for freedom by our people, to its faith in the building of a new, better, more just society, to its determination and political will, when it approved the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republc.

Our basic law has ever since that time been the framework, stimulator, and guarantee of the several decades-long struggle waged by us for the building of a new socialist society. Its letter and spirit expresses that our homeland is a free and independent country; our people, exercising their power, are buidling the most advanced social order, that of developed socialism.

It is of symbolic significance that on this precise day, Constitution Day, we swear in the officers of our Armed Forces. Our Army, our Armed Forces, have since the first moment of their birth, been faithful as prescribed by the constitution, and generous defenders of people's power, our social achievements, our country's borders, and the people's peace.

We have a realistic program for socialist development such as the resolution of the 13th MSZMP Congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We have no reason to review the objective laid down in these documents but it is also true, however, that more effort from all of us than hitherto, is necessary for us to fulfill the tasks. Our program demands an effort from the entire society, from the administration, just as much as from any working man; it demands a united and coordinated action on all levels of direction and execution.

The majority of the nation supports the political and economic leadership of the country in our strengthening of the socialist character in our society, in our guarding the workers power and the social ownership of the industrial and agricultural plants, banks and planned economic management. However, at the same time the Hungarian people also understand and appreciate that we are looking for forms of communal ownership which operate more flexibly, a more effective system of material incentives, new modes of distribution strictly on the basis of work. We want aptitude and skill to be the most esteemed feature of the Hungarian man, and we want more and more of these features to be rewarded with appropriate recognition.

The differences in living standards which have evolved in our days do, on the other hand, irritate many people. More and more see, however, that it is to the benefit of all if incomes grow in accordance with the value of work and in a way which encourages achievement. It is beyond doubt, however, that we will still have to do a lot to eliminate (?the possibility of) gaining profits without work. People are angry and they use harsh words because of the increase of income and wealth derived from corruption and theft. They are right too; these must be faced. At the same time it is also true that it is not enough to keep pointing upward; in our working society the order and discipline, justice and legally gained income depend on everyone, on the party member, and on the member of the government, every citizen. No one institution is able to create order the millions of working people are merely waiting and perhpas are expecting something of somebody else. However, they are right in that the circumstances require from the party decisive measures, exact guidelines and model behavior. And if critical remarks are voiced because the measures serving the implementation of the resolution of the 13th party congress are delayed, are not prepared in time, then we must also accept these and take them to heart in the future.

Comrade young officers, you swore in your oath today that you would serve the armed defense of our socialist homeland with political commitment and sacrifice in line with the constitution and in the spirt of your profession. Always be aware that in the past decades our country's diligent and hard-working people created socialist achievements of historic significance which have earned admiration and prestige for our homeland.

When on our Constitution Day we look back on the distance covered, all of us are justifiably proud of these highly significant achievements of ours in the construction of the new society. The fruit of our consistent, sacrificing, and principled work and conduct over the past 4 decades is that in broad national unity we have surmounted centuries-old backwardness, and that today we belong, as a member of the big family of peoples building socialism, in the vanguard of social progress.

On Constitution Day our people express their resolve to be ready, by preserving and safeguarding the results achieved, to make further endeavors to realize the resolutions adopted at the 13th congress of our party, and to tirelessly work for the successful realization of upcoming tasks in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

We are aware that many internal and external circumstances are making the realization of our decisions difficult. Nevertheless, we are optimistic about the future, and this optimism is based on the sacrifice, generous work, and consistency of our people and -- not least -- on the fact that our country lives within an alliance system which at all times is characterized by friendly cooperation and mutual assistance.

We attribute especially great significance to the program outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress, which decided on the acceleration and injection of dynamism into the social and economic development of this massive country. The cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries, its results and experiences, along with the many forms of mutual assistance, serve as stimulators and a powerhouse for our advancement and development.

Dear comrades, it is a direct consequence of the essence of socialist society and its great social goals that it strives for peace, and for the mutual cooperation and security of the peoples of the world. Over the past decades the socialist countries have made -- and are making -- repeated initiatives and efforts directed at preserving peace, halting the arms race and eliminating it, and for improving the conditions for peaceful coexistence.

The world has lived for a long time in an extremely tense climate. The biggest source of anxiety for mankind today is a question of whether another world catastrophe, with a much more devastating effect than every before, can be averted.

The cause of the tension, the situation that has arisen, is the policy dictated by the military-industrial complexes of the imperialist powers, which are engaged in an arms race of massive proportions. They strive to turn the balance of power which has arisen in the world to their own advantage, and to erect a barrier to social progress and push it back.

The peoples of the world, their progressive forces, are making increasing efforts to halt the arms race, to eliminate tension, to continue negotiations between the opposing sides. In this struggle, the USSR and the community of socialist countries do everything in their power to help the causes of detente and mutual security.

We proclaim with conviction that the only acceptable alternative for mankind is peaceful coexistence. Another world war can have no victors. A key point of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is a security policy in which the political guarantees of preserving peace must be created at the lowest level of military balance.

This is why we attribute great significance to the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which reaffirms and enriches with additional important elements our previous proposals concerning the further development of the European security and cooperation process, the improvement of cooperation and confidence between peoples. As a result of our initiatives, we count on progress.

We proclaim that mutual respect for interests is needed. We want no more -- but nor do we accept less -- than what is sufficient for mutual security. All this reflects our readiness for further endeavors and greater tolerance in the interest of creating a new and effective security system.

The latest evidence of this, clear to everyone, was provided 2 days ago by the USSR when Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the nuclear test moratorium -- declared voluntarily and unilaterally a year ago -- is to be extended until January 1987.

The guarantee of the continuance and safeguarding of peace is the military balance of power that was created a long time ago, between the two world systems, and the safeguarding of this. We see the creation of the military balance of power as one of the big, historically significant achievements of the socialist world system. We consider the balance of power to be an issue which guarantees world stability and at the same time opens up the possibility for shaping a new security polity more effective than the earlier one. Our party and our government, in their national defense policy, devote great attention to seeing that our homeland, as a committee member of the Warsaw Pact, should contribute according to its strength to the maintenance of the balance of power and according to its possibilities should always maintain an armed force at the standard of the given time.

A sense of responsibility for the defense of the homeland, a commitment readiness for action have deep roots in our society. Joint efforts and joint will are also demonstrated in the issues of national defense. In past years our Army has gone through a significant development and in every respect has become a modern armed force. Our people respect our Army's achievements and fulfills its national defense duties. As for us soldiers, we intend to make responsible use of the possibilities assured by our party and government. We strive to attain better and better results and to guarantee the combat readiness of our army at a high level. Also, in peacetime, we do everything to defend our social system, to protect the goods of our people, to safeguard the inviolability of our borders and, according to the possibilities, to also take part in the work of building the nation.

We consider it to be an especially important task of ours to take part in the socialist mental preparation of the growing young generation, to contribute to their attainment of adulthood, that their world outlook should become consolidated, that their political commitment should grow and that their communal characteristics should unfold and strengthen.

Comrades, it is a just requirement of our society that the education of young soldiers should be performed by well-trained, educated officers who conduct their daily tasks with a high sense of calling and preparedness. You too have undertaken this service, you whom we inaugurate at today's ceremony as professional soldiers of the Armed Forces. It is our intention to create better and better conditions for the performance of your service, so that you may be able to devote all your energy and attention to the total fulfillment of your duties.

With the commencement of your career you will, with all certainty, find yourselves faced with all the benefits but also all the difficulties, of starting out on a career. I ask you, with great resolution, with confidence in the future, to take an active part in shaping our reality, in making it better and more beautiful. Your future commanders and colleagues await you with affection and confidence and are ready to help. They count on your knowledge, on your enthusiastic, devoted work, on your movement experiences; they are ready to help in the acquisition of the practical knowledge that is needed for the fulfilling of your posts, in getting your bearings in the daily life of the troops, in creating a balanced harmony between services duties and private life.

You should continue to be receptive to everything new. We live in the age of the rapid development of science and technology. For this very reason you should ceaselessly increase your knowledge, your general education; you should perfect the skills necessary for the performance of your service duties. On the basis of knowledge, competence, and education, acquire an ever greater esteem for the officer's calling.

Be commanders who are exacting of themselves, demanding of subordinates, just, and humane. Set a good example to the young people entrusted to your charge both in service and in public life. In a way that is worthy of the officers of the socialist Armed Forces, take part in public life, in social and movement work.

I hope that you will find happiness in the everyday many-sided and often unspectacular efforts, that in your family and private lives you should be content and happy people, useful citizens of our socialist homeland.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of this festive oath-taking, I express my thanks to all those who have guided our young officers onto the path of armed service of the homeland, helped them in laying the foundations of professional military service. I thank the dear parents and relatives for the loving concern with which they helped and guided their sons, in preparing for a military calling. I ask that with similar parental love and care you should follow with attention their future career as well. I express my thanks to the teachers of the general and middle schools, the commanders and teachers of the military training establishments, for the many-sided work of teaching and education with which they have contributed to our armed forces becoming enriched by well-trained young officers.

As for you, my dear young officer friends, you should never forget the care and help of those who have contributed to your education and development, in getting to love the military calling. Always think with warm affection of the care of your parents and relatives, esteem the educative work of your teachers and your commanders. Never lose touch with the parental home; safeguard and strengthen family ties; demand the help of the alma mater. With all my heart I wish you, young comrade officers, much success, soldier's luck, strength, health. Forward!

[LD201103 Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 0800 GMT on 20 August, in a live relay from Kossuth Square, broadcasts live a report on the swearing-in ceremony of military officers on Constitution Day. The following officials were "among the invited guests" at the ceremony: Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Deputy Premier Lajos Czinege; Colonel General Aleksey Demidov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary; many members of the General Staff; and military and air attaches accredited to Hungary.

APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY ANNOUNCED

LD191756 Warsaw PAP in English 1621 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 19 -- The Council of State appointed Tadeusz Czechowicz ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to Hungary.

Czechowicz, aged 51, was born to a peasant family. A graduate of the Lodz Technical University with a doctor's degree, he started his professional [as received] in a textile industry factory in Lodz, central Poland.

In 1961 Czechowicz started the social-political activity in the Union of Socialist Youth as chairman of the Lodz board.

Between 1969 and 1976 he was vice-chairman of the Trade Union of Textile Industry Workers.

He began to work in the Lodz PUWP Committee in 1977 and was its first secretary in the years 1980-1986.

During the period from 1981 to the 10th PUWP Congress Czechowicz was PUWP CC Political Bureau Member.

Deputy in the 9th Term Sejm. [sentence as received]

Received by Jaruzelski

LD192259 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 19 -- Today the newly appointed Polish Ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic Tadeusz Czechowicz was received by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

TALKS IN FINLAND FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD182013 Warsaw PAP in English 1745 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Helsinki, Aug. 18: The Polish and Finnish Ministries of Foreign Affairs held here consultations on the current international situation, especially on the East-West relations, disarmament problems and the CSCE process, including the preparations for the autumn meeting of representatives of CSCE states in Vienna.

The Finnish side was headed by Ambassador Joel Pekuri and the Polish -- by Slawomirk Dabrowa, head of a Foreign Ministry department.

Ambassador of Poland to Finland Henryk Burczyk participated in the talks.

WALESA ADVISER GEREMEK CALLED IN BY POLICE

AU201531 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 20 Aug 896

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Professor Bronislaw Geremek, chief advisor to Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, was Wednesday again interrogated by Warsaw police investigating the case against underground Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak, Prof. Geremek said.

It was the fourth time Prof. Geremek had been questioned by police since he was charged on July 23 with membership of an illegal organizations, which carries a four-year jail term on conviction, and his 24th police interrogation all told.

He has been summoned for further questioning on August 27, he said.

A number of leaders of the Polish opposition, including Mr Walesa, are periodically questioned by police as "witnesses" in the Bujak case, but Prof. Geremek is the only one of them to have been charged. Mr Bujak himself was arrested in May.

OPZZ COMMITTEE SESSION DISCUSSES WAGE SCALES

LD202120 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The OPZZ Executive Committee has met in Warsaw. The trade unionists assessed the operation of factory wage systems. They still have to be improved. In many enterprises they have not brought the planned results, such as a visible link between increased production and labor productivity and the wages paid. There has not been much improvement either in the management of labor resources. Working hours are still utilized ineffectively, and work organization still leaves much to be desired. The trade unionists stated that the introduction of an analytical method of work assessment, preceded by a general review of jobs and organizational and economic structures, could provide a great opportunity to shape the correct wage ratios throughout the economy. The last item on the agenda was the approval of theses for the report on the OPZZ's activity to be given at the second Trade Union Assembly. The meeting was chaired by Alfred Miodowicz.

RESULTS OF 17 JULY LAW IN GORZOW REVIEWED

LD181804 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The executive of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gorzow met today. In the first item on the agenda, the committee familiarized itself, with the aid of representatives of the court and prosecutor's office, with the implementation in the Gorzow Voivodship of the 17 July law on special procedures relating to the perpetrators of certain crimes.

Through last Saturday 551 people had taken advantage of the benevolence of this law. This number includes people who had investigations by the prosecutor's office or court suspended and also those who had punishments by fine or deprivation of liberty lifted or reduced. All those freed are assured work and, if necessary, immediate material help.

The executive thanked the bodies engaged in the implementation of the 17 July law. At the same time the executive addressed to party organizations in work enterprises, trade unions, youth organizations and the state administration a request for good, effective care and help for persons returning to normal life. [passage omitted]

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON NEW GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

AU201842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Statement by the Romanian News Agency 'AGERPRES' on the Soviet Union's Decision To Prolong the Unilateral Moratorium on Nuclear Tests" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/8/1986 -- The Romanian news agency "AGERPRES" is empowered to state:

Public opinion in the Socialist Republic of Romania received with great satisfaction the Soviet Union's decision to prolong, till January 1, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, a decision announced recently in the televised statement of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Deeply convinced that the cessation of any nuclear test -- an action imperiously required by the international public opinion -- would be an important step toward tangible and efficient disarmament measures and the safeguarding of peace throughout the world, Romania hails and backs the new initiative of the USSR and also declares for the conclusion of an appropriate accord which should provide for the definitive cessation of all nuclear tests.

As Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu justifiably showed, the international situation continues to be particularly serious. The arms race, especially the nuclear one, continues. Likewise, nuclear tests continue causing great damage to the whole mankind owing to their negative effects on the environment. That is why we consider that everyting possible should be done for an end to the arms race, more particularly to the nuclear one, for a definitive halting of all nuclear tests and the passage to the reduction of nuclear weapons till their complete elimination.

With these considerations as a basis, Romania called, as is known, upon the United States and the other nuclear countries to join the unilateral moratorium instituted by the Soviet Union, so that a proper accord be reached in this respect.

Welcoming the new Soviet proposals, the Romanian people appeal to reason and responsibility and expect the United States of America to give a constructive answer to the USSR's decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Romania just like the other states of the world hopes that the next Soviet-American summit be an opportunity to approach this vital problem of mankind with a high sense of responsiblity and to reach understandings apt to lead to a total and definite ban on nuclear tests as a concrete step toward nuclear disarmament and the consolidation of an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation among all nations. At the same time, given the current international circumstances, it considers that world public opinion, peoples, the peace-loving forces worldwide should intensify their activity and take still more resolute action so as to induce the conclusion of specific understandings on the cessation of any nuclear tests, the halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly stressed, the institution of such a moratorium by both sides as well as by the other nuclear powers would stand proof of their will to effectively commit themselves to stopping the arms race and passing to disarmament, to fulfilling the peoples' major aspiration after having guaranteed right to life, to free and dignified existence, to independence, in conditions of full security and peace.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 MEETING IN CAIRO

AU201129 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1045 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo AGERPRES 20/8/1986 -- Romania is attaching special importance to developing the economic cooperation among the developing countries as an essential factor in speeding up their economic and social progress, in strengthening their independence, stressed the Romanian representative at the "Group of 77" reunion proceeding in Cairo. Showing that the reunion is held at a time when the world economy is confronted with grave difficulties, the speaker referred to the situation of the developing countries that has been worsening as a consequence of the foreign-debt burden, of falling prices with many of the exported products, particularly with the staples, of an intensifying protectionism, of the relatively high rates of interest and of the fluctuating rates of exchange.

In the context reasserted was the importance of the proposal issued by President Nicolae Ceausescu on the calling of a special conference within the U.N., in which all the developing and developed countries should participate in view of finding a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, overcoming the current economic crisis and setting in a new international economic order.

The Romanian representative highlighted that at present the most grave problem of the developing countries is the foreign debt. Pointing out the need for a global political and economic settlement of this problem, the speaker presented the proposal that the developing countries should agree upon a common approach to the foreign debt issue in view of enhancing their power in the negotiations with the developed countries, and that a special body should be set up with concrete solutions. He underscored the special importance for the strengthening of the cooperation and solidarity of the developing countries of the proposal issued by President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the calling of a summit conference of these countries in view of examining the ways to strengthen their mutual economic collaboration and defining a joint strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries.

After having shown that in spite of some positive results the economic cooperation among the developing countries has not attained the desired level, the Romanian representative pointed out the need for a passage to be made to a new stage of this cooperation, characterised by a concentration of efforts on the endorsement of practical measures meant to give an effective impetus to the mutual economic relations of the developing countries.

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS AT INDIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION -- Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1986 -- On the thirty-ninth anniversary of the state independence proclamation of India, Nathu Ram Verma, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, gave a reception, on August fifteen. Romanian deputy prime minister Ion Petre, ministers, representatives of the leaderships of certain ministries and central institutions, men of art and culture participated. Heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Romania attended. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1435 GMT 15 Aug 86 AU]

FEC PROPOSES IMPROVEMENTS TO ECONOMIC SYSTEM

AU201504 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Aug (TANJUG) -- The program of measures and activities for the implementation of the anti-inflationary policy, adopted by the Federal Executive Council [FEC] at its session last week, is a working document. It should serve as a foundation for the work of federal organs in preparing the measures which ought to be adopted by the end of this year. What is involved is the so-called "September package", but it is not a definitive document.

This was stated by Milos Milosavljevic, FEC vice president, in a conversation with Pero Sparaval, TANJUG journalist.

Replying to the question of whether the program of FEC measures and activities adopted for implementing an anti-inflationary policy is in fact the "September package" announced earlier by the government, Milosavljevic recalled the obligation of the federal organs to prepare by 5 September the theses which will provide the content of the changes in the several fields of development policy or the economic system. On the basis of the discussion about the content of the changes, the FEC should in the first half of September adopt a draft document which will be submitted to assembly procedure.

Which Changes

In adopting the June and July measures, Milosavljevic stressed, we pointed out that it was a matter of measures which constituted the economy, expressed above all in the slow-down of production, the fall in exports, and the increasing rate of inflation. The expectations that the unfavorable trends may be bridled only through long-term measures are, in our assessment, not realistic. Therefore one had to intervene with measures of current economic policy and in essence with intervention measures. However, even these measures, of which some are of a long-term nature, emanated from the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Speaking about the fields in which, according to FEC assessments, radical changes are needed and have to be implemented by the end of the year, Milosavljevic particularly referred to the accounting system [obracunski sistem].

One should look in the present accounting system, among other things, for significant sources of inflation, spending of unearned income, and creating on this basis uncovered consumption. The accounting system created the opportunity for increased consumption on the one hand and for piling up losses on the other. The door has been open to inflation through various time limits. It is necessary to redefine the category of losses, making the conditions for economic operations stricter and applying real prices to factors of production: depreciation, interest rates, exchange rate, and a realistic evaluation of labor. It is also necessary to make changes in the regulations on the rescue and cessation of associated labor organizations, and create the conditions in the system for reorienting production more quickly. Organizations that for years fail to enable their workers to realize personal incomes at a subsistence minimum must be closed down, these workers to be employed on new employment programs. This, however, will not be resolved through measures unless we shed our opportunism.

By the end of the year it is also necessary to propose and to carry out the changes necessary in the taxation system and the taxation policy.

It is necessary to strengthen the economic and social function of taxation. According to the long term-program and the 13th LCY Congress documents, republican and provincial agreements regarding the taxation system and taxation policy should be reviewed and adjusted by the end of the year. Their unity must be attained so that taxation could become a part of a unified Yugoslav market and the process which is stablizing the conditions of business operations. This is, it was concluded, a classical question which does not tolerate postponements.

Joint Program

The same tasks exist in reviewing the system of contributions. The liabilities of the economy must be reduced by increasing taxes on property and other kinds of incomes. The introduction of a progressive tax on inflationary incomes will be proposed in September, said Milosavljevic.

In accordance with the tenets of the 13th LCY Congress, changes are necessary in the system of the distribution of income and personal incomes in order to achieve the constitutional position of the worker regarding the possession and management of income and the means of social reproduction. Legislative and self-managing normative acts must be introduced by the end of 1986 so that the tenets of the 13th LCY Congress could be implemented in practice. This concerns the realization of the principle according to which personal incomes would depend on the results of the current and past labor, the two known parts of the personal income. In order to realize this, it is necessary to do a tremendous amount of work not only changing the system but also in the organizations of associated labor. [passage omitted]

Starting from the fact that a significant reduction in the rate of inflation is one of the basic tasks of our economic policy, it is also necessary, through changes, to make the system of social control of prices function more efficiently, stressed Milosavljevic. In addition to strengthening market criteria, it is necessary to develop an efficient mechanism against monopolistic behavior in the market. Amendments to the law on the system of social control of prices and the law on curbing unfair competition and monopolistic behavior in the market will be proposed. In preparing our economic policy for the next year, it is necessary to examine relative relations between prices formed in conditions of high inflation and numerous negative economic consequences.

The extension of the monetary system and the money supply mechanism [emisioni mehanizam] will improve the efficiency of monetary and financial planning, the implementation of the national banks' control function, and will bring about a clearer definition of responsibilities. Changes in the credit system should secure the greater mobility of social accumulation and the self-managed pooling of social resources in a unified Yugoslav economic field. Proposals for the introduction of a different model of the policy of real interest rates will also be prepared. The control of the liquidity of financial organizations will be tighter and measures for the strengthening of financial discipline will be introduced. Measures for increasing the turnover coefficient of social resources are also necessary.

Stricter Conditions

There is no doubt, Milosavljevic points out, that in 1987 we will face more strained conditions for economic activities in which one must not spend what has not been earned and in which the measures of primarily economic coercion and less administrative regulation of social reproduction will work toward more efficient economic operations as well as toward a rise in productivity. However, in order to have these conditions, it is necessary to accomplish our tasks in the field of the financial consolidation of the economy, reduce the economy's level of indebtedness, and conduct the necessary selection to abandon those productions that are not economical. The FEC is hoping this task will be accomplished by the end of the year.

The vice president of the FEC commented on only some measures that will be proposed. In addition to them, he said, it will be necessary to make changes in the labor legislation and undertake measures for reducing social overheads starting from the necessary changes in the Associated Labor Law. Our country also needs a unified information system. We are therefore talking about a comprehensive program which in our assessment is in line with the long-term program and congress documents. [passage omitted]

KORAJLIC EXAMINES PARTY PROBLEMS, BAD ATTITUDES

AU202025 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2457 14 Aug 86 p 3

[Report on speech by LCY Central Committee member and Major General Kemal Korajlic at the 13th LCY Congress -- date not given]

[Excerpts] The several-months-long debate on the draft resolution of the 13th LCY Central Committee session unanimously issued the message that the LC's hesitation, passivity, and inefficiency are the main reasons of the entire economic crisis and other difficulties in the socioeconomic development of our country, Kemal Korajlic pointed out at the beginning of his speech. He then listed some reasons why the LCY finds it difficult to act in new historical conditions, expecting the congress to offer complete answers to open questions.

Some anarcholiberalist attitudes and theories which are trying to change the LC from the party of revolutionary fighters to a bourgeois-type party are penetrating deeper and deeper into the LC. Also not so rare are attitudes about the division of the 2-million LCY membership into the vanguard core and the passive majority, to leading bureaucracy and democratized strata of communists, to those who identify their office with the position of power, to a considerable number of members who joined the LCY with careerist intentions, to employed and unemployed people, and all those who earned billions without work. Due to such or similar divisions, dispositions, and forming of groups in the LC, we often read articles in the press asking to whom our party belongs, the extent to which it is a cadre one [kadrovska] and to which it is a mass one [masovna], whether it is too broad to be able to be a cadre one, or too narrow to be able to take on the function of a broad soicopolitical organization. [passage omitted]

Second, without a sharper differentiation from those members who have wandered into the LCY or without the "purging" which Lenin spoke about as a constant process, one would not be able to more seriously influence the ideological and action readiness of the LCY. We have been talking about this for a long time, but have failed to make significant steps. One can even say that the differentiation in the LC still is not unnoticeable, something one can see in the documents prepared for the congress dealing with changes in the LCY membership numbers. It seems as if we are playing hide-and-seek and still failing to see the forest for the trees. In our verbal or other statements we all support differentiation through which we would achieve ideological and action strengthening of the LCY, and then immediately after that we claim that to carry out differentiation is very difficult today, that the situation is not like it used to be in 1947, 1953, 1966, and 1971, and that it is therefore difficult to recognize those who do not support the LCY. It is not difficult to see what that means. However, it is very well-known from the histroy of our party that we have always been stronger without those people with whom we did not manage to perform the tasks and aims of the LC. [passage omitted]

Third, the LC's vanguard role can be realized only by members who are trained in a Marxist and ideopolitical way for ideopolitical action and who are aware of the struggle to implement the policy of the party. This is why the Draft Resolution justifiably points out ideological work and education as the most important tasks and obligations of every LC member. However, analysis and practice not only show the level of ideopolitical training and Marxist education to be unsatisfactory, but it is realistic to conclude that this is exactly one of the basis reasons for an insufficient political activity on the part of a great number of communists and for other negative tendencies and trends in the LC such as irresponsibility, opportunism, petit bourgeois behavior, careerism, an erosion of the working and moral image of a communist, and grasping for social property. One goes so far as to assert that there is a crisis of morals in our society and that there are too few people who are communists by conviction. We must provide a more precise answer as to why interest in studying social sciences, especially Marxism, is decreasing and why LC members work very little on their ideopolitical education. [passage omitted]

Fourth, the reaffirmation and intensification of work of basis LC organizations as a basic subject of the LC is a key question pertaining to the function and realization of the leading role of the LC in society. The present situation in the basis LC organizations is such that they will not attain higher achievements and results without essential changes in methods and contents of work and changes of the overall party life in them. The decisive struggle is not won only through the work of forums and organs and by piling up conclusions and positions. [passage omitted]

Fifth, all congress documents justifiably start from the workers class interests. However, there is the following question: Why does the LC allow the historic rights of the workers class to be called into question and in whose interest is it that this is allowed? Judging by what was said at the recent Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Congress, the workers are most bothered by disintegration and fragmentation of basic organizations in the territories of the republics and provinces. A composite organization of associated labor which has eight policies and eight economies, and a ninth as a compromise of the preceding eight, cannot ensure the historical interests of the working class of Yugoslavia.

It is high time that we grasp the message by the LC members and that at this congress we definitely answer at least the following key question: Where does the clash of positions and interests of the leaderships come from when the interest of Yugoslavia's workers class is uniform? Where does such resistance to the unified activities of the LCY and the efforts to federalize the LC come from? Where does the resistance to the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program come from, when this is the alternative providing a way out of the economic crisis?

RADIOACTIVITY TWICE PRE-CHERNOBYYL LEVEL

AU201459 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Radioactivity levels in Belgrade have doubled since the April 26 nuclear accident at the Soviet plant in Chernobyl, and are unlikely to return to normal before several decades, a nuclear researcher was quoted here Wednesday as saying.

However, the current level, at 15.5 micro-roentgens per hour, is within international safety standards.

Slobodan Ignjatovic, researcher at the Vinca Nuclear Institute, said that theoretically, there were very few chances that even the next generation of Yugoslavs would see radioactivity levels drop back to their original rate, the VECERNJE NOVOSTI newspaper reported.

He explained that some of the radioactive isotopes in the environment, such as Cesium 134 and 137, would only partially disintegrate within 30 years.

The Vinca Institute, which monitors radioactivity, said that levels varied within the country but that almost all produce was somewhat contaminated.

HASANI VISITS MEDICAL INSTITUTE AT IGALO

AU202027 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has visited Igalo where he inspected the Dr Simo Milosevic Institute. At the institute, Sinan Hasani was informed that the construction of the second stage of the project is under way and the project will be provisionally opened next month. The Dr Simo Milosevic Institute in Igalo will thus get 900 more beds and very modern ancillary facilities.

KICEVO LC ELECTIONS DEEMED 'IRREGULAR'

LD201745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Kicevo, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- The elections of delegates to the 13th LCY Congress in the municipal organization of the Kicevo LC were irregular. This has been established by the Statutory Commission of the Macedonian LC, which, in looking through the electoral material, has revealed that there are falsified ballot papers. On receipt of this information, the Kicevo LC Municipal Committee today formed a working group which is to find the culprits, establish the motives for this dishonorable act, and propose ideopolitical measures to be taken against those responsible.

NIGERIA'S AKINYEMI IMEETS BUSINESSMEN, DEPARTS

LD201250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Bolaji Akinyemi, who in the course of his several-day official and friendly visit to our country also stayed in the SR of Croatia, today left Zagreb for Nigeria.

In Zagreb, the Nigerian external affairs minister held talks with representatives of the republican Executive Council and the Ingra business community on promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslav and Nigerian organizations. Particular stress was laid on the interest and possibility of extending cooperation in the oil economy as well as in deliveries of our energy and other equipment for the needs of the organization in this friendly African country.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES -- Titovo Uzice, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mirko Popovic, a prominent revolutionary, veteran, and communist, died today in Totovo Uzice. Popovic's numerous state and party duties included membership in and executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 18 Aug 86 LD]

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POLISH CDE DELEGATE PROPOSES TROOP CEILING

LD211332 Warsaw PAP in English 1304 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm, Aug. 21 -- Head of the Polish delegation to the Stockholm conference, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, submitted today a proposal designed to solve one of the most difficult problems in the area of monitoring military activities. The proposal aims at agreeing the ceiling-figure of troops to participate in the earlier-notified exercises the surpassing of which would make it obligatory to invite observers. In case the number of troops is kept below the agreement ceiling the invitation of observers would remain voluntary, as it is now.

Representatives of NATO states have announced they will carefully study the Polish proposal.

NATO Reaction Viewed

LD211936 Warsaw PAP in English 1853 GMT 21 Aug 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, Aug. 21 -- The mood of animation prevails currently at the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security in Europe. There is a general conviction that the next few weeks will bring a definite answer as to the effects that can be expected in result of almost three years of efforts of representatives of 35 states of Europe.

Participants in the conference still remain under the impression of the latest Soviet proposal concerning on-site inspection but active search for solution of the remaining problems continues.

Poland's chief delegate, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski submitted today a proposal aiming to solve one of the most difficult problems in the area of monitoring military activities through agreeing the ceiling-figure of troops above which it would be a universal obligation to invite observers. If the number of soldiers taking part in the exercises is lower than agreed in the course of the present negotiations, the invitation would be of a voluntary nature, as so far.

Representatives of NATO states have announced they will carefully study the Polish proposal. Western states show at present greater readiness for a compromise. Spain's representative expressed today on behalf of the NATO countries readiness to accept the stand of socialist states and of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries on the duration of monitoring, which marks a departure from the stand expressed in the NATO early documents at the conference.

This process of communist education, which will never be abandoned, has always given particular importance to the struggle against manifestations of a bureaucratic and liberal mentality in the life of the party and the army. We have demanded that communists and cadres work and act in a lofty party spirit, we demand that they be frank, kind, and sociable with soldiers, under the dual control of the party and the masses, bringing their activities closer to their troops and their training, and we have demanded that they be strict in calling to account and in applying orders, regulations, and the laws of the state. [passage omitted]

In the Army and all the defense services, as elsewhere, the principles and norms of the party and its rules and discipline, and everything that is done to encourage the strictest respect for these rules, give fresh impetus to and enrich the activities of communists, cadres, and military specialists; in fact, this is the only way to ensure the successful execution of military duties in all fields, including the most advanced technical areas. With this firm ideological conviction we work to strengthen the leading role of party base organizations, to increase the militant spirit of communists, and to prevent and extirpate in time all signs, however small, of a conception of party norms from the diseased standpoints of sentimentalism and petit bourgeois liberalism, sometimes in connection with narrow personal interests. [passage omitted]

As a witness to this we have undertaken concrete, graded, measureable, and controllable objectives which are being attained successfully, step by step, and we have laid down other larger aims that the party and its instruments in the Army are pursuing at present, in accordance with the new emphasis laid down by the party at the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee plenums and with certain specific instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia. Relying upon these teachings and instructions we give priority to further increasing the political vigilance of base organizations, communists, cadres, and the whole of public opinion within the Army, to applying with imagination and initiative the line of the party and fulfilling the demands of our people's military art, to strengthening unity among members of the armed services, between the armed services and the people, and between cadres and the masses, and we also give priority to the struggle against all forms of carelessness toward the propaganda of the enemy, against every alien manifestations and sign of liberal, bureaucratic, office-bound, and spectator mentalities, and against sloth and baseline self-justification. The work of the party is now better and more concretely engaged in raising military alertness and training to a higher level, obtaining a broader view of the real struggle and of the modern international political-military situation, and instilling a militant outlook in people, so that they will work harder for better solutions to these problems, and struggle against signs of and adaptations to average and mediocre standards.

GREEK DEPUTY MEETS WITH GJYZARI, DEPARTS

AU210807 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 21, (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, the deputy to the Greek Parliament Apostolis Lazaris paid a friendly visit to our country recently. On this occasion, he visited work and production centers and cultural institutions in the district of Tirana, Gjirokaster, Sarande, Kruje, Berat and Durres.

He was also received by the chairman of the State Planning Commission Niko Gjyzari, who had a warm and friendly talks with him.

The Greek deputy left our country.

After the review of the trade and economic relations the two sides ascertained that the cooperation is undergoing an upgrade development. The first steps have been made in the carrying out of large scale projects in the sphere of industry, agriculture and techno-scientific cooperation. The exchange of merchandise is constantly widening. At the same time both sides stressed that there are still unused possibilities for widening and deepening of the cooperation, which should answer to the potentials of the economies of the two countries.

The session is continuing with discussions on concrete questions of the cooperation.

MLADENOV HONORED WITH 'HIGH' SOVIET AWARD

AU211931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The State Council awards the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Comrade Petur Mladenov for active participation in the building of socialism and in connection with his 50th birthday. The greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to Comrade Petur Mladenov conveys most cordial fraternal greetings on the occasion of his 50th birthday and the award of the Georgi Dimitrov Order. The greetings message notes that, having passed through the great school of the Dimitrov Komsomol, he grew up and was tempered in the fighting and creative ranks of the BCP as a dedicated Communist, an eminent representative of the April generation of leading party and state figures, and a consistent fighter in the construction of the new society. It is emphasized that Comrade Petur Mladenov is a worthy continuer of the glorious traditions of our party, an untiring fighter for realizing the peaceloving foreign policy of Bulgaria and [word indistinct] the indissoluble Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Wishes are expressed for good health, inexhaustible energy, and creative successes in his highly responsible activity for the further socialist advance of the motherland.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Red Banner of Labor Order to Comrade Petur Mladenov. The high award is given for his services in strengthening the fraternal friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

After mentioning the city's sights and historical landmarks, Kojzar writes about the political climate in the city. In this connection he says that the influence of the crisis years is still being felt, although steadily declining. "Many younger teachers and scientific workers at the Jagiellonian University are still hesitating to take part in public life. The Socialist Youth Union at the university is still not very strong, the students union, which pretends to be nonpolitical, has the upper hand. Also the number of party members among students in some departments is minimal. There has been no success in making up for the two-thirds drop in the membership base, although extreme views are no longer heard -- Jan Godyn, secretary for organizational affairs of the university's PZPR committee, assesses the state of affairs.

"Thus far, neither Marxism-Leninism, nor scientific communism, nor other disciplines they were teaching prior to the crisis have been reinstated. Only political science has been. According to the university staff, Marxism-Leninism must permeate all disciplines. However, the majority of lecturers are not party members, some are even influenced by the church. At the university there are even teachers who have actively supported the so-called Solidarity in the crisis years. It will not be easy to assert the aforementioned intention.

"Also the church is trying to maintain its influence over youth. The church is setting up clubs at local churches, in which young people can comprehensively develop their personalities [vsestrane vyzit], it arranges summer camps for parents and children almost gratis," Kojzar says.

In another part of his article, he is disturbed by the fact that in Wawel, in the crypt which holds the coffins of Polish kings, there is also the coffin of General Pilsudski. "Visitors to the place put fresh flowers right on his coffin every morning," Kojzar says.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES GLASSWORK TRADE UNIONISTS

LD212033 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1620 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, Slovak government premier visited the Central Slovak glassworks today, the national enterprise (?Poltar) in (?Zlatna) in the Lucenec District, where they are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of glass production. He spoke to the best workers on the enterprise's future and on the district's housing problems. Comrade Peter Colotka emphasized at a festive trade union conference the need for quickly modernizing the factory in the interest of improving the technical level of production.

BENO EMPHASIZES NEW WORK METHODS, STYLES

LD220556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Miklaus Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, got acquainted today with safeguarding the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Domazlice district. During a conversation with front-ranking aktiv officials, he expressed interest in improving the quality of the party's membership base and deepening its leading role. In conversation he pointed to the need to implement comprehensively the third session of the party's Central Committee and stressed, above all, the significance of implementing new methods and styles of work. He expressed interest in the standards of the work of the primary party organizations.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES LACK OF CEMA COOPERATION

AU211314 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 20 August on page 6 carries a 1,000-word Dusan Brabec article entitled "Transporta's Demand: Stop Talking and Start Acting; Direct Ties Are a Genuine Solution." The author describes the difficulties encountered by the Transporta enterprise of Chrudim -- the CSSR's largest manufacturer of conveyor belts, lifts, escalators, scales and balances for trade and industry, modern storage capacities, fork lifts, and the like, in seeking to establish direct ties with partner in CEMA countries.

A few years ago, Brabec says, Transporta established contacts with partners in Hungary, since the Transporta-manufacturered NC-type machine tools would benefit from Hungarian-made special electronics, which as yet no one in the CSSR produces with such high technological parameters. Nothing came of it, however, because "the Hungarian side was not interested in bilateral cooperation, demanded trade relations only -- payment, and, moreover, hard currency [valuty]."

Transporta also produces top-of-the-line control systems for the storage sector. "Representatives of specialized enterprises established contacts in Poland. Unfortunately, things remained only at the level of general information. The partners, once they mastered the problem, did not manifest subsequent genuine interest...Since 1982 talks have been underway with a Soviet party about long distance conveyor belt transportation for Siberia's extreme conditions. Transporta has succeeded in designing, developing, and constructing the entire equipment, but to date the decision about its manufacture has not been made. Because of the complex administrative work on both sides there has been no success in finding a way to test the long distance transportation systems at extreme temperature -- 50 degrees Celsius below zero." That is why the decision on when Transporta will begin manufacturing this equipment "still hangs in the air," Brabec says.

The author goes on to say that "there are also plenty of similar problem in the sphere of the production of equipment for the storage sector and in the sphere of the production equipment for bulk [kusova] transport that includes the reception and issuance of goods from storage. Until now no rules have been agreed to which enterprises in our country and in othe countries should adhere. Bilaterally we come across the lack of clarity and non-uniformity in respect of customs regulations. Norms do not have standarized specifications. During negotiations it frequently happened that an agreement could be arrived at only because this or that party ignored the regulations in effect in CEMA. How, then, can the enterprises of two member-states come to an agreement?

DELAY IN GABEIKOVO - NAGYMAROS PROJECT ANALYZED

AU201047 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 August on page 3 carries a 2,600-word article by Ivan Zradula, department head at the West Slovak CPSL Regional Committee, and Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalists Milan Zelenay and Maria Slaninova entitled "The Hydro Project Needs a Different Speed of Work." The article analyzes problems connected with the construction of the Czebchoslovak section of the joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric power project on the Danube.

According to the authors, the problems started last year when a new stage of building work, the layingr of concrete, started at Gabcikovo. Instead of 112,000 cubic meters of concrete, only "less than one-half of this planned volume" was laid in the foundations of the Gabcikovo power plant in 1985.

In one section of the article, Oborsky concedes that there are also emigres who "made it" in the West, In this connection he says: "The tennis player Navratilova who played in our country recently as a member of the U.S. ladies' team is one of the world's spots stars. She is an emigre who acquired U.S. citizenship long ago. As we sometimes say, she is really an ace, she has already been a star on the tennis scene for years. No one in our country denies this. But she, too, cannot deny that she had received her first racket in our country and that she had gone through the world-famous Czecholovak tennis school. She then defected, to sell her skills profitably. In the Stavanice tennis stadium, she was applauded by our genuine sports fans -- for her performance. After all, we are not inappreciative. However, there were also people in the crowd who in a provocative manner cheered not the sportswoman Navratilova but the emige Navratilova. Could it be that standing there, at the tennis court, they too dreamt their dreamed about the great possibilities and big money in the capitalist world?

"Incidentally, one reader has written us that Navratilova had to be 'dumb' while in our country, that is, that we did not let her utter a single word. No, she was not dumb. We in RUDE PRAVO quoted her statement in which she appreciated the correct attitude of our authorities as well as our tennis functionaries toward her. We behaved toward her normally, like human beings. But for us an emigre remains an emigre, even if she has the flag of a different country on her skirt."

In concluding, Oborsky also mentions the case of the recently defected hockey players Musil and Pivonka, members of the Dukla Jihlava Army Club and of the national team. Commenting on their defection, he says: "There is no point talking about their morals, because they -- like anyone who sees nothing but profit and money -- do not possess any morals. They should remember that in the jungle of professional sports and managers' commercial interests it is difficult to hold one's own but easy to go under."

Josef Pavek's review of Milos Forman's "Amadeus" objects to the fact that, in the film, "Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is expelled from Prague, and that this happens in a film 200 years after the glorious Prague world premiere of his 'opera of operas,' Don Giovanni." Although the film was shot in Prague, Pavek says, Forman used the city "merely as a coulisse for appearances and scenes set in Vienna of those days and simply omitted from the context of Mozart's life his greatest work, Don Giovanni, which is a the same time one of the pinnacles of the world's operatic culture, and which Mozart dedicated 'to his people of Prague, who understood him. '"Pavek protests that the film "replaced the broad process of democratization of the period of our national awakening, into which Mozart with his progressive orientation fitted perfectly well and even became one of its major figures, with long dialogues between Salieri and his father confessor" and that "at variance with reality" it seeks to depict Salieri as a musical dilettante and upholds the "romantic proposition about Mozart's alleged murder by Salieri." Pavek concludes his film review by saying that "Amadeus" is therefore "an unquestionable disappointment for experts and admirers of Mozart's work and for the lovers of Mozart's Prague," regardless of its "purely cinematic qualities" and the "official recognition" which it received in the world.

Toasts Exchanged

LD212025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Aug (ADN) -- Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen has stated that Finnish-GDR cooperation has a firm foundation. At a banquet which he gave this evening in honor of the GDR foreign minister, Vayrynen said that today's talks also testify to the positive development and good state of bilateral relations.

The Finnish foreign minister referred to the great possibilities in expanding trade and stressed that the forthcoming Leipzig Autumn Fair is a good forum for continuing talks in this field.

There are now observable signs of a change for the better in the international arena. Vayrynen emphasized the significance of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. Finland consistently supports the conclusion of a treaty on banning all nuclear weapons tests and considers useful all measures which serve the materialization of such an agreement. "We satisfactorily welcome for this reason General Secretary Gorbachev's statement according to which the Soviet Union will adhere to the unilateral nuclear weapons test moratorium until the end of the year."

The Finnish foreign minister spoke out in favor of the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The meetings arranged within the CSCE framework have shown that it is the correct forum for developing security and cooperation on the European Continent. The continuity of this process must be guaranteed.

He stated in conclusion: "Safeguarding the stable and peaceful situation in our immediate vicinity, in the north, is extremely important for our country. One of the means of strengthening this situation is securing the freedom from nuclear weapons which prevails in the north through the creation of a nuclear weapons free zone."

In his toast, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stressed the GDR and Finland's joint efforts in struggling for peace, in strengthening international security, and in reducing the danger of a nuclear inferno. He said: "Not war or peace [as received], but never again war, the exclusively peaceful solution of conflicts, and peaceful balancing out of interests in the path which alone leads into the future."

This new situation compelling demands a new approach to those problems of the world upon which peace or war depends. The decision recently announced by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev that the Soviet Union will again extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions was welcomed by the Council of State, the People's Chamber, and the government, and by all GDR citizens. The significant Soviet decision proved: "Anyone who truly has the will for peace, for eliminating the danger of nuclear war, also steps out boldly on all paths which lead to it."

The GDR uses its opportunities to contribute to calming the tense world situation.

The GDR foreign minister said that Finnish foreign policy meets with high esteem in the GDR. This is true of the Finnish proposal for a nuclear weapons free zone in northern Europe and the multifarious activities toward its realization, and of Finland's role as trustee of the CSCE process, which has stood the test of time and opened up for Europe the prospect of peaceful coexistence.

He went on: "The program put forward by the Soviet Union for the total and worldwide elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of our century, and the Budapest appeal by the Warsaw Pact participant states for a reduction of troops and conventional armaments in Europe are the expression of a consistent effort to build dependable bridges to bring about a change for the better in the presently complicated international situation." Every state, large or small, can and must join in working toward this.

STOPH MEETS WITH JORDANIAN EDUCATION MINISTER

LD212115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR is ready for further expansion of the good relations with Jordan in the interest of peace and to mutual benefit. This was stressed by GDR Premier Willi Stoph in a conversation held today with Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, minister of higher education of Jordan.

Willi Stoph said that in its foreign policy, the GDR supports a factual, results-oriented dialogue with all forces who are prepared for agreement and to contribute to an amelioration of the international situation. This also includes a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the problems of the Near East, which could be achieved by the collective efforts of all interested parties.

The guest stressed that despite differing social systems in the GDR and Jordan, there are positions of agreement on basic political questions of the present, which form a solid basis for the development of bilateral relations. The two ministers agreed to the further development of existing contacts between universities and colleges, and prepared proposals for the 1987-88 cultural working plan.

REFUGEE PROBLEM ANALYZED: WEST IS RESPONSIBLE

LD161116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0117 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Aug (ADN) -- Under the headline "Reliable Yardstick, the Maintenance of International Law/What is Behind the Campaign on the So-called Asylum Seeker Question," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following commentary on Saturday:

In relations between states the principles and norms of international law alone apply. Those forces in the FRG and in Berlin (West) which have been stirring up the so-called asylum seeker question for weeks should also observe this. These circles are not at all well advised in trying to lay problems at the GDR's door which they themselves have created.

How do matters really stand? As we know, the statement by the GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman on 10 August 1986 made it clear that as a transit country the GDR has no reason to deny foreigners transit through the GDR just because they want to go to Berlin (West). This statement has also received attention in the FRG because it puts things in prespective.

When granting transit to citizens from other states through its sovereign territory, the GDR is buided by the internationally recognized principle in international law of freedom of transit. As an important transit country in Europe, the GDR adheres strictly to this principle which goes back to the convention of Barcelona of 20 April 1921 on the freedom of transit traffic.

The majority of states in the world fundamentally support this, though of course each state is responsible for laying down the conditions for granting transit.

As far as the GDR is concerned, it allows transit to every foreigner, whatever his nationality, race, religion, political conviction, or country of origin. In this the GDR is also in accord with the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights of 1966.

In this the GDR also works on the basis that, in accordance with the principle of respecting sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, it is not up to the GDR to decide whether transit travelers will or will not be granted entry to, transit through, residence, or asylum in third countries. To decide on that is exclusively up to the organs of the state or area responsible for the decision there.

The GDR also makes it possible by this practice for asylum seekers to decide freely in which state or area they wish to make such an application. This is also in line with the principles of the 1967 UN declaration on the right of asylum. This says that other states should respect the asylum that a state grants people in exercising its sovereignty and should undertake no measures against any of these people such as turning them away at the border.

In the FRG an "obligation" to deny transit to asylum seekers would be regarded as an intrusion in the much praised freedom of movement and as a gross disregard of human rights. So why do they want to construct such an "obligation" regarding the GDR?

The generally recognized principles of international law are of course also the decisive factor in our relations with the FRG and Berlin (West). To proceed otherwise would mean that the GDR would have to exclude travelers from transit and to turn them back only because under certain circumstances they are not wanted there.

Even in the FRG the question is increasingly being asked as to whether it is right to call on the GDR to cooperate in preventing the entry of foreigners, when it is well-known that even the FRG border authorities are not allowed to turn back foreigners if they request asylum when crossing the border. Do they really want to transfer to the GDR the right to decide who can request asylum in the FRG?

Deciding this -- to say it once again -- cannot be a matter for the GDR, its border authorities, or its airline. This does not exclude the possibility of reaching agreements with neighboring states on procedures for granting transit while maintaining the principle of freedom of transit, as has been the case with Sweden and Denmark and since 1 February 1986 with the FRG Government too.

The situation is different with regard to Berlin (West). As can be read in the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, this city does not belong to the FRG and may not be governed by it. In matters concerning the security and status of this city, which without doubt include the issue of cross-border traffic, the FRG does not have competence to represent Berlin (West) to the outside world. This is because Berlin (West) is under occupation law and the Western powers have the say there. It is not possible for the GDR to decide who is entitled to enter Berlin (West) or who can or cannot seek asylum there. The GDR has nothing to do with this. This is a matter for the three allies or their representatives. This state of affairs is not disputed either by realistically thinking forces in the FRG and Berlin (West) or by reputable foreign international lawyers.

Certain forces in the West however still find it difficult to stick to the realities which exist. To hold on to "Greater Berlin" ambitions and to perceive Berlin (West) as part of the FRG in contradiction to these realities and the concluded treaties is and remains a pipe dream. It can only be a source of amazement that attempts are now being made to shift the blame for practical problems now present in Berlin (West) on to the GDR. We know for example that the three Western powers and the Senate rule out normal border controls on the border between Berlin (West) and the GDR in the region of the capital, Berlin, with the exception of customs checks. The worn-out assertion that the "asylum-seeker problems" have been exacerbated by the possibilities of immigration via Berlin-Shoenefeld Airport is also untenable. According to dependable sources in the FRG, most of those seeking asylum in fact come to the FRG via routes which do not touch GDR airspace. These routes, via Western countries, the FRG's sea border, and particularly Frankfurt/Main Airport, are themselves quite well enough known to the competent organs in the FRG.

Silence is also very wisely kept about the fact that about 4 million people in the FRG have no jobs and that over 80,000 in Berlin (West) are also unemployed. Years ago, when there was a lack of manpower in the FRG and Berlin (West) for hard and dangerous work, they were recruited in droves for cheap money in countries in Asia and Africa. For example, in Berlin (West), every 10th inhabitant is a foreign citizen. Now, because of the deterioration in the economic and social situation, they want to be rid of these people again. Evidently, political capital can be made from hatred of and hostility toward foreigners in the run-up to the next elections. The GDR will not take part in such practices. The GDR has been, is, and remains interested in flourishing cooperation on the basis of generally acknowledged principles and norms of international law and of the mutual recognition of legitimate rights. That is our maxim and we act in accordance with it.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FINNISH YOUTH -- On 7 August the exchange of experiences within the sixth GDR youth week in Finland was continued in Helsinki. Lutz Godau, member of the office of the FDJ Central Council, and Olli Rehn, chairman of the National Committee of the Finnish Youth Organizations, signed a working agreement for the coming years. In it they speak out in favor of jointly supporting all actions and measures serving a ban on nuclear tests, the elimination of all nuclear arms, and the establishment of nuclear-free zones and corridors. They also speak out in favor of a revival of the all-European cooperation of youth and students. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Aug 86 pp 1-2 AU]

SOLIDARITY SHIPMENT FOR NICARAGUA -- The recent solidarity consignment from the GDR Solidarity Committee was received with great pleasure and gratitude in Managua on the weekend of 9-10 August. It consists mainly of urgently needed medicines, blankets, and materials for education. The goods are to be divided among families that had to be evacuated from the north of Nicaragua because of the terrorist attacks of the counterrevolution. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

JANOS BERECZ SPEECH ON CONSTITUTION DAY

LD202213 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Excerpts" from a speech by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a rally in Kalocs on 20 August -- recorded

[Text] The day 20 August is also the symbol of national unity based on the alliance policy. It expresses the cooperation in our country of the allied working classes, strata, social groups and people of different working classes, strata, social groups and people of different origins and world outlook, and their endeavors for the enrichment of our society and the advancement of our people.

During its history our nation has often been divided by conflict and internal confrontation. However, there was one endeavor which held together the progressive forces of our people in times of history: the serving of the idea and policy ensuring the creation of our nation's unity in the interest of the maintenance and blossoming of the homeland.

After the laws of King Stephen, founder of the state, which by giving expression to the ideas of the age on national existence attached our country to the world as it was then known, to the process of progress, the struggle of a millenium forged into a will again and again the demand of the people: that they should have rights in this land and not just a bare existence. This was expressed by the momentous thought of Sandor Petoefi [19th century poet] that "the homeland is where the law is". In this spirit the Hungarian Jacobins attempted to create the first Hungarian bourgeois constitution. This is why the leaders of 1848 drafted a constitution, and this is why the constitution of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, the fundamental document which brought the iron law of history -- that the home land, the law and the power of the working classes are closely linked to natural justice -- was born on 28 June 1919.

Our fundamental law, which was ratified in 1949 and is still valid with its amendments, states that the working class exercises power together with the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other working strata of society. The law fixes the situation that has evolved, tht is, the socialist national unity created over the past years and the wide-ranging unity based on the identical nature of the interests of different strata. At the same time the law points the way, the direction. The united efforts and the dilligent, enduring work of workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, young and older generations, party members and those outside the party, religious people and atheists are needed so that the social concensus can become even fuller in the future.

During our history we have never had a better chance to achieve real social understanding than we have had in this most recent period. And perhaps never has unity been so essential as it is today.

Esteemed rally, the Hungarian people have often shown in the past that they want to live and develop and that they are able to advance into the world's vanguard. The Hungarian people have good abilities, spiritual capabilities and moral posture for this purpose.

If a force exists among the people which carries a leading idea and advocates it for this advancement, then Hungary tackles successfully even the most serious difficulties. Today such a force does exist: the MSZMP which, in past decades, has proven its devotion and aptitude for leading society. Although in terms of its character our party is a worker's party, the fact that its policy expresses the interests of the entire people and thus is also the party of the entire nation makes the party suitable for fulfilling this leading role. It is precisely the trust gained by the party which is the factor by which we are able to correctly answer the challenges and which cement the national concensus even during frequent clashes of interests.

The basis of this trust is that the people know well the MSZMP principles. The party stands on the ideological ground of Marxism-Leninism; it is part of the international communist and worker's movement -- it has never denied this -- but, at the same time, it is the party of the whole Hungarian nation. It nurtures as its own our homeland's history and traditions, and it accepts the progressive heritage of every previous historical phase. Naturally, the party, as the party of the working people, proclaims itself first of all the executor of the endeavors of the formerly exploited and oppressed classes, but it views with respect and gratitude the memories of all those who advanced the cause of Magyardom, who made sacrifices with their actions for the blossoming and better future of the country. The country's population also knows that the party takes a stand in affairs affecting the fate of the nation with great responsibility, paying lively attention to the people's opinions and according to the real interests of the great majority. It is our conviction that the development of socialism, economic and technical-scientific progress, can be speeded up and that, in a way favorable to us Hungarians, we can solve the dilemma of catching up versus falling behind.

We have a realistic program for socialist development such as the resolution of the 13th MSZMP Congress and the Seventh 5-year Plan. We have no reason to review the objectives laid down in these documents but it is also true, however, that more effort from all of us than hitherto, is necessary for us to fulfill the tasks. Our program demands an effort from the entire society, from the administration, just as much as from any working man; it demands a united and coordinated action on all levels of direction and execution.

The majority of the nation supports the political and economic leadership of the country in our strengthening of the socialist character in our society, in our guarding the workers power and the social ownership of the industrial and agricultural plants, banks and planned economic management. However, at the same time the Hungarian people also understand and appreciate that we are looking for forms of communal ownership which operate more flexibly, a more effective system of material incentives, new modes of distribution strictly on the basis of work. We want aptitude and skill to be the most esteemed feature of the Hungarian man, and we want more and more of these features to be rewarded with appropriate recognition.

The differences in living standards which have evolved in our days do, on the other hand, irritate many people. More and more see, however, that it is to the benefit of all if incomes grow in accordance with the value of work and in a way which encourages achievement. it is beyond doubt, however, that we will still have to do a lot to eliminate (?the possibility of) gaining profits without work. People are angry and they use harsh words because of the increase of income and wealth derived from corruption and theft. They are right too; these must be faced. At the same time it is also true that it is not enough to keep pointing upward; in our working society the order and discipline, justice and legally gained income depend on everyone, on the party member, and on the member of the government, every citizen. No one institution is able to create order the millions of working people are merely waiting and perhaps are expecting something of somebody else. However, they are right in that the circumstances require from the party decisive measures, exact guidelines and model behaviour. And if critical remarks are voiced because of measures serving the implementation of the resolution of the 13th party congress are delayed, are not prepared in time, then we must also accept these and take them to heart in the future.

CORRECTION TO KARPATI SPEECH AT CONSTITUTION DAY CEREMONY

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Karpati Speaks," published in the 21 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages F 2-3, from last paragraph of F 2 to end of paragraph two on page F 3:

Delete last paragraph of page F 2 beginning "We have a" to paragraph two on page 3 ending "in the future." (deleting inadvertantly inserted passages from speech by MSZMP Secretary Janos Berecz).

ARTICLE PRAISES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU211546 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs: "Together, for Our Prosperity" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Excerpts] One of the decisive factors of today's Hungarian society is that, FOR A LONG TIME ALREADY, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE CHURCH HAS BEEN REASSURINGLY SETTLED. We can regard as one of the values of our socialist system worthy of respect that THIS COOPERATION IS RESPECTED AND DESIRED IN THE VIEW OF BOTH THE STATE AND THE CHURCH. In our homeland, citizens' freedom of conscience -- also laid down in the Constitution -- is observed. [passage omitted]

AN IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE HISTORICAL PERIOD OF THE LAST THREE DECADES IS THAT, AS A RESULT OF GRADUAL AND CONSISTENT COMMON EFFORTS, CONFIDENCE BETWEEN COMMUNIST AND RELIGIOUS PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY HAS BEEN GRADUALLY RESTORED. An atmosphere has developed in which THE COMMON ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT IDEOLOGIES, TRUE NATIONAL UNITY, HAS BECOME POSSIBLE. [passage omitted]

Together with the church leaders we proclaim that the relationship between state and church is not simply a sound state of affairs, but we are justified in saying that it is a common activity for the benefit of the entire people.

THE CHURCH POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT IS THE CONSTRUCTIVE REALIZATION OF THE TEACHING OF MARXISM-LENINISM UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF OUR HOMELAND. [passage omitted]

Ideological differences cannot stop cooperation between the socialist state and the church, because IN ADDITION TO FUNDAMENTAL DIVERGENCE, THERE ARE A LOT OF SIMILAR POINTS IN THE AIMS OF THE CHURCH AND THE SOCIALIST STATE. Our starting point is that IN OUR SOCIETY THE DIVIDING LINE IS NOT DRAWN BETWEEN THOSE WHO FOLLOW THE MATERIALIST WAY OF THINKING AND THOSE WHO ARE RELIGIOUS, BUT BETWEEN THE SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS OF SOCIALISM. An important principle of our church policy is that IT CONSIDERS THE RELIGIOUS MAN AN ALLY AND PARTNER IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

The experience of the decades has proved that IN THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM THE CHURCHES CAN -- AND THEY DO -- ACCEPT A PART OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES FACING SOCIETY. This is demonstrated by the fact that church representatives carry out useful public activity in our homeland. They are present in the parliament, in county, municipal, and village councils, and in various agencies of the PPF and the peace movement. [passage omitted]

Obviously, the cooperation of the state and the churches, the dialogue between Marxists and religious peoole, cannot aim at trying to remove the fundamental differences between the Marxist-Leninist ideology and Christian doctrines. With our government policy, with the practice of realizing our principles, we are striving to let people understand that MARXISTS AND GOD-FEARING PEOPLE ARE NOT ENEMIES OF EACH OTHER, BUT PEOPLE WITH A COMMON FATE, TRAVELING THE SAME ROAD. Today our homeland is a country where we have been carrying out in the past three decades a successful policy of cooperation between the communist and religious people, a policy in which THE COLLABORATION OF PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT IDEOLOGIES HAS BECOME A LIVING REALITY. This has been one of the reasons for the significant international reputation our homeland enjoys today in almost all parts of the world.

Also, The renewed international activity of our churches shows that THEY HAVE FOUND THEIR PLACE AND SPHERE OF ACTIVITY IN OUR SOCIALIST SYSTEM, in shaping the destiny of the world. Their representatives are participating in significant forums as advocates of universal peace. [passage omitted]

National collaboration is a necessity not only in time of increasing problems awaiting solutions; and for this reason, the malicious -- mainly Western -- rumors are untenable according to which the death of Cardinal Lekai and the illness of other leading clergymen would "prophesy" the end of an ear. It has been proven by three decades that OUR POLITICAL LINE OF ALLIANCE IS NOT A TEMPORARY PHENOMENON, BUT A LASTING ELEMENT OF OUR SOCIALIST SYSTEM. For the present and future, for which we are laboring, belong to all of us.

AGRICULTURE COUNTIES AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

AU201310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Correspondent's report: "The Drought Continues to Present a Great Problem -- Where Possible, Irrigation Is Used -- Bacs County Already Prepares for Grape Harvest."]

[Text] There has been no considerable easing in the heat that has been prevailing for weeks and the thirsty fields have not received rain as there have been only scattered rain showers or rainstroms in the country. The drought is already delaying the soil cultivation work following harvesting, and the agricultural machines are almost sparkling in the soil. The harvesting of silage maize was begun in the southern areas of the country; unfortunately, however, plants meant for fodder must also be harvested in many places. These cornfields are undergoing forced ripening, only the uppermost ieaves of the plants shows any signs of life. Some 114,000 hectares of cultivation have been irrigated so far and farms have put all available agricultural machines into operation all over the country. The ripening of vegetables and fruit has accelerated in the heat and the supply of these products can be said to be good at present. We must, however, take into account that the season will end sooner.

Among the counties affected by the drought this year we find Gyor-Sopron, where only one-third of many years' average rainfall has fallen in the past 2 and 1/2 months. There has been already a considerable reduction in income of cereals and now further difficulties are expected as a result of the damage caused to corn, sunflower, and sugar-beet. In spite of the drought, the supply of fodder to animals is said to be assured.

Plants suffering from drought have not received considerable rainfall in Fejer county, either. Farms have concluded the first ploughing after harvest but they stopped summer tilling as the bone-dry soil makes great demands on the agricultural machines. Harvesting of sunflower that will yield a lower than expected crop will commence next week. Expectations with regard to corn production are diminishing daily and the cornfields meant for seed-corn production are diminishing daily and the cornfields meant for seed-corn are particularly affected by the drought. At present, easing the damages is on the agenda of most agricultural enterprises. Financial problems are reduced by delaying purchases and halting development projects. This saving in costs, however, is not at all reassuring for the future.

There is no overall drought affecting the entire area of Hajdu-Bihar county but less rainfall than usual has also been recorded here in the last 2 months; the farms here concluded soil cultivation work following the harvesting on 120,000 hectares. However, they have been unable to prepare adquate seed-beds for the small seeds to be plated at the end of the summer period. Some 10 percent of the cultivation area is being irrigated.

On the sandy areas in Bacs-Kiskun county, some 5,000 hectares of corn for fodder had to be harvested and ensilaged due to forced ripening of the plants. Irrigation is being carried out with great energy and everywhere the available machines are being put into operation. The expected deficit from fodder plants presents the greatest problem in this country. Red pepper is already ripening: although the harvest will be smaller than expected, we can nevertheless expect adequate crops from the larger area of cultivation than last year. The early ripening grapes are being harvested, but the later ripening varieties show signs of withering due to the lack of water. Damage caused by frost also show that there will be no record harvest of grapes this year, either.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION DROPS FIRST HALF OF 1986

AU201431 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed "correspondent's" report: "The Balance of the First Half -- Energy Consumption Dropped -- Weather Conditions Helped -- Savings Programs Are Necessary"]

[Text] This year's national economic plan stipulated that energy consumption cannot exceed the level of last year and that electrical energy consumption can increase by 2.7 percent. Data for the first 6 months show that the amount of energy utilized is 1.4 percent below that of last year. Consumption increased somewhat in the industrial and transport sectors, while it decreased in agriculture and the building industry. The total consumption of the productive sectors was slightly lower than last year. A significant decrease was registered in private and communal consumption. Consumption of electric energy increased only to a slight extent: 2.1 percent.

This can be attributed to the savings measures and to two other factors. On the one hand, economic performance did not reach the plan's targets, thus the demand for energy decreased. On the other hand, the extremely high private consumption dropped to the usual level.

In the first half, 47.7 percent of energy was derived from domestic resources, the rest from imports. Hydrocarbon production was somewhat lower than last year but stood slightly above the stipulated level. With 10,907,000 metric tons coal production was 323,000 metric tons less than last year. The greatest shortfall occurred in lignite production because the Gagarin Power Station ordered less than planned. The production of deep-cut mines was also lower due to the loss of production by certain mines and to the halt in production of non-working days. In the first half of last year the production on non-working days reached 646,000 metric tons of coal, while this year it was only 345,000 metric tons.

Domestic trade received almost 2.4 million metric tons of coal and coal-cake from the mining sector, which represented 135,000 metric tons of coal and 12,000 metric tons of coal-cake below the stipulated level. All this was satisfactory, apart from some problems in the range of the supply registered in certain areas.

In the first 6 months the national economic consumption of electric energy was 2.1 percent higher, while heating supplies were down 5.5 percent due to good weather conditions. The electricity output produced by nuclear power went up by 5.2 percent as compared to last year's level.

Thus, it can be seen that compared to last year's figures we managed to gain some advantages in the first 6 months' energy consumption and the preliminary data on the seventh month show that total consumption is 1.1 percent lower than in the same period last year -- although there was a slight increase in July's consumption. Nevertheless, since this decrease in consumption was mostly due to slower economic development and to good weather, it is worth calling attention to the following: FURTHER SAVINGS PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS ARE NECESSARY [capitized paggage in italics] to arrive at a lower rate of consumption, which would be more and more due to better use of specific consumption, that is, to lower energy demands.

NEPSZABADSAG CRITICIZES YOUTH APOLITICISM

AU220819 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Jeno Farago: "A Political Generation?"]

[Excerpts] I do not think anyone from the generation of the "glorious winds" [fenyes szelek] would protest when told by the young people of today that "we envy you because you were luck to be able to take an active part in a revolutionary epoch-changing period." The same is true of the youth's claim that "our main problem is not that we were not given such a task but rather the fact that the extremely difficult struggle to make a living forces us into undimensional thinking." [passage omitted]

The revolutionary nature of the tasks forced and encouraged the older generation to simultaneously learn a trade, politics, leadership, experience, and fill leading posts as young men. Living in a community and thinking in terms of a community that inevitably derived from the revolutionary situation became the natural element of that generation, and all these facts together really forged the youth of those times into a generation. [passage omitted]

Understandably, for the generation growing up in the stabilization period following the events of 1956, the connection between the current revolutionary tasks and the strategy and prospects of social development is not so clear and visible as it was in the years following the liberation. On top of that, as a result of the slowdown in the rate of development of recent years, the sudden halt in economic development, and the well-known economic difficulties, making a living has become more difficult, a fact that a young man expresses as follows: "There is, therefore, an economic bottleneck which limits desires and possibilities from the start," meaning by this not only the difficulties of establishing a family and home but also the difficulties encountered in professional advancement, difficulties that force many young people to leave their career in hope of entrepreneurial possibilities and success. [passage omitted]

There is only one way of solving the problems of young people at the beginning of their career: A closer connection should be created between the elimination of economic bottlenecks, that is the widening of economic possibilities, and the possibilities of creating an individual existence. In places where this is done -- I could mention the example of industrial enterprises. State farms -- there are bonuses for innovations, and there are regular wage supplements deriving from innovations, and there are regular wage supplements deriving from innovations, ideas, and rationalization. A successfully operating enterprise is able to provide more financial assistance for establishing a family and a home and in such an enterprise there are quick promotions and courageous tasks meant for the selection of the best. Unfortunately, the above-mentioned possibilities are still only exceptions partially due to the country's general economic situation and partially due to local deficiencies, mistakes, incompetence, and helplessness. [passage omitted]

There are people who regard the generations that grew up in the period of stabilization following the events of 1956 as being political and even anti-political. There are facts that prove the generalization here is unjustified. The young people who are starting on their career today are naturally engaged in politics in a different way than their predecessors. Immediately after the liberation, in the case of the active generation on the start of their career, the relations between politics and professional work were direct, due to the nature of the tasks of the time. Today, the relations between politics and professional work are more indirect, more transposable, and politics do not interfere directly with professional work today. There is no doubt, however, that, in the long run, the professional and political tasks are interconnected and are closely related in strategic goals. It is just that this connection is not so spectacular. [passage omitted]

The years of stabilization following the events of 1956, the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the numerous new aspects of the policy of alliance, dynamic economic development, and then the modification of the system of economic management represented spectacular tasks. Today, however, the renewal of our economic, political, and social institutional system is part of a long-term reform process and is a function of our cultural progress; therefore, it is a process of slower historical steps. [passage omitted]

In the period of stabilization, mainly professional work, closely related studies, and the tasks offering genuine and useful public actively lead to ideological and political awareness and political activity. [passage omitted]

There is need to increasingly deploy forces that create community values and community organizing energies both in the work places and in all the areas of public life and public activity. [passage omitted]

LOSONCZI WELCOMES CANCER CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD212024 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, August 21 (MTI) -- The 14th international cancer congress began in Budapest Thursday, with a ceremonious opening. The World Congress of the International Union Against Cancer was opened at Budapest's sports hall by Dr. Karoly Lapis, chairman of the congress, and then the floor was taken by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, chief patron of the congress, who welcomed the nearly 8 thousand cancer researchers and therapists from 82 countries in the name of the Presidential Council and the government of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Speaking of the achievements made in Hungary in the struggle against cancer Pal Losonszi stressed that the health portfolio in the Hungarian People's Republic has been devoting and will continue to devote particular attention to measures promoting the success of the struggle. Important resolutions have been taken to support research, to improve the efficiency of screening, and to procure up-to-date radiation sources, [as received] while at the same time there has been a steadily expanding social movement as indicated in the aspiration of the Hungarian people to promote the government programme with all means at its disposal. Despite the fact that because of size, Hungary is not one of the great countries, it is recognized by the world of science for its research and therapeutic activity. There have also been significant research achievements made by Hungarian cancer researchers opening abroad, and it is a pleasure that so many of them are participating in this congress.

"This meeting is expected to be an exchange of information gained by experience between scientists and clinicians, and as such it recognizes no frontiers, rising above world outlooks, and placing itself at the service of people, and the peaceful co-existence of nations. In recent years Budapest has been host to several major international meetings. We are always happy to meet this type of request, which we consider an honour," stated the president of the Presidential Council, declaring that he was happy to undetake the role of host to the 14th international cancer congress in his own name and the name of all the socialist countries. Finally, he expressed the hope that the meeting would be a success, leading to the restoration of the health of many cancer patients, as a service to both the individual and the societies in which they lived. [passage omitted]

DEPUTY PREMIER LAJOS FALUVEGI VISITS PRC

For Chinese media accounts of Faluvegi's visit to the PRC see the Eastern Europe section of the 21 August China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM 18 AUGUST SESSION

AU220714 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The Government Press Office reports that the government presidium met on 18 August. The first point on the agenda of the meeting was the adoption of a Council of Ministers' work schedule covering the period up until the end of this year.

The work schedule was based on decisions stemming from resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress. The plan also takes account of the theses contained in a statement delivered by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 12 November 1985 and in the directions of government work adopted by the Council of Ministers in November 1985. The plan contains about 80 tasks outlined in 13 subject groups. During the second half of 1986, several dozen government draft resolutions will be examined. Among the areas to be covered by these resolutions will be health care and the medical professions; the organization and functioning of domestic trade; geodesy and cartography; and forestry.

Work on the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 and on draft fiscal plans will be completed by the end of this year. Proposals concerning actions designed to reduce the level of inflation will form an integral part of the National Socioeconomic Plan. In accordance with the underlying principles of the economic restructuring process and the goal of raising the export production level, proposals pertaining to the financing of pro-export investment will be examined. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress, the review of organizational structures and the job certification of posts in the state administration and economic and organizational structures will be continued. The program for the introduction of automation, robots, and electronics into the economy will be examined and analyzed during the upcoming 5 years. The following areas will be evaluated: activities designed to promote more efficient use of fixed assets in the national economy; branch savings programs for the years 1986-90; and the implementation of suggestions stemming from a state and party review of certain industries.

The activities of state enterprises workforce self-management bodies will be examined from the point of view of the functioning of the law on enterprises.

In keeping with earlier decisions made by the Council of Ministers, proposals for improving the provision of finance and credit for housing construction and speeding up the acquisition of land for housing projects will be examined. The housing regulations law [prawo lokalowe] will also be amended. During the current year the Council of Ministers will also deal with problems in education and the initial career opportunities for young people, environmental protection, health, trade, and services.

The formulation of a government legislative program for the period up until the end of 1990 and the preparation of proposals designed to improve cooperation between the government and the PPR Sejm, and between the government and the trade unions will be important tasks.

Of those tasks that are performed continually, tasks concerning the problems in the following areas will be among the most important: the national economic situation; Central Annual Plan fulfilment; the monetary and market situation; and employment.

Next, the Government Presidium received a report on the outcome of talks held in Moscow between 16 an 18 August by Polish and Soviet governmental working parties.

The development of direct contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union creates conditions for proceeding to higher forms of economic integration, including joint economic activity and the setting up of joint enterprises.

The talks resulted in agreeing on the preparation of concrete agreements concerning the creation of enterprises, the statutes of these enterprises -- which will describe the way in which funds are to be established -- the supply of raw materials and technology, and the distribution of output and profits. It was agreed that there is great scope for setting up organizations that will coordinate economic activity in various fields. Preliminary agreement was reached on a list of enterprises and organizations between which direct economic ties will be established as well as on a list of areas for joint economic activity.

The working groups also examined the possibility of increasing trade between the two ministries of foreign trade, districts, towns, and department stores.

Next, the Government Presidium approved a draft Council of Ministers resolution defining those investment projects for which state enterprises and certain other units of the socialized economy do not have to provide securities. The draft resolution creates the necessary conditions for the implementation of the program for the development of agriculture and the foods economy up until 1990 approved by the PPR Sejm on 24 June 1983. The program envisages, among other things, a significant expansion and modernization of production capacity, the expansion of storage facilities for farm produce, and a more balanced distribution of technology in remaining industries, with particular attention being paid to ensuring the production of high quality goods.

The Government Presidium also approved a Council of Ministers' draft resolution on improving energy and economic conditions affecting agricultural production in greenhouses. The resolution is designed to ensure that state enterprises can pursue profitable greenhouse production. The resolution envisages the modernization of greenhouses, which will reduce their consumption of energy by over 30 percent and will make it possible to use exclusively cheap and non-conventional sources of heating in the future.

DAILY REPORTS ON URBAN 12 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

AU221425 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Aug 86 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of press conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists on 12 August in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Gulio Gelibter, ANSA: Could you confirm or deny that General Milewski has been removed from the party? Are any investigations in progress against him? I apologize for asking you these questions because you have said that it is now in your power to answer them, but we have applied to the Central Committee and the Interior Ministry and have still not received any information. That is why we are trying to obtain an answer.

Urban: I am sorry, but all I am able to do is to repeat what I said at my previous conference: I am not authorized to give information on internal party matters. [passage omitted]

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Last week you were asked two questions about General Milewski, but they were not included in the transcript of last week's press conference. Are these transcripts, which are carried by RZECZPOSTPOLITA, subject to regular censorship or control? Are you responsible for this censorship or have you nothing to do with it?

Urban: I proofread the transcripts prior to publication to ensure thay are faithful and without mistakes. These transcripts were, are, and will be faithful. The question you have asked me I asked of RZECZPOSPOLITA yesterday and I was told that the passage you have in mind was omitted from last week's issue for technical reasons. It went astray somewhere between the editorial room and the printing room. I was told I would receive more information on this subject. Perhaps you will think that what I am saying lacks credibility, but the next transcript carried by RZECZPOSPOLITA will confirm the credibility of what I am saying. [passage omitted]

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: When Adam Michnik was released yesterday from Parczewo was he asked to state in writing that he would refrain from political activities? If so, what was his reaction?

Urban: I know nothing about the circumstances of his release and I doubt that he was encouraged to sign anything of the kind.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: How many of those who have been released in line with the 17 July law have signed declarations in which they admit to their past errors and promise to refrain from such activities?

Urban: I am unable to answer this question, one reason being that procedures of such releases vary. Some people attend talks, some sign declarations that they will refrain from violating the laws, and some sign the protocols on the talks they have with authorities. I have no statistics on this. [passage omitted]

Gulio Gelibter, ANSA: Although you have said that you are not authorized to give information on internal party matters, could you confirm or deny that some criminal investigations have been instituted against General Milewski? Another question: In his interview with an Italian weekly Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski said that Solidarity had been ready to use weapons in defending its interests and that the Polish authorities are able to prove this. Can you confirm this?

Urban: I have no information in connection with your first question. As for your second question, it is true that in some plants specially prepared cold-steel weapons and various dangerous home-made implements were found that could be used as weapons, if necessary. [passage omitted]

Dominique Garraud, AFP: Has Mr Zbigniew Lewicki, who appeared on television some days ago, been released? Have persons connected with Bujak also been released under the terms of amnesty? Why did television describe Mr Lewicki as Bujak's political advisor?

Urban: Mr Zbigniew Lewicki still has not been released because no decision has been made in this connection. The situation of other people connected with Bujak depends on what offenses they committed and on the stage of investigations into their cases. Mr Lewicki was described as Bujak's advisor on the strength of evidence relating to Bujak. The results of investigations in the case of Bujak have still not been published. [passage omitted]

Renate Marsch, DPA: The Polish Episcopate and the press, including POLITYKA, have been sharply critical of the plans to introduce the subject of religious knowledge into secondary schools. We know that there are not enough instructors and no textbooks for this subject. In view of this, will school authorities introduce this subject in the next school year? How many instructors are prepared to teach this subject?

Urban: We are surprised that many church representatives continue to criticize the idea of teaching religious knowledge in schools. After all, our educational authorities want to expand one's knowledge about religion. This idea is based on the realization that religious beliefs in Poland are essential enough to make sure that young people possess the necessary historical and other knowledge on the subject of religion. This idea has its justification. Religious knowledge is one of a number of new subjects that will be included in the curricula in order to bring instruction closer to the basic problems of life in the country and the world. [passage omitted]

It is true that we have no instructors and textbooks for this subject, and that is why we will introduce it gradually as the instructors and textbooks become available. There are many instructors who are prepared to obtain further qualifications in religious knowledge, but there are only a few of those who are ready to teach it. [passage omitted]

Guy Dinmore, REUTER: About the homeless in Poland. Since there are no official statistics on the number of people who live in the streets I would like to refer to the data supplied by the Church, namely, that there are about 200,000 homeless people here who, as I have said, live in the streets. Since Poland has difficulties with sending sleeping bags and blankets to the United States because of increased customs duties, do you think that these items should be consigned to the domestic market in order to help these Polish homeless people in their difficult situation?

Urban: Sir, I see that homeless people have been discovered in Poland for the very reason that we have offered humanitarian help to the really homeless people in the United States. This discovery illustrates certain rules you use in political struggles, rules that certainly do not encourage any good processes in the world.

Second, I declare that there are no people in Poland who live permanently in the streets. In principle we have no such problem. I will never claim that in a country with 37 million people no individual will be found stranded in the street. There is no doubt that among so many people you will find those who have two heads or who live in the street. We have no social phenomenon of homelessness as such, but we certainly have various individual cases in the street. I know of no church data that there are 200,000 persons in Poland who live in the street. If five persons in our country do something in the street that is of interest to the Western media, these persons will at once be noticed and filmed. By the same token, I think that 200,000 homeless persons living in streets in our country would have been carefully photographed a long time ago by the Western press and their number would have been multiplied 5 times at least. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL'S DAUGHTER ARRESTED FOR BUJAK LINK

LD211930 Hamburg DPA in German 1819 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 21 Aug (DPA) -- Shortly after their return from a period of study in the United States, Julitta Mirkowicz-Wroniak, the daughter of a senior Polish Foreign Ministry official, and her husband Tadeusz Mirkowicz, have been arrested in Warsaw. It emerged in Warsaw today that an investigation is under way against the two -- who have been in custody since the start of the week -- for possible links with underground leader Zbigniew Bujak. [passage omitted]

BEJGER AT GDANSK SHIPYARD PARTY MEETING

LD212126 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 21 -- The Gdansk Shipyard PUWP Factory Committee held a plenary session today to assess the realization of the tasks of the first half of this year and issues tied with the realization of the annual and next year's plan.

The plenum did not limit itself to the earlier agreed subject matter but, taking advantage of the presence of representatives of central authorities and the region's hosts, touched upon many issues pertaining to the whole shipbuilding industry and its prospects. Present were: Alternate Political Bureau member, First Secretary of the PWUP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk Stanislaw Bejger, Minister of Metallurgy and the Machine Industry Janusz Maciejewicz and Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Edward Lukosz.

The shipbuilders, first and foremost, pointed to the barriers and negative external determinants of this branch of industry which made it impossible to achieve satisfactory economic results and which hampered the execution of current tasks. Thus, the participants of the plenum discussed the recession on the world shipbuilding market and the consequences of economic difficulties inside Poland.

The representatives of central authorities did not agree with such a way of putting matters. They pointed to the fact that supply limitations, especially as far as metallurgic products were concerned, were of an objective character and the task of the whole economy, which the metallurgy industry cannot be excluded from, was to bring down material-consumption.

It was stated that the shipyards would not receive more steel in the coming five years and because of this they must redraw up their plans appropriately. A too far reaching modification of systemic solutions of the economic reform with regard to the needs of the shipyards was also not possible and called for. This did not mean that the shipbuilding industry would be stripped of support. It must, first of all, take care to improve economic effectiveness itself. Shipyards will remain a permanent element of the Polish economy, a significant one due to their export role. All rumours of liquidation intentions with respect to this branch must be decisively dismissed as untrue.

MALINOWSKI, MICHALEK ON OPOLE-SILESIA REGION

LD212045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Roman Malinowski, speaker of the Sejm and chairman of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) Supreme Committee, and Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, were visiting the Opole-Silesia region today. The guests paid visits to individual farmers, state farms, agricultural cooperatives and agricultural service stations in the Glubczyce region. [passage omitted]

EPISCOPATE COMMENTS ON PENAL LAW CHANGES

AU211407 Paris ZHAKI CZASU in Polish No 2, 86 pp 142-145

["From a Letter Sent by the Polish Episcopate's Conference to the PPR Premier on 3 April 1985"]

[Excerpts] On 26 February 1985 the Council of Ministers transmitted to the Sejm bills on special penal responsibility and on changes to some regulations of the penal law.

In justifying the first bill it was stated that a serious increase in crimes, especially in certain types of crime, makes it necessary to seriously increase the punishment in certain cases and to simplify trial proceedings for a period of time. On the other hand, nothing was done to make at least a superficial analysis of the reasons for the increase in crime, although it is obvious that a good knowledge in this regard is necessary to asseses what kind of measures would prove effective in countering the dangerous features of demoralization, one aspect of which is the increase in crime.

The manifold crisis that is being experienced by our society encourages demoralization. The bad economic situation gives rise to profiteering, bribes,and crimes against property. It can also induce weaker individuals and their families living under difficult material and housing conditions to leave the straight and narrow path. The fact that parents are wholly absorbed in making a living; the crisis of authority; educational difficulties; and so on are also responsible for the conditions that are conducive to young people's social downfall. The negligible extent to which social consensus has been achieved and the large social groups' mistrust in the activities of the government are reasons why some people violate the laws for political motives.

Since these circumstances are most differentiated, it is hard to expect that they can be effectively tackled by intensified repression and by temporary restriction on one's rights to defense during the process of justice. [passage omitted]

Depriving people of freedom for petty offenses committed for political reasons such as participating in a meeting in a private apartment without permission from the state administration, and decreeing this deprivation through administrative acts of the lower courts will seriously hinder the processes of national agreement. The aim of the bills is to frighten the people deprived of freedom and make them reluctant to behave like that again, but we think that this penalty will only strengthen their feelings of opposition.

The bills submitted to the Semj provide mostly for special court procedures -- simplified, accelerated, and decreed [nakazowa]. Court statistics indicate that most cases will be dealt with in line with these procedures, but this will result in the violation of the constitutional principles of justice. The principle that people's assessors participate in pronouncing judgements as independent representatives of society will also be violated, and the share of prosecutors in court proceedings and in supervising the activities of the militia and other administrative bodies empowered by the bills to prefer and prove charges on their own initiative will be curtailed. The citizen's right to defend himself will be reduced to a symbolic extent. [passage omitted]

Despite the principle that in modern court proceedings the accused must face his judge, under the decreed court procedure the judge will be able to sentence a defendent without seeing him and without letting him explain why he committed the alleged offense.

The role of the militia will also increase out of all proportion, and this will strengthen one's conviction that our state is a police state. The efficiency of the militia in uncovering crimes must be doubted because it will assume many new duties, and this without full supervision by the prosecutors.

As for the proposals that political offenses, including attempts to create general unrest, which are so diffult to evaluate should be dealt with under accelerated procedures, we think that in order to improve the sociopolitical atmosphere such cases should be dealt with using exceptional calm and care, and should be assured all guarantees of defense.

Our observations express our profound civic concern at the bills in question. In their very nature these bills are harbingers of a crucial reconstructuring of our legal system aimed at restricting civic rights and at expanding the authorities' arbitrary use of the legal instruments at their disposal.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND -- Warsaw, Aug 21 -- The Council of State appointed Zdzislaw Gzeszejko-Sochacki ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to Switzerland. He is a PUWP member. [Excerpts] [Warsaw PAP in English 1511 GMT 21 Aug 86 LD]

POPPY, HEMP LAW -- The law of 31 January 1985 on the prevention of drug-taking put all producers of poppy and hemp under an obligation to declare their crops in order to obtain permission to grow them. For example the permitted area for growing poppies for economic reasons is a maximum of 20 square meters. There have been about 130 cases up till now of illegal sowing, without a permit, of poppies on areas which are decidedly larger than 20 square meters. Growing poppy on an area larger than 20 square meters is answerable before a court. The punishment for such an offensive is anything up to 2 year's loss of freedom. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Aug 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS BUCHAREST NATIONAL DAY RALLY

AU211846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1986 -- RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, attended on Thursday afternoon a big festive civic rally and a festive show at the "23 August" stadium in Bucharest marking the 42d anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

In the official stalls there were also members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party's Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and government, party veterans, participants in the events of 42 years ago, active and reserve generals, heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, personalities of the Romanian scientific and cultural life.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, attended. Participating in the great celebration of the Romanian people were members of leadership of Communist workers' and socialist parties now in Romania and other foreign guests. The heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps as well as foreign press correspondents were present.

There were tens of thousands of Bucharesters at the stadium.

Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest City RCP Committee, spoke about the significance of the day of August 23. Followed then the parade of the Patriotic Guards, of the formations of youth's training for the homeland's defence, of young Pioneers and pupils, civil defence and Red Cross formations.

A festive show rounded off the event. Festive meetings devoted to the day of August 23 took place the same day in county seats.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PARTY MEETING 20 AUGUST

AU201848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/8/1986 -- Gathered on August 20 under the chairmanship of Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee analysed the results of the recent meeting of the party and state active in agriculture and of the exchange-of-experience meeting held in Olt County on the same occasion. It was assessed that both the meeting and the exchange of experience were particularly fruitful as important conclusions were drawn on the activity in agriculture in the first half of the year and on the measures that are to be further taken for the on-time and proper harvesting of the crop as well as for an appropriate preparation of next year's harvest.

Assessing during the meeting that in general the harvest is larger than the previous year, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that all efforts must be made and resolute work organization measures taken to make known the experience of the front-ranking counties and units so that achievements should be on a par with the possibilities and conditions provided in agriculture. This year's achievements of several counties and farming units prove that the goals of the new agrarian revolution are realistic and attainable, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed.

In order to stimulate the efforts towards ever bigger crops Nicolae Ceausescu proposed the institution of the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" and of the corresponding medal that should be awarded to the counties, units and cadres that turn out big productions that meet the requirements of the new agrarian revolution.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the Olt County -- the first county of the country that attained the goals of the new agrarian revolution -- the first secretary of that county's party committee, several units and cadres working in that county's agriculture be awarded the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution". Likewise, it was decided that this title should be awarded to all the units that have turned out more than eight thousand tons of wheat per hectare this year. Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that the measures set at the meeting for the improvement of the remuneration system in agriculture, and for the formation, to this end, of the stock of agricultural products for the compensation of work, as well as the other measures for the stimulation of work in agriculture will be well received by the entire peasantry, by all working people, that all these measures will materialize in the steady improvement of activity in this sector, in ever bigger plant and animal productions, higher incomes of the peasantry and general living standards in the Romanian village.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated organization and progress of drainage and organization works along the Bucharest stretch of the River Dimbovita, an important engineering project included in the general development plan of the Romanian capital. Next, the Executive Political Committee debated a series of problems concerning the implementation of the programmes for the improvement of activity in various economic sectors.

During the August 20 meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, referring to current international questions, pointed to the importance of the new proposals of the Soviet Union set forth by CC of the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the prolongation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of the year. Hailing these proposals Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determinatidon of the Romania party and state to actively support these measures and renewed, on the occasion, the call on the United States of America to give a corresponding answer so that tangible, reciprocally acceptable understandings on the cessation of nuclear tests be reached as soon as possible, already this year. In that context the RCP general secretary underscored the need for all peoples, international public opinion, advanced, peaceloving forces everywhere, to intensify their activities and actions to bring about the cessation of all nuclear tests, the convenanting of tangible agreements on the halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament. The cessation of the nuclear tests would prove a real will to embark on the road of halting the arms race, would meet all peoples' wish and expectations that the threat of a nuclear war be removed, that they live in a lasting climate of peace and complete security.

During its August 20 meeting the Executive Political Committee examined and endorsed the proposals regarding Romania's initiatives at the forty-first session of the UN General Assembly that will begin on September 16. The Executive Political Committee set that the Romanian delegation should actively promote Romania's stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the need to stop the arms race and pass on to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, on the renunciation of the use and threat of force in international relations, on the pacific, negotiated settlement of interstate conflicts and litigious issues, on a comprehensive resolution of underdevelopment-related questions, the developing countries' foreign debt problem included, on the establishment of the new international economic order. The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania will work for the improvement and expansion of UN activities.

Examining and endorsing the mandate of the Romanian delegation to the eighth conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned counties, that will take place in Harare over September 1-6, 1986, the Executive Political Committee expressed the belief that the forthcoming conference will contribute to the ever more powerful development of the Non-Aligned Movement, to the strengthening of the unity of action and to the enhancement of these countries' role in the world arena, in the fight for a policy of independence, detente and cooperation, of promotion of peace and understanding among nations. The Romanian delegation will reassert socialist Romania's militant solidarity with the efforts of the non-aligned countries, of the developing countries to overcome the problems facing them, with their actions in favour of peace and international cooperation.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PLO LEADER YASIR 'ARAFAT

AU211735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, met today in Snagov with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], who is paying a visit to our country. On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and himself personally, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat cordially congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the Romanian people's national holiday, 23 August. He extended warmest wishes for health and success to our party-state leader in his untiring activity devoted to Romania's all-round progress and the Romanian people's well-being and to the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations. Thanking the guest for the sentiments expressed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leadership. The RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman expressed satisfaction at this new meeting and the further exchange of views on the evolution of bilateral ties, the Middle East situation, and other topical issues of international life.

During the talk, the sides pointed out the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity established between the RCP and the SR of Romania, and the PLO as well as between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples. They stressed the common desire to further expand and strengthen these relations, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of security, peace, cooperation, and progress in the world.

On this occasion, too, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat expressed profound gratitude to the RCP, the Romanian Government and people, and Comrade Nicolsae Ceausescu personally for the consistent and constant support granted to the Palestinian people's struggle to win their inalienable rights and attain their legitimate aspirations. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the RCP, socialist Romania, and our people will further grant firm support to the Palestinian people's just cause.

During the talks, the RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman made a first exchange of views on certain topical international issues by paying particular attention to the evolution of the Middle East situation in light of recent developments in that area. The talks were attended by Comrades Miu Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Tudor Postelnicu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee. Also attending were: Jawid al-Ghusayn, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Ahmad'Abd al-Rahman, PLO spokesman; (Nezar Abu Gazalah), chairman of the LC Palestinian National Fund; and 'Izzat Abu al-Rub, PLO permanent representative to Bucharest.

The talks proceed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTS WITH USSR ON AGENDA

LD211027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0854 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on 18 and 19 August consultations were held between the foreign affairs ministries of Yugoslavia and the USSR on the agenda question of the forthcoming 41st UNGA session.

On the Soviet side, the consultations were attended by Valentin Lozinsky [name as received], chief of the International Organizations Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Yugoslav side by Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the federal secretary and director of the International Organizations Office in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, as well as by their aides.

SUNDIC SEES ON-SITE INSPECTION AS 'SIGNIFICANT STEP'

LD211513 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Following its decision to extend the moratorium, Moscow has undertaken yet another significant step in the direction of general and verified disaramment. The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported from Stockholm that the Soviet Union representative at the conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe [CDE] stated that his country could accept on-site inspection, of course within the limits of a certain quota. In all the negotiations on disarmament so far, as well as in negotiations now underway, the question of on-site inspection has been one of the most cotnroversial. As far back as the time of Khrushchev, the Soviet Union regarded such inspection as an unacceptable attempt by the West to use on-site inspection for collecting military secrets, that is, for a type of military espionage. Time, however, has done its job, and now the Soviet Union as well is obviously ready to accept inspection as an indispensable necessity. The other day the official Soviet spokes person refuted the U.S. claim tht the Soviet Union allegedly is not making itself clear with respect to nuclear test inspection. According to the Soviet assessment, this is not true since the Soviet Union has allowed U.S. experts to convince themselves on site of the fact that the Soviet moratorium decision was free of all traps, that is, that the Soviet Union will not carry out nuclear tests while the moratorium is in force. After all no attempt of this kind can be covered up, as there are no nuclear tests which cannot be registered.

In the proposals for on-site inspection, [words indistinct] earlier submitted at the CDE in Stockholm, it is envisaged among other things that [word indistinct] country can demand access to the territory of the other in order to check unannounced moves of military units and other activities that could cause lack of trust. In other words, on-site verification should [words indistinct] military activities which are subject to control, such as maneuvers, moves, and rearrangements of military forces.

Moscow's acceptance of inspection is even more significant since it directly contributes to efforts toward speeding up negotiations between East and West and on the problem of disarmament which have also been delayed, to a good measure because the question of on-site control has not been solved. After all, even the Reagan administration's first reactions to the Soviet representatives's statement in Stockholm lead to the conclusion that it is a matter of a big change in the Soviet attitude, a change which could lead to concrete agreements at the disarmament negotiations.

On the other hand, Moscows's attitude will probably contribute to the successful completion of the work of the CSCE, which would undoubtedly be a big success at the time when the world expects the superpowers to start sincerely reconciling their conflicting attitudes on the problem of disarmament. A successful result of the Stockholm conference would also contribute to the speeding up of preparations for the U.S.-Soviet summit, and in general to the strengthening of confidence between the two superpowers. And, of course, one should not deceive oneself and think that everything that is connected with control [word indistinct] from difficulties. The Soviet Union has merely announced the first step in this direction, while the final agreement on on-site verification to a great extent also depends on the behavior of the West, primarily of the United States.

OFFICIAL PRESENTS AGENDA FOR HARARE SUMMIT

AU211929 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] What will the Yugoslav delegation advocate at the forthcoming eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare as regards economic problems? Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Yugoslav delegation, replies to this question:

[Begin recording] Yugoslavia together with other nonaligned and developing countries notes that precisely the developing and the least developed countries derive perhaps the least benefit from the present brief revival of the world economy. Therefore, Yugoslavia will broach an extensive group of problems that are of significance to the majority of the developing countries and the majority of the countries in the Nonaligned Movement, and it will insist on those questions which are of mutual interest to the other side, the developed world, because a better functioning of the world economy, trade, and finances is in the interest of all the countries in the world.

In this way, dealing with this group of problems, we will also attempt to create the conditions for solving them, which means to find the point of mutual interest.

It is obvious that great attention will be paid to the question of foreign debts of developing countries and the way of possibly solving this question. The next question is the examination of the success or lack of success of the present strategy of international development in the third UN decade. Certainly the question of the least developed countries will be especially raised; these countries have been hit most by this long-term crisis in the world economy.

Under a special subhead on the agenda, the least developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa are to be discussed, for these are the countries in which there are virtually no development processes, which lack the basic development factors, and in which obviously great efforts will have to be made by the international community to set at least the elementary development processes in motion through pure economic aid and by other means.

It is certain that Yugoslavia, which made special preparations, will advance many specific suggestions on the subject of mutual cooperation among the developing countries -- the South-South cooperation. In this sense the much advanced preparations regarding the setting up of a global system of mutual trade preferentials among the developing countries will probably meet with a favorable reception. Regarding debts, it is further thought that Yugoslavia will significantly participate in the discussion, considering that Yugoslavia has been proposing that the question of debts should be discussed in a multilateral sphere. That is, with the participation of both the debtors and the creditors, so that in this way the existing method in which the creditors negotiate collectively and the debtors singly may be eliminated.

Since there are numerous other problems connected with international finances, Yugoslavia will on this occasion again -- as on earlier occasions -- support the ideas about convening a fresh conference on money and finances, which in addition to the financing of economic development would discuss the basic questions of the functioning and reform of the international monetary system. [end recording]

CUBAN VERSION OF HISTORY 'INCOMPREHENSIBLE'

AU211652 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Text] The Cuban magazine PRISMA, organ of the PRENSA LATINA news agency intended for foreign countries, has carried an article on the occasion of the Nonaligned Movement anniversary. The article by itself would not attract attention had it not been accompanied by the well-known photograph from the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade, or more precisely, with what was left of this photograph after an incomprehensible intervention on the part of the editors.

The intervention occurred in two places on the said picture, so that Yemeni Prince Hasan, Yugoslav President Tito, and the President of Kampuchea -- at that time Cambodia -- Sihanouk disappeared on one side, and on the other side, the editorial scissors cut off Burmese Premier U Nu.

For whose sake or for what purpose was such a cut necessary? It is not our intention to demonstrate that there is a system in the selection of the personalities whom the Cuban magazine denies a place in the history of nonalignment, a system that lays bare the true intentions, for we would then have to analyze the motives for such conduct, and this would probably lead us in an undesirable direction. Therefore we will dwell on responsibility and journalistic ethics of the Cuban colleagues who ultimately are the only victims of their own manipulaton.

The role of President Tito as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and an active and dynamic chairman of the first conference in Belgrade is well known to all who follow events in the Nonaligned Movement. The pioneering role of Burmese Premier U Nu is also well-known, as is the contribution of Prince Sihanouk, who even now, in exile, incorporates the striving for freedom and independence of the Khmer people.

However, we said we will talk about journalistic ethics, and let us finish on this note. We cannot but conclude that even those from whom the editor of this respected magazine has most probably learned his trade renounce sissors as an instrument of editorial policy, used in the way PRISMA applied them. Let us add that such doctoring of history will not raise respect for the paper. At the same time we express our most sincere conviction that such acts, unworthy of the journalistic profession and ethics, will not disturb the relations between Cuba and its nonaligned friends, including Yugoslavia.

POLITBURO MEMBER RECEIVES ENVOY IN MOSCOW

LD202055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, today received Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow. The conversation focused on Serbia's and Montenegro's economic cooperation with the Russian Federation.

Vorotnikov also briefed the Yugoslav ambassador on current developments in the Soviet Union and on economic and social realignment. He drew attention to the great importance of the present course for the country.

FEC VICE PRESIDENT HOSTS FRG TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD212138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, today received Dr Werner Dollinger, FRG minister of transport.

In the course of extensive friendly talks, attended by Mustafa Pljakic, member of the FEC and chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, and Dr H. Goechel, charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy to the SFRY, the two sides discussed some topical issues of mutual interest regarding transportation economy.

LONCAR RECEIVES EUROPEAN TRADE OFFICIAL

LD212131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo Croatian 1452 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Mr Per Kleppe, secretary general of EFTA.

On this occasion the two sides exchanged views on relations between Yugoslavia and the EFTA, as well as on the coming GATT meeting.

FEDERAL ENERGY ADVISORY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

LD212144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2057 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 21 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today decided to set up a federal expert council for energy.

The new advisory body, will study the possibilities of using new and renewable energy sources and the application of new technologies which could contribute to the more rational and efficacious use of Yugoslavia's existing energy sources.

The council's task will undoubtedly be very important. The Yugoslav public was divided last spring over whether long-term energy development plans would envisage the building of new nuclear power plants, in addition to hydo- and thermal-power plants. Public disapproval of nuclear power plants became particularly pronounced after the accident in the Soviet nuclear plant in Chernobyl.

The federal expert council for finance was formed in late July.

VOJVODINA TO SUFFER INCOME REDUCTIONS

LD202051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina personal incomes will be limited in accordance with federal regulations for about 150,000 employees. This effectively means that one in four workers in the social sector will receive a smaller personal income than before.

This is the warning given by the head of the office of the Vojvodina Social Accountancy Service, which draws attention to the fact that in keeping with the federal law on the limitation of personal incomes, this measure should be applied to about 90,000 people employed in the social sector in this province. Their personal incomes will be reduced by from 3 to 30 percent. To this number should be added about 60,000 workers in work collectives which ended the first 6 months of the year with a loss.

These facts in themselves indicate that the situation is rather complex and delicate and that measures should be taken to resolve these problems, above all in work collectives that ended the first half of the year with a loss. There are several work collectives which have operated well, but which as a result of the unfavorable economic conditions and unresolved systemic and other problems, and primarily inadequate prices, have not made a profit. These are in the agroindustry, petrochemicals, and some other branches of the economy.

MINERS STAGE WORK STOPPAGE AS INCOMES REDUCED

AU201506 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of 17 August on page 5 and Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian of 19 August on page 3 carry 2 reports on a work stoppage that took place in the Aleksinac coal mine.

According to a 200-word report carried in POLITIKA, the stoppage occurred on 15 August when about 100 miners from the second and third shift learned that their July incomes were to be reduced by 18.6 percent due to the coal mine's losses in the first half of this year. The report also adds that "having spoken to the mine's leadership and the representatives of the sociopolitical organizations from the Aleksinac commune, the miners returned to the pit the next morning and resumed work."

In his 750-word carried in BORBA, V. Jovanovic mainly writes about the financial position of the mine. According to him, the Aleksinac commune Committee for National Defense and Social Self-Protection which met to discuss the situation in the mine established that it was "still unclear how personal incomes for the past month would be paid out." V. Jovanovic also reports on the meeting between the representatives of the Aleksinac and other Nis region communes at which it was concluded that "in the last 15 years none of the Aleksinac mine pits have been operating economically."

CONDEMNED WAR CRIMINAL APPEALS CROATIAN RULING

LD211842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Zagreb, August 21 (TANJUG) -- War criminal Andrija Artukovic, who was condemned to death at a trial here last May, has appealed against the ruling of the Supreme Court of Croatia which confirmed the verdict of the Zagreb District Court.

Artukovic, 87, former interior minister of the so-called "Independent State of Croatia" during the Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia, was tried for crimes against the civilian population and prisoners of war.

The trial in Zagreb was extensively covered by the foreign press.

Artukovic's defence lawyers have submitted separate appeals to the Federal Court in Belgrade against the verdict of the Zagreb district Court, claiming that the four counts of the indictment were not proved and that Artukovic was incapable of taking part in the proceedings.

Under the Yugoslav legal system, the Federal Court is the last instance in regular court procedure. The Federal Court will ask for the opinion and recommendation of the federal public prosecutor and then rule on the appeal.

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HUNGARIAN-CSSR-USSR EXERCISES FROM 8-12 SEP

LD221547 Budapest MTI in English 1443 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- In keeping with their training plan, the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states are to hold a joint tactical military exercise "Friendship 86" on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from September 8th to 12th. 25,000 members of the forces from the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, and the Soviet Army are to participate. The objective of the exercise is to further perfect the coordinated activity of staffs and troops in the area of defensive exercises.

The Hungarian forces and staffs to attend the exercises have been prepared. As a part of the preparations, and in keeping with plans, reserve forces have been enlisted and have joined in execution of the tasks in a disciplined manner. As the conclusion of the domestic preparation, mass meetings were organized Thursday and Friday in a number of local units, which were attended by the representatives of party, state and social bodies.

CSSR CDE DELEGATE URGES CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD211337 Prague CTK in English 1259 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva Aug 21 (CTK) -- An agreement on a chemical weapons ban could be worked out in the nearest future and therefore work on concluding the agreeement must be accelerated, Czechoslovak delegate Milos Vejvoda told today's session of the Conference on Disarmament.

The aim is to ensure the security of nations, a peaceful development of the chemical industry and the protection of international trade and therefore all countries, regardless of the extent or their chemical arms potentials, must join these efforts, Milos Vejvoda said.

He stressed that the Soviet proposals for ways of liquidating stocks of chemical weapons and control of observance of a chemical arms production ban have contributed to marked progress at this year's conference.

It is, however, difficult to ignore to danger of the negative impact of such decisions as the NATO states' support for the production of binary weapons though it was accompanied by the alleged readiness of the USA to liquidate the existing stocks of chemical weapons in Western Europe. These are in any case outdated weapons constantly losing in importance, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

He pointed out the increasing danger of the production and deployment of binary weapons, stressing that if their production is started further efforts to achieve a total ban on chemical weapons will be considerably complicated.

Milos Vejvoda spoke with appreciation of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of the year, stressing it is a step confirming that the USSR seeks disarmament by acts and not by words.

TANCHEV, CUBAN AGRARIAN LEADERS SUPPORT MORATORIUM

AU221701 Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 22 Aug 86

["For Promoting Bulgaro-Cuban Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 22 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) and first vice-president of the State Council, received Mr Juan Jose Leon, deputy chairman of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP) of Cuba and Mr Orestes Quintero, chairman of the ANAP organization in the Cienfuegos Province, who are paying a visit to this country at the invitation of the BZNS Standing Committee.

The talks stressed that the BZNS and ANAP will continue to broaden their traditionally fraternal relations which have now been contributing for a quarter of a century to the promotion of Bulgaro-Cuban relations. It was pointed out that the extension of the term of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and the other Soviet peaceful initiatives raised by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev are received with greatest attention and support among the circles of the agrarian and other democratic parties and organizations. The BZNS and ANAP highly value and fully support the peaceful advance [as received] of the Soviet Union.

GUINEAN PLANNING MINISTER ENDS 'FRUITFUL' VISIT

AU231403 Sofia BTA in English 1240 GMT 23 Aug 86

["Bulgaria-Guinea: Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA) -- Our visit to Bulgaria was very fruitful. We acquainted ourselves with the planning system and saw a country undergoing dynamic development, which may offer a lot of her experience to Guinea, said Mr Edouard Benjamin, minister of planning and international cooperation of Guinea, at the end of his visit to this country. He pointed out that his country wants to develop and widen the economic cooperation with Bulgaria. Of special interest is the cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and land improvement, construction, and more concretely, in road construction.

Guinea shows trade interest in the Bulgarian agricultural machines, lathes and the products of glass industry. In exchange Guinea may deliver coffee, cacao, bananas, bauxite, iron ore. There are good prospects for cooperation in the development of ore and mineral mines.

A protocol was signed on the results of the talks with a delegation of the State Planning Commission of Bulgaria. The protocol reflects the desire of the two countries to increase the trade and ecommomic relations. The two sides noted that after some standstill in the development of the relations there are good prospects for widening of the cooperation in the field of agriculture, mechanical engineering, trade and mining.

WORK PROCEEDS ON BULGARIAN-ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION

Zhivkov Receives Tedla

AU231645 Sofia BTA in English 1631 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 23 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Adis Tedla, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and co-chairman of the Joint Bulgaro-Ethiopian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The two sides concluded that the Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations are developing successfully. The contacts between the BCP and the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and the exchange in various spheres provide possibilities for durable ad active relations between the Bulgarian and Ethiopian peoples. The commission, which has achieve good results in the widening of the mutually advantageous cooperation, has also contributed to this end.

The two side touched upon certain questions concerning the exacerbated international situation due to imperialism.

The friendly talk was also attended by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Ethiopian commission.

Kubadinski Signs Protocol

AU241910 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 24 Aug 86

["Bulgaria-Ethiopia: Widening of the Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 24 (BTA) -- The seventh session of the Bulgaro-Ethiopian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended with a signing of a protocol.

The document was signed by Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC o the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and by Mr. Adis Tedla, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and deputy chairman of the National Central Planning Committee of Ethiopia.

The two sides surveyed the development of the bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation and specified the spheres and concrete projects for its further development. After the analysis of the fulfillment of the resolutions of the sixth session of the commision, the two sides noted that during that period the relations between the two countries had deepened and definite results has been achieved. The leaders of the delegations voiced the opinion that the existing potentials have not been utilized to the full and stressed the necessity of further widening and diversifying the cooperation. The two sides agreed to accelerate the outlined programmes.

Mr Adis Tedla stressed that the government of this country gives priority to the development of agriculture and pointed out that they would like to use Bulgaria's experience in this sphere.

The two sides viewed the activities of the joint association "Kasem Kabena" and the course of construction of the farm "Coca" and the works for agricultural technology, and other projects of the bilateral cooperation.

The Ethiopian side expresed its satisfaction with the assistance rendered by the Bulgarian specialists and doctors working in Ethiopia.

A protocol for widening of the barter was also signed.

BULGARIAN-SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT PLANNED

AU221833 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 22 Aug 86

["Second Bulgaro-Soviet Spaceflight in Preparation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 22 (BTA corr.) -- In the first half of 1988 a Bulgarian citizen will take part in a manned Bulgaro-Soviet flight on the "Mir-Soyuz" orbital scientific complex.

A protocol for the preparation of the flight was signed today in Moscow by Mr Mako Dakov, vice-president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and chairman of the National Committee for Research and Use of Space, and by Mr Aleksandr Dunayev, chairman of the Chief Deaprtment for the Creation and Use of Space Equipment in the Interest of the National Economy and Scientific Research (Glavkosmos) of the USSR. The international crew will carry out a number of scientific experiments, developed by Bulgarian and Soviet institutes.

It is my opinion that the second Bulgaro-Soviet flight will greatly contribute to the developmnt of astronautics, to the scientific research of space, to orbital technological experiments and to the perfection of spaceflights, Mr Aleksandr Dunayev said after the signing of the protocol. Mr Mako Dakov said that the programme of the flight envisages a number of scientific experiments in the course of ten days. The Bulgarian side will develop the respective apparatuses and will carefully prepare the sequence of the tests. Mr Mako Dakov pointed out that the programme of the flight envisages experiments in the field of space biology, medicine, space physics, remote sounding of the earth and a number of other experiments.

DOYNOV MEETS SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER PISAREV

AU221949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received Yuriy Pisarev, first deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production of the Soviet Union. They discussed certain issues relating to the further development of the cooperation in agricultural engineering.

TANCHEV TALKS WITH CANADIAN NDP POLITICIAN

AU221136 Sofia BTA in English 0736 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Derek Blackburn, renowned political figure of the Canadian New Democratic Party, who is on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.).

During the talk both sides expressed the desire for widening and deepening of the contacts between the two parties, which would contribute to the activation of the relations and to the mutually advantageous businesslike cooperation between the two countries.

The Canadian political figure assessed highly Bulgaria's successes, whose accelerated development and growing potential, outline here as a stable and interest partner. He noted the positive role of Bulgaria's constructive policy in the Balkins, Europe, and in the world.

Exchanging views on international issues the two sides stressed the great importance of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and of the other Soviet peace initiatives, which embody the new political thinking and outline the way toward building of a comprehensive system for international security and halting of arms race.

DZHUROV, OFFICERS VISIT MANEUVER AREA

AU211305 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 20 Aug 86 pp 1,3

[Report by Captain Georgi Vuchev and Senior Lieutenant Dragmoir Zakhariev: "Attacking Upsurge and Close Cooperation..."]

[Excerpts] The maneuver area, 19 August. "The enemy" is providing stubborn resistence. It inflicts aviation strikes and gives strong antitank fire. Data related to the "enemy" determine the plan of Officer Stefanov -- to create a powerful striking group which will implement the tasks...[passage omitted]

The maneuvers were attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, memver of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers; and Lieutenant General Trifon Balkanski, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" Department.

Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the maneuvers.

PRAGUE PRAISES RENEWED NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

LD221728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government have welcomed the 18 August statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he announced the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987. This new important step is an expression of the highest degree of responsibility of the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist community for the fate of mankind. It again confirms that socialism is inseparably bound with the efforts for a happy future for mankind in peace.

The Soviet Union, which for more than a year has been observing a unilaterally declared moratorium on all nuclear tests, has had enough reasons in view of the stand taken by the United States, which still ignores this important initiative, to renew nuclear tests. The decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government is a new and convincing expression of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy worked out by the 27th Party Congress, which despite all the complexity of the international situation, takes into consideration the most fundamental interests of the nations of the world in the conditions of the nuclear age and space age.

The Soviet Union, in seeking ways to improve the international situation, to halt the arms build up, and to eliminate all nuclear weapons has been demonstrating its adherence to principles, realism, and enduring initiative. At the same time it takes the ensuring of its own security and that of its allies fully into account. Now the issue is to ensure that the United States does not waste the historic opportunity along the path toward halting the frenzied nuclear arms build up, which the magnanimous step taken by the Soviet Union is offering. The frenzied arms build up will not be halted by words but by specific actions, which will help to alter the development toward international relaxation.

We identify ourselves with the Soviet Union's stand that it is possible to achieve in the shortest possible time an agreement on the halting of nuclear tests, which would correspond to the common interests of all mankind. In the CSSR, the statement by the highest Soviet representative has met with the unequivocal agreement of all the people. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government express full support for this extra peace step taken by the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER

Received by Husak

LD221649 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Syrian Premier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. Also present was Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Gustav Husak emphasized solidarity and resolute support of the Czechoslovak people to the firm anti-imperialist stand of Syria and its role in the struggle of Arab nations for an independent and progressive development.

Exchanging views on topical international issues, the two representatives highly appreciated the constructive initiative of the Soviet Union on easing the international tension in the world, halting the arms race and on disarmament, especially the recent decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions and the proposal to sign an agreement with the United States on a ban on nuclear tests.

Special attention was paid to the problems of the Middle East. The two representatives stressed that the path leading to just and lasting peace in this region is the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations and attended by all sides involved, while respecting the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Received by Strougal

LD221314 Prague CTK in English 1116 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Syrian Premier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at the close of his spa treatment in Czechoslovakia.

The two statesmen reviewed the results achieved in developing bilateral relations and paid special attention to economic cooperation where good results have been registered and prerequisites exist for expanding it.

The two premiers also exchanged views on international issues, including the situation in the Middle East. They emphasized the importance of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of the year.

Damascus Television Report

JN221806 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT22 Aug 86

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak received Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at the Presidential Palace in Prague at 1430 today, Damascus time, in the presence of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. At the beginning of the meeting, Dr Al-Kasm conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings and wishes to President Husak and the Czechoslavak people for continued progress and further successes in all fields. The talks then revolved around the promotion of relations between the two friendly countries -- relations whose foundations were established by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Gustav Husak.

At the end of the meeting, the CSSR president voiced his profound support for Syria's militant stands under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, as well as for Syria's distinguished role on the Arab level, particularly in the field of consolidating Arab solidarity to confront imperialism and Zionism and their schemes in the region. President Husak asked Dr Al-Kasm to convey his greetings and wishes to the Syrian Arab prosperity.

Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm met with Strougal at the CSSR Prime Ministry at 0730 this morning. Viewpoints were identical toward the issues that were raised during this meeting.

Departs 24 August

LD241550 Prague CTK in English 1428 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 24 (CTK) -- Syrian Premier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm left here today for home after a stay in Czechoslovakia for treatment.

On August 22. the Syrian premier was received by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

They exchanged views on topical international issues and highly appreciated the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, including the recent decision to prolong the moratorium on nuclear tests.

On the Middle East, the representatives stressed that a just and lasting peace in the region can be attained only through convening an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations in which all parties concerned would be represented.

The Syrian premier was also received by his Czechoslovak counterpart Lubomir Strougal. They paid special attention to economic cooperation in which good results have been scored and prerequisites exist for its further expansion.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD221854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, have congratulated the highest Romanian representatives on the occasion of their national holiday. In a telegram addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president, and to Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, it is said that the liberation of Romania in August 1944 as a result of the victorious advance by the Soviet Army and the armed rising of Romanian patriotic forces created the preconditions for the realization of fundamental economic changes, for the embarking on the course of socialist construction of the country.

We hold in sincere regard the results achieved by the Romanian working people along this course under the leadership of their Communist Party. We highly appreciate the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and nations which are developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that they will continue to intensify in the spirit of the Czechoslovak-Romanian Treaty of Alliance, in the interest of the unity of the countries of the socialist community and the strengthening of their defense and economic ties within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal wished comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu, the Communists and all the working people of Romania on the occasion of Romania's national holiday further successes in fulfilling the challenging tasks set by the 13th RCP Congress in the joint struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress in the world.

CIA PLANS TO 'WRECK' NONALIGNED SUMMIT CITED

AU250949 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 86 p 1

(CTK Accra dispatch: "CIA Wants To Wreck Meeting at Harare"]

[Text] Accra (CTK) -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has worked out a plan to wreck the eighth summit conference of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries that will open at Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, at the beginning of next week. As the Ghananian daily PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC write, the CIA has spent $20 million on this project.

According to the plans of the U.S. espionage service, a number of acts of terror and sabotage against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, and other "Frontline States" are to be carried out on the eve of the conference and during the conference itself. These operations are to be carried out by racist Republic of South Africa, the relevant institutions of which have also received from the CIA the order to step up economic sanctions against neighboring African states.

PREMIER STROUGAL ATTENDS EXHIBITION OPENING

LD231055 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The state-wide exhibition "Land -- the Provider" opened in Ceske Budejovice in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, premier of the federal government. [passage omitted]

FRANTISEK PITRA VISITS PELHRIMOV DISTRICT

LD222026 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has arrived in the district of Pelhrimov on a working visit. He was briefed on the situation with regard to the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 17th party congress, problems in fulfilling the state plan set for the agricultural and food complex, the grain harvest results and preparations for autumn work. In the afternoon Frantisek Pitra viewed exhibits at the statewide agricultural exhibition "Land -- the Provider" in Ceske Budejovice.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO CPCZ OFFICIAL

LD222153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak presented today the Order of the Republic to Vladimir Pirosik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Central Slovak Regional CPSL Committee. This high distinction has been conferred on him at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of his many years of selfless activity in building socialism in our homeland.

Gustav Husak congratulated Vladimir Pirosik cordially on behalf of the party's Central Committee and on his own behalf on this jubilee occasion in his life as well as on the conferment on him of the Order of the Republic. He paid tribute to his lifelong activity in important party and public posts and wished him in the years ahead many successes in work on the development of our socialist society, good health and contentment in his private life.

FRG SHIPS SMUGGLING ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SRV

LD222033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Hamburg, 22 Aug (ADN) -- It has emerged from reports here that the FRG ships Cap Anamur 1 and 2 alone have recently taken on board more than 10,000 asylum seekers, enticed from Vietnam under false pretences. Out of the total of more than 10,000 "saved" Vietnamese, as it is put here, 6,500 live in the Federal Republic.

Rupert Neudeck, the man responsible for the smuggling of these asylum seekers into the FRG, described in this connection with the discussion under way in the Federal Republic on the difference between political and economic refugees as hypocritical. On board the Cap Anamur in any case this difference could not be recognized.

Clearly Cap Anamur 1 and 2 are engagged as smuggling ships.

TRAINING WITH POLISH PILOTS COMPLETED 20 AUG

AU221156 Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 August GDR and PPR fighter pilots held a meeting upon the completion of their joint combat training in the "Yuriy Gagarin" air wing of the National People's Army. In performance comparisons they determined the best pilot, technician, and mechanic, carried out practical flying exercises, and exchanged experiences. The several days of combat training served the successful cooperation in the ready alert system of the Warsaw Pact states' air defense. Hosts and guests conducted sports contests and paid a visit to the Ravensbrueck national memorial and monument.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE ROMANIAN LEADERS

LD222134 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The leading GDR personages Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph today conveyed cordial congratulations to the Socialist Republic of Romania on that country's National Day. In a telegram to Romanian leaders Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu, Honecker and Stoph expressed their pleasure over the successful achievements of the Romanian people.

INTERIOR OFFICIAL'S ARTICLE MARKS 20 AUGUST

AU221416 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Janos Peter, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy minister of interior: "Our 20 August"]

[Text] There is no other day in the calendar that evokes so many memories in the minds of the people who remember.

All of us remember King Stephen, the founder of the state; religious people remember St. Stephen, the one who introduced and safeguarded the Christian religion. He organized the Hungarian nomads into a state, realizing that there was no future for a wandering and nomadic life style in the center of a much more advanced Europe, that the condition for the survival of the Hungarian people was to adjust to a more vigorous feudal system and that, without taking up Christianity and organizing a feudal state order, the Hungarian tribal society would collapse as did many of the peoples once living in that area. There is a great temptation to ascribe some sort of actualized meaning and a direct "message" for today to King Stephen's political conception. This is permissible in literary works and drama; on the occasion of the holiday, let us content ourselves with respect for the facts, namely, that history has proven King Stephen's choice and that it was the courage and determination with which he took up the new road that led to Hungarians becoming a nation, thus creating a country which has finally become a fatherland to the people, even if the 1,000-year road since then has not been free of great struggles and long periods of bitter suffering. This is what present Hungary, the Hungarians of today respect in King Stephen's life's work, and this is what they express by remembering every year, even on the eve of the 3d millenium, their great king who lived at the turn of the first millenium.

On 20 August, however, we remember not only the founder of the state; traditionally, this day is also the festival of the new bread. Today, when worries about bread in the strictest sense of the term are unknown, this tradition seems to be fading in our country. The younger generations already have to be told why our predecesors called bread life, since under the term "our daily bread" we mean not only the bread made of flour and yeast and baked in an oven but also the results of the work of our entire society, the sum total of our material and spiritual goods. Thus, from this point of view 20 August can also be an occasion for remembrance and an evaluation of our tasks. The new bread is not only the symbol of annual crops but also the symbol of any other creative work in which the people's creative force of constructing their country is asserted. And peace is the fundamental condition for this.

After two world wars, today we are celebrating this holiday in a world situation in which not only the peoples of Europe but also all areas of our planet are threatened by the danger of incalculable destruction. The existence of mankind is at stake when there is an accumulation of weapons in the world capable of annihilating the planet several times over. Rational man at the end of the 20th century can regard only the avoidance of war and the halting of the arms race as solutions and as the future of the human race. Under the shadow of these threats, talks that foster hope are being held in Moscow, Washington, Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and elsewhere. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries aimed at easing the international tension and safeguarding peace are even stronger than the previous initiatives. The recently extended Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, the disarmament proposals, and the proposals aimed at completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the turn of the century are all concrete manifestations of the desire for peaceful coexistence based on the confidence that needs to be restored. The same desire arises from the initiatives of the socialist countries made to the United Nations and calling for the joining of forces in working out a basic agreement for universal security.

No matter how great the danger threatening mankind and no matter how full of contradictions and tensions our world, the positions of peace have not weakened but have further strengthened as a result of the increasing activity of forces that are firmly committed to it. Hungary is also playing an active part in this process. Hungary also took part in the preparation for the Helsinki conference whose final document raised new hopes and made possible the development of new international relations and contacts. We have good reasons for referring to the positive influence of the Helsinki spirit and for worrying about the fact that the process of detente has come to a sudden halt and has slowed down, and that the international situation has deteriorated. The fact that the Helsinki process has been maintained and has advanced, and that meetings have been held between politicians of countries with a different social order proves that negotiations and agreement are also possible on the most complex issues, given adequate patience. This could also refer to the initiatives made at last year's summit in Geneva; if the U.S. side agreed, the conditions for the implementation of these proposals would now be more available than ever.

It is in our interest, and not only ours, to further expand our foreign relations. In his interview given to TIME, MSZMP General Secretary Jonos Kadar said that "many years of observation indicate that the stronger the economic cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries, the firmer the foundations for building their political relations. And the converse is also true: When there is an improving political atmosphere, there are also more favorable conditions for expanding economic cooperation. This is obviously not a one-way street. Politicians of the capitalist countries have themselves pointed out the advantages of cooperating with the socialist countries, including additional employment and marketing opportunities." Naturally, the prosperity of our country and people is influenced not only by external circumstances; the way we make good use of the talent and diligence of the working people is more important than all this. Only a good foreign and domestic policy together can create the guarantees for progress and development. Speaking about 20 August, among its various conditions let us mention the firmness of the socialist social order and its development capacity, an order whose basic principles are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Only 4 years after the liberation we succeeded in formulating the main criteria and efforts of the new state into law, into a basic law. The Constitution of 20 August 1949 partly formulated the rights that are characteristic of the new society which had been achieved and developed by then, and partly outlines the direction of development. The historic importance of the Constitution of 1949 is that for the first time in Hungary it regulated the activity of society and of the state on behalf of and in the interest of the millions of working people. No matter how basic a law the Constitution is, it is nevertheless open to changes from time to time. This is simply because life, social practice, and the achieved results become outdated or new elements of progress also demand a place in the basic law, as happened in 1972 when the progress and radical changes that had taken place, particularly since the consolidation, made suitable modifications imperative.

The firm order of our society proves that the content of the Constitution and the reality -- including jurisdiction, jurisprudence, citizens' rights and obligations, etc. -- are in harmony with one another. Perhaps that is the reason why the content and importance of the Constitution are in the forefront of public attention only on Constitution Day. Without talking much about it or knowing its content in detail, the majority of citizens regard the Principles at the basis of the basic laws as their own and accept them. The Constituion's imperceptibility shows the existence of a constitutional order. Many people, mainly the younger generation, do not even regard fundamental rights like the right to work, to learn, to culture, and to medical assistance as rights originating from the Constitution; these rights are present naturally, and they were born with them.

It is unfortunate, however, that speaking about citizen's obligations, not everyone considers constitutional rights to be inseparable from these obligations. We must endeavor to raise the awareness of this connection to a higher level. The desired expansion of socialist democracy, an expansion that we are encouraging in all areas of life, is also vital because this is the only way in which the rights and obligations are provided in close unity and in which the creative capacity and readiness for initiatives inherent in the citizens are asserted in such a way that they serve equally the interests of the individual and those of smaller and larger communities, that is, mainly of the people.

In the past 1-2 years we have made considerable steps in this direction: we have democratized state life and have modified the election law, steps that are already making their positive, revitalizing, and renewing effects felt in both the activity of the National Assembly and of the councils. We have introduced new forms of enterprise management in economic sphere, a step all the more important since, in the current situation, nothing is more important than making production and management more efficient, a task in which the joint development of the worker's interests and acceptance of obligation are playing a decisive role.

We not only commemorate our holidays, like the present holiday on 20 August, and we do not talk only about what and why we celebrate. Every celebration is a reflection of the present. In this year's 20 August celebrations our attention is increasingly centered on the problems and tasks of a society working more efficiently and on the goals outlined by the 13th MSZMP Congress which were accepted by the National Assembly, the local bodies of interest representation, the political and public organizations and movements, and by the millions of workers. The tasks we are endeavoring to solve, the problems we are facing, and the worries that are afflicting us are not simple ones; there is a need for well-considered, planned, and uniform efforts to maintain and further develop our achievements, to advance to a higher level, a task that is also absolutely necessary.

Everyone knows and agrees with our most important economic policy goals -- from ensuring the foreign economic balance of payments to safeguarding the purchasing power of the forint; from mobilizing the reserves available in production and management to our concepts regarding the standard of living. To attain these goals, stress today is on the need for every workplace, every enterprise, workshop, cooperative, and institution to work out concrete action programs and, where this has already been done, to make sure that these programs are consistently implemented by means of incentives, persuasion, organization, measures, the strengthening of discipline, and by encouraging initiatives. Also we should not forget that today the issue is not simply to improve production and living conditions here and there but also to make sure that our country is not lagging behind the rapid international development, the scientific and technological progress that will determine the fate of our nation for the coming decades, not only as regards the economy but also as regards culture, lifestyle, and health. The importance of the current requirements must also be weighed against this. We have no use for lamentations and pessimism paralyzing the people's readiness for action.

On the contrary, the condition for success is to make it known that we do have strength and also enough experience, with decades behind us that have proven that we have been able to stand greater trials than the current difficulties. We can also overcome the current difficulties with national collaboration and with general consensus in the principles of socialism. Taking a look at the past, on today's holiday we also have reason to regard the future with confidence.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REPORTS ON DROUGHT

AU231518 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 21

[MTI report: "Notice of Ministry of Agriculture and Food [MEM] on Drought-Stricken Agriculture"]

[Text] The dry and hot weather in the last 3 months has not favored agriculture. In recent weeks great problems have been caused especially by the lack of precipitation and the above 30 degrees celsius temperatures. This weather has caused serious damage even to the autumn crops.

Recently the MEM carried out a quick survey based on the observation of counties and factories. The examination shows that this year's drought has not only affected the Alfold regions, but it has spread to the Kisalfold, Mezofold, and the southwest Dunanentul. The drought and its effects are greatly varied as regards the various regions and factories.

In spite of the expected crop losses, present estimates show that the population's food supply will not be disturbed and domestic demands can be covered. The fodder demands of animal husbandry, including private stocks, can be provided. Thus, there will be enough fodder and hay. It is possible to provide the necessary silage demand for the animals by increasing the utilization of subsidiary field products, above all cornstalks. This requires, however, that the leaders of agricultural factories do their best in reducing further damages from the drought, collecting the subsidiary products suitable for fodder, and working out expedient saving programs. There will be enough vegetables, but it is expected that the unfavorable weather will shorten the ripening time. Due to this fact, likely difficulties must be surmounted by more rapid and more organized harvesting, procurement, and processing.

In order to maintain the process of production and operation in those agricultural firms seriously affected by the drought, an estimation will be made of the extent of losses in production and finances caused by the drought. Knowing the actual situation, the MEM, in participation with other ministries, has initiated measures to surmount the production and financial difficulties of drought-stricken agricultural farms and to create a foundation for next year's production.

State Secretary Interviewed

LD242032 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 24 August carries a live or recorded 10-minute interview with Miklos Villanyi, state secretary at the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, by an unidentified reporter. In response to a request that he estimate the damage the drought has caused to agriculture, Villanyi says:

"As yet we have no final figures, because the drought is still in progress. We know the figures, especially for cereals. At present, we estimate the loss to production will reach 10 billion [forints], but depending on what happens in the future, it may even substantially exceed 10 billion."

Asked what the government was planning to do in response to this loss, Villanyi says that it now has to make sure that next year will be a better one. Thus, measures will be taken to provide funds for collective farms ravaged by the drought so that they can buy fertilizers and machinery. Efforts must be made, Villanyi says, to ensure that harvesting, transport, and storage losses are minimized. Available military forces will be directed in the next weeks to assist on the farms, he adds, and agricultural by-products will be used for fodder.

Asked if the cost of irrigation influenced the extent of the drought damage, Villanyi points out that only 3 percent of Hungary's arable land is irrigated, and that 78 percent of irrigation costs are borne by the government. Even if water were free, as it is in other socialist countries, crop yields would not have been much bigger, as only a tiny fraction of collective farms have an irrigation system, he says. The government has therefore reduced the price of domestically manufactured irrigation systems by 50 percent in the hope that more farms will acquire them, he adds.

In conclusion, Villanyi reassures Hungarian consumers that they will not be affected in any major way by the loss in production. Socialist export commitments will also be met, he says, though the country's hard-currency exports will be heavily affected.

REPORTAGE ON MARJAI TALKS IN AUSTRALIA

LD222111 Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra, August 22 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks in Melbourne and Canberra, in the final stage of his official visit to Australia. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers met in the Australian capital with Prime Minister Robert Hawke. The cordial discussions about the international situation and the actual problems of world economy and issues related to developing relations between the two countries were characterized by large-scale identity of views.

Jozsef Marjai held talks with Minister of Foreign Trade John Dawkins, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, and members of the Australian Federal Government. He visited the United Foreign and Defence Committee of the Federal Parliament, where he answered questions of the committee's chairman and members. Jozsef Marjai also met Andrew Peacock, foreign Minister of the opposition shadow government.

At talks they reviewed Hungarian-Australian relations and their concrete possibilities of development. The parties stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries have recently started to develop. It was agreed that as well as the more frequent contacts between the governments, and cultural, scientific and sports relations, extensive possibilities exist for expanding relations on the basis of reciprocal advantages primarily in the fields of commercial and economic cooperation. Their exploration and definition is progressing through joint efforts.

During his visit to Australia, Jozsef Marjai held talks with leading representatives of business life, and leaders of the federal, New South Wales, and Victoria state commerce and industry chambers. He also held talks with the presidium of the "Committee for Promoting Hungarian-Australian Relations", and leaders of "Austrade", the state trade-development industry.

In the course of the talks it was stated that Australia could play a greater role in the raw material supply of Hungarian industry. Besides the traditional deliveries of wool and raw leather, it is considered possible for Australian iron ore and coal exporters, given the rquired conditions, to appear on the Hungarian market, and Hungarian companies to primarily participate in the development of Australian energetics, transport and delivery, and increase sales in other product groups. Australian firms have technologies that could be well utilized in Hungarian agriculture and food industry.

In the course of the talks, preparatory discussions were held on the founding of joint ventures and companies, with headquarters both in Hungary and Australia, primarily with the use of Hungarian technology, for the joint, or cooperation production and joint marketing of railway vehicles, buses and components, animal breeding products, and other goods.

Of the world economic and financial issues discussed timely issues of international commerce policy were given attention. Hungary and Australia take a stand against discriminatory steps that seriously distort economic relations as manifestations of agrarian-protectionism seriously affect both countries. It was agreed that this theme should be included at the coming GATT meeting as one of the problems requiring urgent solutions and cooperation of countries concerned in the issue has to be strengthened.

The visiting company leaders held extensive talks with leaders of industrial companies and trading houses.

From Australia, Jozsef Marjai is to travel to New Zealand for an official visit on the invitation of the New Zealand Government.

HUNGARIAN EXPERTS HELP SOVIET PIPE LINE

AU231522 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 13

[MTI report: "Hungarian Experts in Tengiz"]

[Text] On 19 August the State Development Bank and the Construction and Assembly Enterprise for Chemical Works (Vegyepszer) concluded a contract to supply the equipment referred to in the Hungarian-Soviet agreement on gas production and gas transportation in Yamburg and to finance field works there. The agreement was signed by the director general of the bank, Mrs Gusztav Bager, and by Ferenc Derczy, director general of Vegyepszer.

The Hungarian-Soviet agreement of cooperation was concluded last December. Vegyepeszer, in corporation with the Chemokomplex Foreign Trade Company, is the prime contractor for Hungarian deliveries and the construction of certain establishments at the Tengiz oil and gas site. Works were started in the Tengiz area last spring and part of the housing estate suitable to accomodate 5,000 Hungarian employees has already been completed. The accomodation units built by Aluterv and Egszov are being set up continuously. The Hungarian prime contractor has so far transported building materials to the site in 18 special trains. At present there are approximately 800 Hungarian employees working in the Tengiz area; charter aircraft are transporting the experts to the site of this very important investment.

SZUROS RECEIVES ITALIAN CP'S COLOJANNI

LD222046 Budapest MTI in English 1649 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Friday met Luigi Colojanni, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party and secretary of the county party committee of Sicily, who is spending his holidays in Hungary. At the cordial and comradely talks they reviewed timely international issues, and relations between the HSWP and the Italian Communist Party.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD222251 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 22 -- To mark Romania's National Day, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner sent a message to Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu in which they said, in part:

On behalf of the Central Committee of Polish United Workers Party, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and our own, we send cordial congratulations and best wishes to the fraternal Romania people, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Council of State, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to you personally.

We highly respect the successes of working people of socialist Romania scored under the leadership of the Romania Communist Party in the socio-economic development of the country, permanent raising material and cultural living standard of the nation.

We state with satisfaction that dynamic development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our states and nations, taking place on the basis of the ideals of Marxism, Leninism and socialist internationalism and rich historical traditions, contributes to a continuous deepening of all-round cooperation of Poland and Romania, better mutual acquaintance of social, economic and cultural attainments of both friendly peoples.

We wish to voice conviction that Polish-Romanian relations will continue to successfully develop, attaining a still higher level in all areas and bringing important contribution to consolidating unity of states of the socialist community within the frame work of the political and defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, to the benefit of our peoples, the cause of consolidating the forces of peace and socialism in Europe and the world.

FRG POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS END 22 AUG

LD221939 Warsaw PAP in English 1810 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn, Aug 22 -- Political consultations conducted by the Polish and FRG Foreign Ministries ended here today.

The talks focused on the CSCE process with particular emphasis on preparations for the Vienna meeting of representatives of states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act.

On behalf of the Polish side the talks were chaired by Eugeniusz Kulaga and on the FRG side -- by Ekkehard Eickhoff.

The Polish delegation was received by undersecretary of state in the Bonn Foreign Ministry, Dr J. Ruhfus.

PAP REPORTS 10,996 RELEASED UNDER AMNESTY LAW

LD221956 Warsaw PAP in English 1914 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 22 -- A total of 10,996 people, including 5.8 thousand convicts, with 864 women among the released have been set free from penal establishments so far.

The clemency law also made it possible for those accused of offences against the state and public border to return to normal life. 155 such people have benefitted from the provisions of this law so far. More than a half of them were released from penal establishments and arrests pending trial. 100 people confessed to offences against the state and public order reporting at law enforcement organs. Having completed formalities provided by the law most or many of them returned to their homes.

TRYBUNA OPOLSKA ANALYZES ECONOMIC AMBITIONS

PM221517 Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 4 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Artur Bodnar, political analyst, by Hanna Swieszczakowska, date and place not given]

[Text] [Swieszczakowska] The PZPR Central Committee report submitted to the 10th congress contained a question which at the same time constituted the acknowledgment of a crucial dilemma: Whether to opt for accelerated economic development, thereby sacrificing our chances of meeting a number of immediate social needs, or settle for the less painful but also less effective "snail's pace"? The delegates chose the first solution. Are our ambitions in this sphere, however, not higher than our capabilities?

[Bodnar] Poland must speed up its pace of development, but our objective circumstances require that we first create the necessary prerequisites for such acceleration. The 5-year plan indicates that we cannot move at a breakneck speed. Good progress must be achieved through increased management efficiency, based particularly on factors which do not involve investment.

[Swieszczakowska] The traditional belief is that development is contingent upon an increased level of investment in the economy. However, in his congress paper, the premier pointed to limitations in that area, connected with our lack of means.

[Bodnar] He said that we need Z17 billion for investment through the year 1990, but will only be able to put together Z10 billion at the most, and then only by making sacrifices. Our plans for development are based on our material and intellectual resources and are supported by our economic agreements with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But to carry these plans out we need to rationalize our management of those resources. The estimated 3.5-percent annual increase of the national income, which is quite modest for our needs and aspirations, can be reached only if half of its value could be obtained by making savings of energy, fuels, and materials. This assumption contains a high element of risk. The risk can be lessened if we embark on the second stage of the economic reform, that which enforces higher efficiency. In the circumstances that prevail at the moment, any increase in efficiency will depend on the introduction of organizational changes in the economy and the state. [paragraph continues]

A nationwide review of work posts has been announced, while on the other hand our investment program must create a technological base for making economies in the fields of natural resources and manpower. From his congress rostrum the premier said that a third of all investment outlays should be allocated for that purpose. Half the value of the increase in the national income is to be obtained through efficiency-raising measures, aided partly by modernization investments. This aspect of the plan represents, consequently, an area of some uncertainty, since it is very difficult to implement efficiency-raising measures.

Another uncertain area is created by outside circumstances. We are talking here about the credit repayment terms we will be offered, the kind of economic agreements we will sign, the atmosphere that will prevail in international relations. Everybody knows that only peaceful coexistence and detente will enable us to benefit from international division of labor. Economic as well as scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries is vitally important to us, and these countries, in their turn, do not remain stationary either. We should keep up with their pace, and take notice of their own reforms.

Your question refers to the choices that must be made constantly between the needs of the present and those that are a consequence of the development program for the next five to seven years. People wish to be able to attain their goals without so much effort. They are waiting for economic order and stabilization. At the same time, most of them believe that certain sacrifices are necessary if we are to realize our wider interests, provided that there is discernible progress.

[Swieszczakowska] Which of the essential conditions for progress should be regarded as preeminent?

[Bodnar] Workers maintain that we are a poorly organized society. More than 90 percent of workers questioned in various opinion polls demand that radical improvement be made in the organization of work at their enterprise, in the economy as a whole, and in the sphere of public life. They address this demand to those at all levels of managerial positions, that is, to one million people holding managerial posts. That is why, in my opinion, the 10th congress directives apply in the first place to those million people. In the long run, the realization of the workers demand depends on their understanding of the situation and on their will to act. Incidentally, similar views were expressed at the congress by agricultural workers.

[Swieszczakowska] Does not accelerated development, based on economic efficiency mechanisms, constitute a threat to certain principles of social justice, principles which today give the security of social protection to those groups that are the weakest and the most needy?

[Bodnar] Social justice is associated with two tendencies which we often misinterpret as being mutually exclusive, whereas in fact they should complement each other. On the one hand, emphasis is given to division according to the needs, that is, a unification of living standards. This represents the egalitarian tendency On the other hand, there is the stressed necessity of division according to the labor given, which leads to a differentiation of living standards. It is becoming obvious today, more than ever before, that to meet people's needs equally, with a tendancy to level upward rather than downward, it is necessary to differentiate incomes more, depending on contribution made to the growth of national wealth. If the national income continues to grow, it will be possible to increase social provisions too. It is, therefore, imperative to introduce motivational systems on a large scale, to reward people who show initiative and work well. There was a very strong demand for this at the 10th congress.

[Swieszczakowska] Who should decide, and how, what pace of development to choose and who is to benefit and who to lose by the chosen strategy?

[Bodnar] The needs of the nation and the state decide here. And the resolution of conflicts emerging in the wake of that choice depends on politicians' abilities. This, in turn, calls for more openness in pursuing the chosen policy, for public consultation and coordination over its decisions, and for securing public approval for those decisions. Choices that are crucial for the state are made by competent government bodies, but they must coincide with the feelings of the majority of citizens.

[Swieszczakowska] Finally, could you define the relationship between politics and economy, that is, between the requirements of the state system and economic necessities? Can we talk about the primacy of one over the other?

[Bodnar] Social reality consists of many planes and dimensions. That is why it is difficult to talk about a one-way dependence, in this case between economy and politics. In the first half of the 1980's political issues had the upper hand because they contained the key to overcoming the crisis, to fostering and widening a national accord. In the second half of the decade socioeconomic issues became, in my opinion, the dominant concern. But the method of resolving problems in this field belongs also to the political plane. That is why our material well-being will depend not only on our organizational, technical, and economic abilities, but to a large extent also on what we generally term political renewal. I am thinking about democratic decisionmaking and listening to criticism from people who may represent different orientations -- as long as they are guided by Polish raison d'etat. It is also essential that we begin to rely more firmly on that critical, August [1980, birth of Solidarity] generation, that is, today's thirty-year-olds. They are now prepared to accept more shared responsibility than they have had to date, responsibility for social and economic order and for our well-being both in the future and today, provided that we give them our vote of confidence and offer them wider opportunities to make decisions and a wider scope for promotion.

[Swieszczakowska] We are thus faced with very difficult tasks, many of which require that we break the old mold of our set notions and ingrained habits. Can we cope?

[Bodnar] We can, provided that the top men at all echelons are sufficiently consistent and credible in their actions. This essential condition was also repeatedly stressed at the 10th congress.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES MARK NATIONAL DAY

AU221255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/08/1986 -- Friday morning, marking the forty-second anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944, ceremonies were held during which floral wreaths were laid at the memorial to the Heroes of the Fight for the Liberty of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism, at the memorial to the Homeland's Heroes and at the Soviet Heroes' memorial in Bucharest.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the RCP general secretary, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Committee of Former Anti-Fascist Fighters and war veterans, mass and public organizations. Young Pioneers' groups laid bunches of flowers.

The ceremonies were attended by Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Constantin Olteanu, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan, Colonel General Vasile Milea, CC of the RCP, State Council and Government members, active and reserve generals, former commanders of units on the anti-Hitlerite front, executives of central, mass and public organizations, people working in Bucharest institutions and enterprises.

Companies of honour, made up of soldiers in the Armed Forces, members of the Patriotic Guards and groups of the youth's training for the homeland's defence, lined up in front of the memorials, presented arms. The anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played.

E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy staff were present at the memorial to the Soviet Heroes, where the state anthems of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. After the wreath-laying ceremony, those in the attendance kept a minute's silence.

The same day, wreaths were laid at the cemetery of the British military who died on Romania's territory in the fight against fascism, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the State Council and the government, the Ministry of National Defence, the Bucharest City People's Council, as well as bunches of flowers, on behalf of the Young Pioneers. The ceremony was attended by Gheorghe Radulsescu, vice-president of the State Council, Ion C. Petre, Romanian deputy prime minister, ministers, representatives of central institutions, generals and officers, other officials. Philip McKearney, British ambassador in Bucharest and embassy staff were present. A militlary company presented arms, and the state anthems of Great Britain and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. After the ceremony, the people present kept a moment's silence.

On the same occasion, ceremonies were held around Romania when wreaths and bunches of flowers were laid at the memorials and honorary plaques, at the cemeteries where the Romanian and Soviet heroes who died in the anti-fascist war are buried.

REPORTAGE OF YASIR 'ARAFAT ACTIVITIES

Meets Ceausescu

AU221558 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1986 -- On August 22, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceaulsescu meet again at Snagov with Yaris 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, now on a visit to Romania.

On that occasion the RCP general secretary and the PLO Executive Committee chairman continued to exchange views on questions of joint interest in the same atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship characteristic of the ties between the Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples.

During the new round of talks questions were approached of the current international political life and especially of the Middle East situation. Yasir 'Arafat set forth the position of the Palestine Liberation Organization and presented the actions initiated by the PLO for the finding of solutions to the complex Middle East problems and the establishment of peace in the area.

Reiterating the RCP and Romanian state's principled stand, Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the need for intensified efforts and political-diplomatic actions, the promotion of new initiatives for a global negotiated settlement of the Middle East situation conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab Territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people through the recognition of its right to self-determination, the setting up of an independent state of its own included, and the achievement of a lasting and just peace apt to guarantee the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region.

Referring to the ways of politically solving the Middle East situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the necessity and importance of calling an international conference, under the U.N. aegis, apt to provide a favourable framework for negotiations to be attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as well as the USSR and the USA, the other members of the Security Council, other states which can positively contribute to the resolution of problems and the establishments of peace in the area.

Stress was laid on the significance of consolidating the unity and organizational force of the PLO as well as of developing collaboration among the Arab countries as an essential condition for the settlement of the Middle East situation.

Yasir 'Arafat was highly appreciative of the consistent activity carried by socialist Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for a just and durable solution to the Middle East issues.

Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the determination of the Romanian Communist Party and socialist Romania to further act in support of the efforts for the resolution of the Palestinian people's question, for the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat underlined the productive character of their talks, expressing their belief that they will help the further deepening of the fine relations between the Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, for mutual benefit, for a constructive solution to the Middle East issues, for world peace and security.

The talks were attended for the Romanian party by Miu Dobrescu, Ion Stoian and Tudor Postelnicu and for the Palestinian party by Jawzie al-Guseyn, member of the PLO Executive Committee, Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, PLO spokesman, Nezar Abu Gazalah, director-general of the Palestinian National Fund, and 'Izzat Farid 'Abu al-Rub, permanent representative of the PLO to Bucharest.

Attends Reception

AU221843 Burachest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1986 -- On Friday evening a reception was given at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest in the presence of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu to mark the National Day of Romania.

Attending were members of the party and state leadership, communists since the underground period, participatants in the August 1944 antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation, anti-Hitlerite war veterans, other Romanian officials. The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organizatin also attended. Leading members of communist, workers', socialist and democratic parties, other foreign guests as well as the heads of diplomatic misssion accredited to Bucharest were invited to take part. During the reception which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, warm congratulations were addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu on the National Day of the Romanian people.

Concludes Visit

JN231814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has concluded an official 2-day visit to Romania during which he met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and discussed with him recent developments in the Palestine question and the Middle East.

SCIENTEIA MARKS NATIONAL DAY OF AFGHANISTAN

AU231424 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 86 p 5

[Editorial: "On the National Day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Today the Afghan people are celebrating the 67th anniversary of the proclamation of Afghanistan's state independence.

Situated in the region of southern Asia, at the crossroads of some important communication routes, Afghanistan is known as a country where mountains prevail, and 75 percent of its 655,000 square kilometers of territory is unproductive. The country's major economic activity is agriculture and animal breeding. During their long history, the people living at the foot of the Hindu Kush mountains have repeatedly demonstrated their firm desire for freedom and resolutely risen against colonial domination. As a result of these aspirations, Afghanistan's independence was proclaimed almost 70 years ago.

The revolution of April 1978, which put an end to the domination of feudal circles and opened up the road toward socioeconomic transformation with a progressive character, opened a new stage from the point of view of quality in the development of the Afghan state. Within this framework the agrarian reform was carried out, cooperative cooperation farms were created, and efforts intensified to better utilize the natural resources for the benefit of the Afghan people. In various parts of the country about 60 important economic objectives were built in 1985 alone. The country's socioeconomic development plan for 1986-1991 envisages an increase of national income 26 percent, of industrial output by 38 percent, and of agricultural output by 14-16 percent

The Romanian people follow with interest and sympathy the efforts made by the Afghan people, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Aghanistan, to build a new life. Relations of friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage, have developed between the SR of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In keeping with its principled position, our country spoke out and is speaking out for political solutions, through negotiations, to all problems concerning Afghanistan and for solutions that can ensure Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty, put an end to any outside interference, and give the Afghan people the opportunity to resolve their socioeconomic problems by themselves, on the road of progress, in accordance with their wishes.

The Romanian people nurture friendly feelings for the Afghan people and believe that deepening Romanian-Afghan relations is in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples, the cause of peace and international understanding.

HASANI DISCUSSES HOPES FOR HARARE SUMMIT

LD221127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0602 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Interview with SFRY Presidency President Sinan Hasani by TANJUG Director Mihailo Saranovic and TANJUG editor in chief Mladen Arnautovic; individual questioners not identified -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: We are on the eve of the eight conference of nonaligned countries in Harare. In connection with this, how do you assess the current international political and economic situation?

Answer: Nonaligned countries have been carrying out preparations for their eighth summit for a long time. It can be satisfactorily stated that the host of this summit, Zimbabwe, has particularly distinguished itself in this. Owing to all of this, the conditions have been created for the eighth conference in Harare to begin on time without any obstacles. The international political and economic situation at this juncture is not characterized by a small number of troubles and conflicts which are primarily the consequence of the bloc divisions and behavior. And, naturally, this type of situation with its threats presents more of a warning to mankind than it offers nice promises. It is good that the superpower dialogue, even if only occasional, is maintained, but the fact that it has not yielded desired results is worrisome. This is because the arms race continues with unabated ferocity, threatening to move into space as well. The world still confronts the use of the policy of force, pressure, and interference in internal affairs of individual independent countries. The situation in some hotbeds of crisis continues to intensify. The international community is in particular heavily burdened by unjust international economic relations and increasingly deep rifts between the developed and developing countries. The leading industrial countries, wishing to maintain relations which perpetuate their privileged position, do not undertand the full danger and weight of the increasing division of the world into the poor and the rich, well-fed and hungry.

However, all this ballast and evil that directly and indirectly hit the countries and peoples of the world is increasingly perceived and refuted by the world's democratic public. The Nonaligned Movement, already developing its activity based upon general humane and original visionary principles for a quarter of a century, has assembled a high number of countries and a great part of the world's peoples and moved them into action for peace and security for eliminating hotbeds of war, and for building equitable economic and political relations, against the policy of subordination, domination, and economic exploitation.

Question: In accordance with the general assessment on the complexity of the present situation in some world regions, what, in your opinion, will be the priorities at the forthcoming summit?

Answer: I believe the summit's priorities wull fall into three basic groups:

First of all, there are problems of peace, security, disarmament, and equitable international cooperation. We will make maximum efforts to eliminate many dangers which hover over mankind in order to create possibilities for the world's peaceful, creative, and harmonious development, because the edifice of world peace can only be built by independent and free peoples.

In the second group will fall our efforts to tackle the well-known world hotbeds of crisis. This must be done anywhere they exist and no matter who they are caused by. South Africa will be given a special place in this connection. The frontline countries as well will enjoy the nonaligned countries' full support so that racism and apartheid in South Africa are eliminated. The South African regime, as the proponent of all these negative and difficult forms of violence, represents the origin of this most acute world crisis.

In the third group are international economic problems of the development of insufficiently developed countries, their huge debts, low prices of raw materials from their countries, trade protectionism, as well as all the consequences resulting from this.

We are expecting united and concrete stands at the summit which will open spaces on all the mentioned questions for the nonaligned countries' even more active involvement in solving current world problems. The summit also will discuss numerous questions which will make it possible to develop and promote mutual economic and political cooperation in both bilateral and multilateral areas.

Question: Does the movement's internal situation and its action capability primarily offer opportunities for the nonaligned in Harare to affirm themselves in an increasingly complete manner as an independent, nonbloc factor in international relations? Here we are referring to the ability for an even more effective impact on the lessening of internatnonal tension and solving the key economic problems -- overindebtedness and other forms of economic pressure on nonaligned countries, the Mediterranean, disarmament, the Middle East, the other hotbeds of crisis.

Answer: The Nonaligned Movement has originated, developed, lives, and acts as a completely authentic and thereby also independent nonbloc global factor in international relations, which it will remain. We have been and will remain, as Comrade Tito said on an occasion, "only ours," with our own vision of the world and international relations. That is what already has been done in the preparations for the eighth summit. The modd among the nonaligned, as well as the documents which have been prepared by the host of this big conference, Zimbabwe, indicate that the Harare summit will once again strongly affirm these essential characteristics of the Nonaligned Movement. Naturally, conditions are being created in this way for even more effective activity. In this connection, I wish to recall that, together with the well-known difficulties, the further consolidation and the strengthening of the movement's unity upon its original principles have been brought about in recent years.

The strengthening of the movement's role and influence also are proved by the increased interest shown by small and middle size countries outside the movement to the values of the nonaligned policy. Many democratic world forces are acting today in an increasingly resolute manner from the positions of nonaligned policy, while the progressive parties and movements in many countries are incorporating the principles of nonaligned policy in their programs. All this provides strength for the Nonaligned Movement to act even more effectively, dynamically, and efficiently in connection with all significant events facing the world.

Question: The eighth summit is taking place on the edge of the last oasis of racism and apartheid. To what extent can the gathering of nonaligned in Harare contribute toward changing the situation in that part of the world?

Answer: The Nonaligned Movement, whose development has been characterized from its very beginning by a resolute struggle against colonialism, most energetically opposes racism and apartheid in the RSA and the illegal occupation of Namibia. After all, the huge majority of the international community today condemns this disgrace of the time in which we live. What is going on there is contrary to all the principles of the UN declaration, which also has condemned this anachronistic system on more than one occasion.

It must be expected that the Harare summit will not only most energetically condemn the Pretoria regime, but also will most resolutely invite the entire international community to become involved with all the means to finally liquidate this last oasis of racism and apartheid and to finally decolonize Namibia. Nonaligned countries will discuss all the measures which must be undertaken in this connection so that support and help to the liberation movements of South Africa and to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] becomes even more effective. Speical attention will be devoted to providing support for the frontline countries which most immediately feel the consequences of the South African racist regime's crude aggressive policy.

Question: In view of our country's very active role in the preparations of the forthcoming summit and our own comprehensive preparations, what type of intitatives will our delegation, led by you, present in Harare?

Answer: The Yugoslav delegation will be involved in all the questions in the eighth summit's agenda because they comprise almost all the essential problems of our time. Therefore, the summit's priorities will simultaneously be the priorities of our delegation's approach.

Starting from the original principles adopted 25 years ago, at the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade when this movement was born, and from the political action values which the movement has shown during this time, we hope that this will be a summit of unity and of action on the contemporary world's essential questions. Of course, this implies that all those marginal questions, as well as those issues which may lead to various divisions, must be pushed aside. It is necessary in this connection to bear in mind the social-political variety of the countries of this movement, their traditions, interests, but also their united stands on the main directions of the world's historical development which to an almost equal measure suit the long-term interests of all countries and nations.

Today nonalignment is the unavoidable world political factor, but even more than this, it is the future of mankind.

PRESIDENCY PREPARES FOR SUMMIT, ORTEGA VISIT

LD222137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today, with President Sinan Hasani in the chair.

The Presidency examined the final preparations for the participation of the Yugoslav delegation in the coming eighth meeting of the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries, which opens 1 September in Zimbabwe's capital, Harare.

The SFRY Presidency also adopted reports on recent visits to Ghana and Guinea by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; and to Pakistan by Veselin Djuranovic.

Also adopted was a platform on Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's coming visit to Yugoslavia.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY HASANI

LD250840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade's Surcin Airport the guest from the friendly, nonaligned country was welcomed and greeted by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other prominent personalities in the sociopolitical life of Yugoslavia.

FRG TRANSPORT MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD231550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- FRG Transport Minister Dr Werner Dollinger concluded his official visit to our country and departed for the FRG from Dubrovnik this afternoon. He was seen off at Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport by Andrej Grahor, Federal Committee for Transport and Communications deputy chairman and Ivica Tomic, assistant chairman of the republic committee for maritime shipping, transport and communications. Minister Dollinger, who was paying a 3-day visit to our country, toured Belgrade, Ohrid, and Dubrovnik.

WORK STOPPAGES INDICATIVE OF 'SOCIALIST INSPIRATION'

AU242048 Belgrade Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Zivojin Jerotijevic commentary]

[Text] One can detect three key characteristics in workers' dissatisfaction. First of all it is a fact that work stoppages do not have an antisocialist tendency. Stoppages are workers' expression of disagreement with a rule-based concrete solution or a practice in a narrow sphere. They are therefore not the manifestation of a general disagreement with our country's political line. Among those who decided to take this step, as is shown, there are in fact more individuals of proven socialist inspiration and self-managing action.

Sponateneity is the second essential characteristic. Work stoppages occur without workers being talked into them and without outside influence and only when regular, self-managing mechanisms break down in removing various disorders and irregularities; when injustice, whether real or illusory, exceeds tolerable limits. The most often mentioned factors in work stoppages are low earnings, still unrestrainable galloping price increases, the nonself-managing behavior of those who have power in their own sphere, disturbed interhuman relations, the lack of responsibility among those who are legally the most responsible, the privileges of administrative workers in relation to those in the production sector, and the privatization of cadre policy. These problems are easily spotted in all collectives because the workers feel them through both their personal income and social position. The truth is that these reasons are not always the first and main motives for work stoppages. During this hot summer some have expressed strong dissatisfaction with the situation and tendencies on a broader Yugoslav scale. So, for instance, the Rijeka and Split shipbuilders summarized their views on about 20 lines which they sent to the highest leadership of Dalmatial, Croatia, and Yugoslavia. Put simply, they are dissatisfied because of the lack of an energetic implementation of the Economic Stabilization program and because of its partial implementation. They are particularly dissatisfied because, as they say, the financial burden has not been spread equally.

In the production sector of associated labor, which is the focus of the third characteristic of this summer's stoppages, a belief has gradually evolved that in the current structure of our economy, with the existing practice of conducting economic matters and distributing income, earnings could hardly be higher even if the productivity of work increased considerably. Not only because of the policy of maintaining balance through which communes maintain some kind of peace in the house, but above all because the income policy is not primarily turned toward stimulating greater, higher quality, more competitive production and the continuous increase of income, but rather toward nonproductive consumption. This is the Gordian knot from which stem many of our developing difficulties, including those which appear as the direct cause of work stoppages.

Certain changes based on the clear tenets of the 13th Congress of our party have already been announced. As we have learned, a new package of measures is being hastily prepared by the management organs. Work on the amendments to the Law of Associated Labor which will start at the beginning of September will also include a regulation on the order of distributing total income and revenue. The basis of this activity represents an attempt to eliminate economic instruments which are drawing income from the economy, normatively secure greater consistency in implementing principles which make reward directly dependent on work results, and secure priority for paying out personal incomes. Only then will one find out how well-founded the recently heard stories were that some stoppages have the characteristic of a psychological-political maneuver with the aim of avoiding the intervening law on the obligatory harmonization of personal incomes with accumulation.

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RUDE PRAVO ON UPCOMING 'DRUZHBA-86' EXERCISE

AU251158 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Stanislav Stibor: "Before the Druzhba-86 Exercise"]

[Text] A few days ago the CSSR Ministry of National Defense announced that a planned joint exercise of the gound forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army, codenamed Druzhba-86 [Friendship], will take place on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic fron 8 to 12 September 1986. A total of 25,000 members of the three allied armies will participate in the exercise.

Preparations for this exercise, which has already established a tradition in combat training and in raising the combat preparedness of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, are in full swing in our units as well as in the fraternal armies' units. It takes place virtually every training year with the participation of the members of Czechoslovak and Soviet Army units and, occasionally, members of units of the Hungarian People's Army, which is the case this year. The Druzhba exercise has thus become a traditional joint preparation of soldiers of fraternal armies on CSSR territory, in which individual types of troops practice various types of combat activity in interaction. This year's exercise, too, will be a test of the combat expertise of the members of units and of the commandedrs' and staffs' tactical and operational preparedness to ensure combat activity in organizational terms and to command the troops under complex situations.

It is natural, however, that every additional exercise brings with itself new tasks. They arise from the increasingly challenging tasks of each successive year of training as well as from the growing demands and requirements that have their origin in the current international situation and its development trend. Regular fall exercises of NATO troops have been taking place on the other side of our border for years, in which the number of participating troops totals or even exceeds 200,000 men. It is a matter of course that the latest types of offensive weaponry are employed in these exercises. This year's round of fall exercises started with an air force exercise over the territory of Denmark and the North Sea on 19 August. Under the summary name of Autumn Forge 1986, a series of about 20 additional maneuvers will take place from Norway to Turkey, the main purpose of which is the demonstration of power and intimidation. Six of these maneuvers -- which are marked by a distinctly offensive orientation of individual operations, which are trained under specific conditions -- will take place in the immediate vicinity of our borders.

There is only one answer to a demonstration of power and intimidation. It is the resolute preparedness of our fraternal armies to defend the socialist community, their unity and friendship. It is precisely the personal invitations of members of individual armies and the meetings between the working people and the participating units that constitute an important result of the exercises. They help to promote and deepen friendship between the people of fraternal socialist countries and deepen their joint responsibility for the defense of the gains of socialism. In addition to testing the combat skills and preparedness of units and staffs, this should also be the contribution of this year's Druzhba-1986 exercise of allied troops.

U.S. RESPONSE TO MORATORIUM LINKED WITH SUMMIT

LD191013 Prague CTK in English 0651 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 19 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO said today Washington's response to the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing would show its intentions concerning the Soviet-American summit.

The paper said the latest extension of the moratorium, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev last night and covering the next five months, was "another chance for Washington to join the moratorium... and to show its real intentions concerning the Soviet-U.S. summit".

Signing a bilateral agreement on a joint moratorium on nuclear tests could be an important tangible result of the summit, it added.

RUDE PRAVO said the extension of the test freeze, fourth since it was declared a year ago, had confirmed the effort to preserve peace and avert a nuclear war was the cornerstone of the Soviet foreign policy.

The decision "is a generous and important step providing the world with a new chance to eliminate the acute threat to mankind posed by ever-growing nuclear arsenals," RUDE PRAVO said.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU252133 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, have sent Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, the following congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of their country:

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name, we send you, the government and people of the SR of Romania, cordial comradedly greetings and congratulations on the 42d anniversary of the culmination of Romania's national liberation fight and its liberation from the fascist bondage.

Your country's liberation in August 1944, a result of the victorious progress of the Soviet Army and of the armed uprising of the Romanian patriotic forces, established the prerequisites for carrying out basic socioeconomic transformations and for embarking on the path of the country's socialist construction. We hold in sincere esteem the results achieved on this path by the Romanian working people under the leadership of their Communist Party.

We highly evaluate the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples, which are developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that they will also continue to deepen in the spirt of the Czechoslovak-Romanian treaty of alliance in the interest of the unity of the countries of the socialist community, and of strengthening their defense and economic union within the framework of the Warsaw pact and CEMA.

On this significant day we wish you, esteemed comrades, the Communists and all working people, further successes in fulfilling the exacting tasks set by the 13th RCP Congress, in the common fight for peace, disarmament, and social progress in the world.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania, a congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of the SR of Romania.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania, a congratulatory telegram on the same occasion.

PRESIDENT HUSAK APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO SFRY

LD221627 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has appointed Jan Husak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia to the SFRY and has also decided to recall Bohumil Simacek from this post.

CYPRIOT INDUSTRY MINISTER TALKS WITH URBAN

LD251955 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 25 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban and Cyprus' Minister of Commerce and Industry Mikhail MIkhaildes held talks here today on the current state of bilateral trade and prospects for its further expansion.

The Cypriot minister, on a short working visit to Czechoslovakia, has opened here a display of a collection of Cypriot textile products and footwear for Czechoslovak customers.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED KUWAITI ENVOY

LD221325 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the state of Kuwait, Tomas Strakos, in connection with his taking up the diplomatic post.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- The session of the Czechoslovak-Ethiopian intergovernment commission for economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation ended today in Prague with the signing of a protocol. Among the most important new projects with Czechoslovak participation is the extension of a tire and leather factory and the building of a new textile factory. Czechoslovakia will import coffee and leather uppers for footwear and leather. The sending of Czechoslovak experts to Ethiopia and the training of Ethiopian practicioners in Czechoslovakia was also discussed. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Aug 86 LD]

LEADERS GREET ROMANIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU252142 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Aug 86 P 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania; and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania:

Esteemed comrades:

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation of Romania, we convey to you, to the RCP Central Committee, to the State Council, government, and to the entire people of the SR of Romania the most cordial greetings and wishes on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, and GDR people.

The liberation from the fascist yoke ushered in a new stage in Romania's development. Since that time, under RCP leadership and shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, the Romanian people have accomplished important achievements in the building of socialism. It is with great interest that we are watching how the working people are implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress with initiative and a wealth of ideas. The successes achieved in this context also fill us with great pleasure.

Closely linked in the organization of the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, the GDR and the SR of Romania are advocating the securing of peace, the prevention of a nuclear inferno which would destroy mankind, the termination of the arms race and the transition to concrete disarmament measures, as well as a return to detente in international relations and a productive, peaceful cooperation between states and peoples. We are certain that our concerted international activity, in the future too, will held as a result of the political dialogue to strengthen the forces of reason and realism worldwide and to open up the road to negotiations that will safeguard mankind's peaceful future.

Considering the high level of cooperation between the SED and the RCP and between the GDR and the SR of Romania, marked by the meetings between the leading representatives of the two parties and states, we express our conviction that ther close and lasting fraternal relations in all sectors of social life will continue in the future to develop and deepen for the benefit of the two peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

We wish you, all Communists and the entire Romanian people, many successes in the building of socialism in your country in the future, too, and extend to you personally best wishes for good health and well-being.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph,

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

KESSLER, USSR'S GRIBKOV, BELIKOV VISIT ARMY CAMP

LD251629 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Heinz Kessler today visited members of the National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Soviet Army at a troop training area in the GDR. Together with Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff [chef des stabes] of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, he acquainted himself with the high level of the political and combat training.

East Berlin Television Report

DW260900 East Berlin GDR Television Network in German 1730 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Army General Heinz Kessler, defense minister and member of the Politburo, today visited members of the National People's Army, the Polish Army and the Soviet Army at a training camp in the GDR. Together with Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries [chef des stabes der vereinten streitkraefte der warschauer vertragsstaaten], Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and other generals of the fraternal armies he convinced himself of the high level of political and combat training. During the cordial talks the members of the three armies expressed their determination to fulfill their mission of peace and socialism with high combat strength and combat readiness.

ADN: FRG USING ASYLUM SEEKERS AS ELECTION ISSUE

LD251534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 25 Aug 86

["The Asylum Issue, Fact and Fiction" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 25 Aug (ADN) -- Attempts continue to be made to turn the problem of asylum seekers into an issue for the general election campaign. Mutual recriminations are made without considering that for a long time the entry and stay of foreign citizens in the FRG and Berlin (West) were promoted by the government.

Special attention was paid to the so-called promotion of West Berlin, a fact some people would like to forget, whereby horrendous payments are still made to persons who move from the Federal Republic to Berlin (West).

Just how much fact and fiction diverge in the "asylum issue" is shown by the exchange between spokesman for Interior Minister Zimmermann and that of the Foreign Ministry in Bonn. Assuming the records of the Federal Interior Ministry are correct, of 42,268 asylum seekers 10,854 applied directly for asylum on the FRG frontiers, the majority of whom are claimed to have lacked entry visas. The alien affairs authorities inside the FRG claim to have registered 16,380 persons, most of them had valid vaisas issued by FRG consulates abroad, while 15,034 were registered in Berlin (West).

It is quite plain that attempts are now unjustly being made to shift the problems which have arisen through unemployment onto the GDR. Such accusations are turning out to be obvious fabrications.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU251116 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Aug 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Together"]

[Text] Over the years it has become a tradition that fresh flowers and wreaths adorn the graves of Romanian soldiers in the area of the old village of Rakos, which has since become part of Budapest, around 4 April. The graves of Romanian fighters who fell in the battles for the liberation of our country are tended in 40 settlements in our country. Soviet military graves can be found almost in every Hungarian town and village. This difference naturally derives from the fact that the Soviet Union bore the brunt of the burden of not only the bloody battles fought for the liberation of our country but also the entire anti-Hitlerite war.

The victories of the Soviet army -- namely the Iasi and Kishinev breakthrough -- created the favorable conditions also for the historic turning point that took place in Romania 42 years ago. On 23 August 1944 the Romanian patriotic and antifascist forces led by the Communist Party started an armed insurrection and toppled Antonescu's military dictatorship.

Today Romania's national day gives us an opportunity to recall the achievements of this country that has taken the road of renewal and rapid socialist development, achievements that are worthy of our appreciation. The earlier agricultual country, possessing only a rudimentary industry, has created internationally acknowledged energy, chemical, tractor and shipyard construction industries and a public vehicle construction industry, and has also developed an adequate scientific and technological base required for these industries. The exhibition that can currently be viewed in the Budapest Transport Museum provides a sample of these achievements. Here, the visitor is informed about some of Romania's proud achievements like the Danube-Black Sea canal, the Bucharest subway, and the Dacia cars.

The political changes that took place in the part of Europe that chose the road of socialism after liberation have not only accelerated their development but have also opened up ways for the development of a healthier relationship between neighboring countries and nations. The Marxist-Leninist ideology, the common socialist social order, and our participation in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA represent the firm basis of the good-neighborly relations between Romania and Hungary, relations established also by friendship agreements.

In spite of the world economic difficulties and the internal problems of economic construction work, Romanian-Hungarian economic relations have developed steadily in the past decades. The 1986-90 5-year plan -- which the neighboring country wishes to implement in the spirit of the slogan of quality, efficiency, and productivity -- takes into account a two-way exchange of goods totalling R3.2 billion. This will exceed the stipulations of the previous 5 years by 48 percent.

The complementary character of our countries in many respects creates good conditions for us to encourage cooperation and production specialization for example in manufacturing medical technology, in vehicle production, and in the production of pharmaceutical products and pesticides, in addition to the simple exchange of goods.

Hungary is for development on Hungarian-Romanian relations and for the deepening of cooperation in all areas in the spirit of the agreements singed in Debrecen and Nagyvarad in June 1977. We honestly hope that the agreements worked out 9 years ago will be implemented as soon as possible in the practice of our relations. We wish to continue the practice of regular consultations held between the two countries' party and government leaders and the social and public mass organizations. We are for relations between brother counties and for expanding cooperation between the border areas and enriching it with concrete content, in the form of various trade, cultural, sporting and other contacts. Our public opinion attaches great importance to our joint fostering of progressive and revolutionary traditions and to the joint trending of memorials commemorating these traditions.

Romania is a traditional area of interest for Hungarian tourism. Its beautiful landscapes, its establishments, its cultural and folklore values, its monuments and the sights symbolizing the historical, cultural, and other relations between the two nations attract many hundreds of thousands of Hungarian tourists annually. We sincerely hope that the problems that are still unfortunately present at the more important border crossings in periods of peak tourist traffic would be alleviated in the not too distant future.

We continue to endeavor to foster the established cultural relations between our countries in order to be able to present the values of each other's culture as thoroughly as possible and as multilaterally as possible to our citizens. We are ready to welcome the outstanding representatives of Romanian cultural life, artistic ensembles, and theatres in the future too. We attach great importance to the unbroken development of personal contacts between leading personalities of the two countries' cultural life.

It is well known that the joint publication of books is an internationally outstanding achievement of our cultural cooperation. As a result, most Romanian literary works have been published in translation in Hungarian with a very large number of total volumes. We wish to continue this practice in the future, too. Similarly, we would like to increase the mutual importing of the two countries' press and books and we consider it important to further improve cooperation between the two countries' radio and television broadcasts. Both countries' press, radio, and television could play an even greater role in the more comprehensive presentation of the lives of the two nations, of the achievement of socialist construction, and of the domestic and foreign policy achievements of the two countries.

History has created considerably varied ethnic conditions in Central-Eastern Europe. However, the diversity of languages, living style, and cultures makes this area richer and more colorful. We are convinced that our national minorities could play the role of a connecting link, particularly in the cultural area. It is in our common interest to see to it that they indeed play this role. It would serve tha common goals of socialist construction work if the particular cultural, educational, and other needs of the Romanian minority living in Hungary and of the Hungarian minority living in Romania were fulfilled at a greater level than hitherto.

On their national day, we pay the tribute of admiration for the achievements of socialist Romania and we wish further success in the building activity and in the implementation of your plans for further development. The lessons of the many centuries of living together and the subsequent conclusions serve not only the present but also the future. The most important conclusion is obviously the fact that -- speaking about two socialist countries -- our goals, endeavors, and the interests of our nations are fundamentally common.

Romania is playing an increasing role in fulfilling the Hungarian private car imports. The frameworks of our cooperation can also be expanded by our joint ventures on third countries' markets.

MSZMP GROUP VISITS DENMARK, BENELUX COUNTRIES

LD251923 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Headed by Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a Hungarian party workers' delegation held talks in the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark on timely international issues and the development of bilateral relations. In the Netherlands, talks were held with Elli Izeboud, chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party, Maarten Van Traa, foreign secretary of the Labour Party, and Klaas de Vries, deputy head of the parliamentary group of the Labour Party.

In Belgium Louis Van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party, met the delegation. Talks were held with Jan Debrouwere, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, as well as with Roger Gailliez, secretary of the Socialist Party--French-speaking wing, Etienne Godin, foreign secretary of the Socialist Party--Flemish wing.

During their visit to Denmark, the Hungarian party workers' delegation met Jorn Christensen and Ib Norlund, members of the Political Committee of the Communist Party, secretaries of the Central Committee, and Lasse Budtz, security and foreign spokesman of the Social Democrat Party.

PRC STATISTICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD251440 Budapest MTI in English 1355 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Zhang Sai, chief director of the Chinese State Statistical Bureau, arrived in Budapest on the invitation of State Secretary Vera Nyitrai, president of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. During talks the sides will discuss possibilities of planned cooperation in certain fields of economy and social statistics.

MAGYAR HIRLAP DISCUSSES CHINESE TRADE COOPERATION

AU210728 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Pal G. Feher: "Hungarian-Chinese Economic Cooperation -- Ikaruses in Beijing"]

[Text] Being on the roads of China, one's heart skips a beat the moment one spots an 'Ikarus' bus. National pride further swells the bosom of a Hungarian when in the Central Department Store of Beijing a department head shows him a 'Lehel' refrigerator, and especially when he is told that this one is the only remaining piece for demostration. The rest of the several thousands of refrigerators were all taken. This very last one serves as a sample and a basis for orders. Truly, China is a huge country and the factory in Jaszbereny alone cannot supply refrigerators for the many millions of families. This is true, but we must not forget that we are talking about a market of high standards. If we want to keep our present quota on the market, or even want to increase it, then we must continue delivering goods which are of perfect quality to China.

Hungarian-Chinese economic and trade relations began propressing rapidly at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties. The rate of bilateral barter trade has been rapidly increasing in recent years. In 1984 our exports totalled 82 million Swiss francs, while last year Hungarian exports reached 234 million Swiss francs. Imports of Chinese goods have also increased but not to the same extent. Two year ago we imported goods valued at more than 53 million Swiss francs, while last year we already spent 88 million francs. Some 85 percent of the Hungarian exports consists of machinery, equipment, parts, and materials, while the rest of our exports are consumer goods. The greater protion, or 70 percent, of our imports consists of consumer goods, the redts is made up of various basic materials and parts.

China is already an important, -- we might say an increasingly important, trade partner of our homeland. The success of the modernization efforts is shown by the fact that is has, in an impressively short time, become self-sufficient as regards the most important foodstuffs; and today the rapidly growing Chinese industry is capable of manufacturing several such consumer and industrial commodities that are of international standards. This provides good opportunities for Hungarian enterprises because they can purchase many goods there, which until now had been bought mainly from developed capitalist countries. We are beginning to overcome the "initial period" during which our enterprises only made simple trade agreements with each other. Today there are examples for closer and longer-termed forms of cooperation. Free rein is given to such efforts in both countries. One promising relationship that could develop like this is the Hungarian-Chinese vehicle agreement. Recently the Raba factory agreed with its partner to deliver trucks. This year we deliver 400 vehicles to the Far-Eastern socialist country and these will be followed by more trucks in the future. A similar delivery is in process toward China as regards buses and their parts. The first vehicles are already rumbling on the roads of this huge country.

Among the good examples we might also mention the agreement according to which Tungsram has sold bulb-producing production lines valued at several million Swiss francs.

The similarity between the two countries' economic and social setups provides and explanation for the interest shown toward each other and the interstate relations, which are becoming regular. Persuant to this, this year in June, a protocol was signed providing a firm foundation for economic cooperation, and which has envisaged a direct cooperation between the National Technological Development Commission and the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission. Within the framework of this activity the exchange of technological information will be more regular, people will promote increasing trade with know-how and licenses, and will organize mutual study tours. Prior to this, the central planning agencies of both countries agreed that they will make it possible to get ot know each other's experience of planning and of economic policies by way of regular consultations. Last year a barter trade agreement -- valid for the period 1986-90 was singed by the two countries.

The aim now is to increase the level of the present cooperation, to make cooperation agreements. However, the joint activities are often hindered by factors that cannot be ignored, such as that there are not too many people in Hungary and China who speak the other people's language. We have to do a lot to find even more Ikarus buses in Chinese streets, more refrigerators in stores, and to find a greater variety of excellent Chinese goods in our shops.

USSR MORATORIUM EXTENSION LINKED WITH U.S. SUMMIT

LD191002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] All of today's papers publish the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev before Moscow television cameras in which the Soviet leader gave information about the extension by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. The dailies also publish the first commentaries.

The extension of the moratorium is not only the extension of silence on the Soviet atomic trial grounds, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY, it is also the extension of hope that such a silence will finally become universal in the world, including in Nevada. Are there real chances for such a turn in events? Mikhail Gorbachev gives an affirmative response. The Soviet leader, stresses ZYCIE WARSZAWY, confirmed in his television speech the will to seek accords with the United States. As one of the accords that it is possible to attain in the first place, Mikhail Gorbachev named a treaty about the bilateral suspension of experimental, underground nuclear explosions. Such a treaty, in the opinion of Mikhail Gorbachev, could be signed soon, during a coming summit meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. So, apart from the decision on the extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosions, says ZYCIE WARSZAWY in its commentary, the statement of the Soviet leader contains an important indicator of what can and should be the result, or one of the results of the Soviet-American summit.

U.S. STANCE ON TEST MORATORIUM CRITICIZED

ID211422 Warsaw PAP in English 1302 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 21 -- TRYBUNA LUDU daily today criticised U.S. charges that latest Soviet nuclear test freeze extension was a propaganda gesture and said the move prolonged the chance for halting the arms race and making a first step to implementation of full programme of disarmament. Said the paper:

"Washington's excuses can no longer get through anybody's mind, as it is not true that the USSR has made more tests than the U.S. whereas it is true that it is the U.S. who has made three times more tests. It is also false to bandy the test control slogan especially now that Soviet and American experts have struck an agreement on installation of blast-detecting equipment.

"It is true that the U.S. strategy of force and domination, as well as creating real-life threats to peace, is becoming a main stumbling block to better Soviet-American relations and the East-West relations in general.

"Washington's true, though concealed, propaganda consists in upholding the lie of an alleged Soviet threat and of the necessity to counter it by improving the U.S. mass destruction arsenals," TRYBUNA said.

"Strategy of force and superiority lives on hope for the USSR's exhaustion from a costly arms race and an expected future possibility to dictate it conditions of a different 'co-existence' meaning U.S. domination. Such are Reagan's intentions when he speaks of U.S. 'long-range objectives of abandoning nuclear tests and of disarmament'," TRYBUNA said.

"Analysis of the proposals presented by Reagan's administration in Geneva and at other disarmament conferences rather points to moves conducive to the gaining of one-sided domination of the U.S. over the Soviet Union," the paper stressed.

USSR DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON AGRICULTURE

LD2151803 Warsaw PAP in English 1555 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 25 -- An official delegation of the USSR, headed by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, Chairman of the State Committee for Agriculture Vsevolod Murakhovskiy arrived in Poland today at the invitation from Poland's Government.

During the four-day visit in Poland, the Soviet guests will visit farms, food processing plants, and agricultural research centres.

During the meeting on the first day of the visit Murakhovskiy and head of the Polish side, Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol, discussed basic intentions to expand cooperation in agriculture and food processing, ensuing from the long-term programme of economic, scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and the USSR till the year 2000.

Working meetings were also held at ministries coordinating scientific-technological cooperation and trade exchange within food sector.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251042 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 Aug 86 p 1

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Romanian counterparts on Romanian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the government of the SR of Romania, in Bucharest:

Dear Comrades. On the occasion of socialist Romania's national day -- the 42d anniversary of the victory by the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution for social and national liberation -- we send the fraternal Romanian people, RCP Central Committee, State Council, Government of the SR of Romania, and you personally sincere congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, the Polish people, and in our own name.

We greatly appreciate the successes achieved by socialist Romania's working people under the leadership of the RCP during the process of the country's socioeconomic development and in constantly raising the people's material and cultural standard of living.

We state with satisfaction that the dynamic development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples, based on the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and rich historical traditions, is serving to constantly enhance the comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Romania and is permitting a better knowledge of the social, economic, and cultural achievements of both friendly countries.

We wish to express our conviction that Polish-Romanian relations will continue to develop successfully, attaining an increasingly high level and making an important contribution toward consolidating the unity of the socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact political-defense alliance and CEMA, to the advantage of our peoples and the cause of consolidating the forces of peace and socialism in Europe and the world.

On this festive day we send you, dear comrades, and the entire friendly Romanian people sincere wishes of further achievements in implementing the important tasks of Romania's socialist construction.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

CPCZ'S HERMAN, DELEGATION VISIT POZNAN

LD252051 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of the South Moravian Regional Committee of the CPCZ, including Vladimir Herman, first secretary of the Brno Regional CPCZ Committee, has been in Poznan since yesterday.

[Begin Herman recording in Czech with superimposed Polish translation] We arrived in Poznan yesterday evening. In the first hours of our stay, we held many talks with Poznan activists. We are satisfied with these meetings. We are glad to have made new contacts with people. We want Brno to enter into further cooperation with your city and voiviodship. We will be discussing cultural and economic cooperation for the next 2 years. We are particularly interested in economic cooperation. We are glad that visits to factories have been planned. We can tell all Poznan people that their city has not only grown but grown more beautiful. [end recording]

MALINOWSKI WELCOMES PRK PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD260933 Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 26 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea came to Poland at the invitation from the Sejm Presidium today. It is lead by Chairman of the Assembly and member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC Chea Sim.

The guests were greeted at the Warsaw Okecie Airport by Roman Malinowski.

During its several-day visit, the delegation will hold plenary talks at the Sejm and meet representatives of Poland's party and state authorities.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORT

AU251210 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23-24 Aug 86 p 4

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Explanations"]

[Text] The fourth block of the Chernobyl nuclear power station broke down last April, and the ensuing radioactive pollution spread not only over the Ukraine and Belorussia, but also over the neighboring countries. Clouds containing emissions from the burning reactor reached faraway regions. The operation to save the power station was one of the most difficult and most dramatic in the history of nuclear energy. It was necessary to evacuate the population and to provide shelter and medical care for them. The entire Soviet Union and its science and industry were mobilized to stop the reactor over which control had been lost.

At the beginning of May Mikhail Gorbachev said: "A great disaster has occurred. The government commission appointed to examine the causes of the breakdown has not been able to limit itself to merely reconstructing the sequence of events. It has also had to provide instructions for other power stations equipped with the Chernobyl-type reactors."

At the Moscow press conference at which the world was presented with the report on Chernobyl drawn up by the Soviet Government for the IAEA, the following was heard: "Chernobyl has been a painful blow to all nuclear energy in the USSR."

To this we can add that, following Chernobyl, world nuclear energy has to take a new look at many problems. Evacuation programs are not enough if it is impossible to carry them out in practice. Reassuring words will not calm frightened people if it is impossible to back up arguments with evidence that proves the infallibility of designs, materials, and equipment used in nuclear power stations. It is also a fact that the people who had been entrusted with the most responsible of responsible jobs in Chernobyl failed. As the report states, they committed incredible errors and omissions.

The report explains quite a lot. The IAEA's task will be to translate its conclusions into a language of accords and treaties. It is probable that nuclear energy could never survive another Chernobyl-like failure.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO DANUBE DELTA

AU251935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/8/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Mme Elena Ceausescu paid a working visit in the Danube delta localities of Sfintu Gheorghe, Sulina and Chilia Veche on Monday. President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed together with representatives of the local party and state bodies, of ministries, with experts, the way of fulfillment of the program of development and complex exploitation of the Danube delta resources of 1983 that stipulated the increase of the plant, animal, fish, apiarian, forestry and reeds production, the boosting of tourism, concomitant with the securing of protection and preservation of environment and ecological balance in the land by the Danube mouths.

The discussions showed that the actions taken so far for the materialization of this program resulted in important achievements in extending the tillable area up to 32,500 hectares, which is more than provided for in the program, an area that yielded important amounts of cereals, technical crops, vegetables and fruit. Likewise, the innitial provisions were topped, with regard to the development of animal breeding.

The delta forest stock has grown. It comprises now 32,500 (32,500) hectares There are currently new sheep and cattle farms under construction, a pig-growing complex, other agro-zootechnological units, new fish and bee farms, vineyards and orchards, meant to turn to better account the important possibilities and resources of the delta. Likewise, in the visited localities and in other settlements in the delta, numerous dwellings were built, various socio-cultural establishments, tourist capacities, and in the years ahead the urban dowry of these localities is expected to grow even more, concomitant with an adequate tourist base.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO 19 AUG AGRICULTURAL MEETING

AU221141 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 20 Aug 86 pp 1,3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at meeting with party and state activ in agriculture on 19 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

It has already become a practice in our work that at the end of August or the beginning of September we hold a meeting with the party and state active in agriculture on issues concerning agricultural activity in order to analyze the activity carried out in the first part of the year and to establish ways of action for appropriately concluding the agricultural activities and preparing next year's crop. This is the purpose of our current meeting, too.

I have been briefed on the discussions that took place in the plenum and in the groups of counties, and I listened to several comrades who took the floor today. I insisted on having an exchange of experience in Olt County before this meeting to be able to better draw the necessary conclusions regarding the activity carried out in the first part of this year and to take the necessary measures for next year's crop.

All of you have participated in the exchange of experience and have seen the results attained by that county, the concerns of the party organization, of the cooperative peasantry, and of all working people in agriculture in that county with unflinching implementation the 13th RCP Congress decisions and with achieving the objectives of the new agrarian revolution.

What can be said about the results attained in the first part of 1986 -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period? Starting with barley and wheat crops, one can say that generally, one of the best crops attained so far -- but still this is not up to the level of the plan provisions and the existing possibilities in our socialist agriculture.

At the agriculture congress held in May, we extensively discussed issues regarding the activity to be carried out to implement the new agrarian revolution. Therefore, I do not want to discuss this subject again. We will attain a yield of more than 10 million metric tons of summer grain crops, but we could have attained a yield 3 million metric tons larger, considering the situation in May when we held the agriculture congress. Not taking into consideration the shortfalls that occurred during sowing and other negative aspects that were manifest and about which you have spoken here, we lost almost 3 million metric tons in harvesting. What can be said about Timis and Arad counties, which carried out harvesting in 36 days instead of 8-10 days?! What can be said about many other counties -- with the exception of Olt County which carried out the harvesting in 8 days -- which all lost about 500 kg to 1,500 kg per hectare in harvesting?! This is just a matter of responsibility, of good labor organization, and of applying the law provisions regarding everybody's participation in harvesting. That is why at the meeting with the party first secretaries -- but I have to say it again here -- I considered totally unacceptable the activity of those party bodies, those agricultural units, and those people's councils which carried out the harvesting with inconceivable delay. No justification can be found -- it is difficult to say justification -- in trying to cover the irresponsibility and, I use the vernacular, the laziness that was manifested, as well as the lack of responsibility for the interests of the people and for the duty some comrades have in various sectors.

I am totally displeased with this activity. We will discuss these issues again at the party Central Committee, because we cannot permit a state of neglect and irresponsibility such as that manifested, starting from the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture down to the last laborer.

The comrades who spoke during the meeting adopted a certain self-critical position; but still, I consider it unsatisfactory, considering the facts I was briefed on and what I have heard today. Nevertheless, regardless of the good or less than good self-critical position adopted, our self-criticism cannot produce wheat, barley, or agricultural yields! I said this at the congress of the peasantry and I said it on other occasions, too. We do not need self-criticism, we do not need formal or less than formal admission of some shortfalls! We need good organization, responsibility, and revolutionary enthusiasm in fulfilling the responsibilities each person has in various sectors of activity! We must do all we can to be up to the expectations of the party and people, to ensure an appropriate development of the homeland, and to attain better agricultural yields! This is what we need! I wish such a way of thinking would be eliminated -- to admit the shortfalls and show self-criticism, thus demonstrating what a good revolutionary one is No! This does not show what a good revolutionary a person can be! On the contrary, as a matter of fact this shows that the person tries to deceive himself and to deceive the party and the people.

We must put an end to such a spirit and such a work system! I bring up this subject most seriously from the very beginning because I would like this meeting to be the last in which we encounter such a negative state of affairs in agriculture.

As you can see for yourselves, many counties have obtained very good yields. On the whole there are 122 units which attained more than 8,000 kg of barley per hectare, some over the whole area, others over a smaller area. There are 89 units that obtained yields of more than 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare, again some over the whole area and others over a part of the sown area.

Therefore, what is very important -- and I would like to mention this with particular satisfaction -- are the good results, I could even say very good results, obtained by Olt County: more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare and more than 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare over the whole area. Regarding the area under wheat, Olt County ranks fifth, that is, Olt is not one of the small counties, it has more than 100,000 hectares of wheat cultivation. Regarding the area under barley, Olt ranks fourth with 31 thousand hectares. Therefore, one of the biggest grain-producing counties obtained the results you are familiar with and which I have already mentioned.

Based on the estimate so far, Olt County envisages a corn yield of more than 11,000 kg pern hectare. But according to the statements made at the meeting by the first secretary of the county party committee, they will attain a production of about 20,000 kg of corn cobs per hectare; this means that the corn grain production will be much larger than what has been estimated so far. Accordingly, the estimate made and the yields attained in sunflower, beans, and other crops place Olt County among those which will obtain very good yields in this field, too, or maybe the best yields.

Based on these facts, one can say that Olt County has fulfilled the objectives set by the 13th RCP Congress and the objectives of the new agrarian revolution. At this meeting I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the party organization, the county party committee, to all the activs, to all the peasants, and to all working people in agriculture for the outstanding results attained in agriculture this year. (loud applause).

I would also like to extend congratulations to all units in the other counties which obtained yields of more than 8,000 kg of wheat and barley per hectare and to all units which have obtained yields at the level of plan provisions for this year, since their activity is also up to the level of the objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress. (loud applause).

I would have been very happy to extend congratulations to a greater number of county committees, party organizations, and counties in general for the results obtained. Perhaps I will have this opportunity when we draw the balance sheet of corn and other grain yields at the end of the year on "Harvest Day."

Considering the results I mentioned that were attained by Olt County and an important number of agricultural units, one can state, without fear of being mistaken, that the objectives of the agrarian revolution, based on the 13th congress' decisions, can not only be fulfilled but also exceeded. Thus, I would like to state precisely the amount to be attained for next year so that other counties are included among those which fulfill the objectives of the agrarian revolution. Regarding wheat production, the counties belonging to the first category must obtain a minimum production of 6,000 kg per hectare, with one slight qualification:

Those counties which have more than 50 percent of their land irrigated must obtain 6,500 kg per hectare because it is obvious that a county with irrigated areas -- such as Constanta, which next year will have 90 percent of irrigated wheat fields, that is, more than 100,000 hectares -- must actually produce much more. The counties belonging to the second category must obtain production of about 5,200 kg of wheat per hectare, with the appropriate qualification as regards the irrigated area; those counties which belong to the third category must obtain 4,500 kg per hectare.

Those counties which obtain these results in summer grain crops -- I am talking about wheat and the appropriate increase in barley yields -- will be considered counties which have fulfilled the objectives of the new agrarian revolution.

We are thinking of instituting the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." During the Political Executive Committee meeting tomorrow, I will propose that OIT country, and accordingly the first secretary and other activists and units in that county, should be awarded the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution". (prolonged applause).

Likewise, I think that all the units which obtained yields of more than 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare should be awarded the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" (loud applause). It is within each country's power to have us grant this title -- maybe even during the agricultural meeting -- to an increasing number of counties! I am ready to award all counties the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution," if they fulfill these conditions. (enthusiastic applause)

Certainly, comrades, by awarding this title we wish to show our appreciation for the good activity of the party organizations, of the working people, and of the peasatry, and instituting this title should be a strong moral and political incentive for improving activity in agriculture.

Likewise, we thought of making some improvements to the remuneration system in agriculture, that is, setting up a farm produce stock intended for remuneration. Therefore, we established that in the case of wheat and corn, 10-11 and 12 percent of the obtained yields will go to each cooperative unit's remuneration fund, in accordance with the three established kinds of fertility areas. According to our calculations, by achieving the established production, 50 percent greater remuneration than last year will be obtained.

We established that the cooperative will sow wheat on 5 ares [1 are equals 100 square meters] of each personal plot that is granted to each cooperative family,and the cooperative farmers will receive the equivalent of the 5 ares from the cooperative farm's average production. On this basis, and provided the agricultural output is achieved, next year we will be able to almost double the amount of wheat to be received for a day's work. Exceeding production will lead to the appropriate increase of this amount. In the case of corn cultures we are introducing the same principles, with the observation that in this case we started applying this principle of remuneration as of this year. Likewise, as you have been informed during the meeting, we will introduce such principles in the case of other cultures, too. It is obvious that the cooperative possessing such a remuneration fund will have to distribute it in accordance with the legal provisions, according to the amount of work carried out by each person, and not uniformly or equally to all.

I must say that the system we used so far has introduced some leveling practices among cooperatives, each of them expecting that, regardless of the yield achieved, it will receive a certain amount of wheat. Certainly, we would like to see to it that each cooperative farmer gets as much as possible, but only according to the work carried out! Therefore, we consider that the new system eliminates the prospect of leveled income and stimulates the work of cooperative farmers, of all working people for ever greater yields, and accordingly the amount of grain and other farm produce will also increase.

Certainly, there will be great differences -- I have to mention it now -- between various units. At least this year and probably for some more years these differences will persist. But it lies in everyone's power to obtain the maximum -- and we cannot continue to practice income leveling any more! We must firmly apply the principle "to each according to his work" but also to each according to his abilities. Each person must work! Nothing can be obtained without work! The results attained by the inhabitants of Olt County are not accidental. They did not stare out into space waiting for the clouds to appear, but started to work. That is how they attained these great yields!

I agree with the proposals made at the meeting to establish a fund of 10 percent from the planned production surplus of grain, wheat, and corn intended for the state agricultural farms. We believe that on this basis we will create better conditions for intensifying activity and for stimulating production with a view to fulfilling the objectives of the new agrarian revolution.

With this I would like to conclude the first part regarding the summer crops and the measures established in this connection.

Esteemed comrades, now we have to establish the measures to be taken for the speedy harvesting of the crops this fall. Last year the activity carried out was not satisfactory, either; the duration of harvesting was extended too much and we had great losses.

Now we should speed up activities so as to complete the sunflower harvest by 1 September, although even this is too long. We should proceed immediately to harvesting this plant without waiting for its seeds to fall to the ground. It is possible for us to wait a few days until it reaches completely the appropriate dryness. [last two sentences as published]

We must complete collecting the beans in the next 4-5 days since we are late with this operation as it is. In a maximum of 10 days, we must complete collecting the soybeans, before they reach so-called complete ripeness, and we should collect them with a few percent of humidity in them, so that we do not have the losses we had a year ago.

We must set up special commands for the harvesting of these crops. The entire commune, headed by the mayor and with the participation of the chairman of the cooperative farm, the manager of the state unit, and all inhabitants, must proceed to harvesting the crop! Crop harvesting is a campaign, and should be treated as such! In this campaign, all able bodies headed by the county first secretary, the agricultural manager, the minister of agriculture, and the chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, should proceed to harvesting the crop.

The same applies to corn harvesting, too. By 10 September at the latest, we should have harvested 1 million hectares of corn. As a matter of fact, the main corn crop should be completely harvested by 1 October, while the almost 400,000 hectares of catch crop should be harvested in October. This must be the program of the harvesting campaign next fall!

We should appropriately tackle the vine- and fruit-growing sectors in those counties with large areas of vineyards and orchards. We should do the same with potatoes and beets. What I have said about beans and sunflower also applies to potatoes. The potato harvest should not last longer than 10-12 days. The county, agro-industrial councils, and all units should organize collectives of people to fully harvest the potato crops. In this respect, we will introduce, as of this year, the system of setting up a remuneration fund -- consisting of 10 percent of the production attained -- in the sector of potato harvesting, too.

We must establish storage facilities for agricultural production according to crops; grain and other agricultural produce should be stored without fail only in facilities set up for each agricultural unit. The quantities that can be absorbed by procurement units should be delivered to them from the start; the rest should be stored in the established facilities, with procurement people in charge of them, even if the products remain in the productive units. In general, the crops should only be stored in the established facilities! Any other kind of storage will bring about appropriate penalties! We must bring thorough order to the storage and preservation of crops.

Appropriate steps should be taken to deliver to the state stocks the agricultural produce and the barley and wheat production that have not yet been fully delivered as well as the products being harvested now, namely, beans, sunflower, soybeans, corn, potatoes, beets, and so forth.

At the same time, the entire production of corn and other crops earmarked for the fodder stocks should be directly administered by state procurement enterprises. Regardless of the fact that certain produce is directly delivered to factories for fodder concentrates, the procurement enterprises are in charge of their storage. The entire state and fodder stock is administered by these units, either countrywide or per each county, cooperative farm, state agricultural farm, agricultural unit, including research units, and so forth.

Considering the present state of the crops, there are prospects for a good overall crop next fall. Aside from the catch crop, all other crops do not raise any special problems, as they no longer require rainfall or irrigation, but rather the necessary steps to harvest them in time and store them appropriately!

I discussed these matters with the county first secretaries and I rejected their estimates, which I consider to be unsatisfactory and not in accordance with reality. You have all heard of the Olt County crops; you were told about a number of units with crops of more than 20 metric tons of corn per hectare and other good results for sunflower, potatoes, beets, and so forth. Considering the current state of the main crop, we should obtain an average of at least 8,000 kg of corn per hectare countrywide.

I would like to be properly understood -- I am now addressing myself to the first secretaries and all unit managers, as all of you present here are party-state activists in agriculture, as well as to the basic agricultural cadres in counties and central departments: It is not permissible to report smalier crops and densities than the established ones, which should all be attained! I have come to the conclusion that this year's average corn production should reach at least 8,000 kg per hectare; accordingly, the corn remuneration will be 50 percent higher, by applying the established remuneration principle as of this year. I do not wish to talk now about the other crops; as far as potatoes are concerned, we should obtain at least 30 metric tons per hectare. This is a small figure, but this year we should at least attain 30 metric tons per hectare.

Everybody should realize that there must be order and discipline in the harvesting of crops in all counties, on schedule and without losses. On this basis, we can secure the necessary state stocks as well as appropriate yields for the cooperative farmers.

Esteemed comrades, the second important activity is the fall sowing campaign. I have deliberately called it a fall sowing campaign, because we must treat it accordingly, namely, we must organize it as we organize, I repeat, a military campaign, by preparing everything thoroughly from the viewpoint of both materials and manpower, in order to attain all targets on schedule. We should practically finish all plowing operations for next fall sowing by 15 September. As of next year the Ministry of Agriculture should establish concrete precursory measures for all counties, units, and plots that are due to be sown to wheat and barley. In this respect, we should also ensure the proper harvesting of crops and preparation of lands.

At this time we must thoroughly prepare the land of sowing. You all know the Olt County other units are already doing this.

We should thoroughly prepare the necessary seeds. By 10 September at the latest the barley and wheat seeds should be appropriately prepared and stored, with the necessary seed certificates issued.

We must proceed from the need to ensure appropriate densities of about 6-8 cm between rows in all counties and units.

We must ensure an appropriate harvesting density of at least 500 plants per square meter. We should no longer have less than 500 harvested plants per square meter! Then everybody will be candidate for the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." The quantity of 200-220 kg of wheat which we sow on each hectare ensures this density initially. But you all know that the wheat can and wants to have as much second growth as possible and each grain can have two, three, and even more second growths. Therefore, it is quite possible to obtain at least 500 plants for the quantity of seeds that we sow. However, as a rule we should aim at 600-800 plants per square meter. The results obtained by Olt County and other units I referred to here, as well as by other units which failed to attain 8,000 kg per hectare but nevertheless reached, 6,000 or 7,000 kg per hectare -- we have a large number of such units -- are the fruit of the application of these measures and densities. Resolute steps should be taken to complete barley and wheat fall sowing operations within the deadlines established by law: by 1 October at the latest in areas where winter sets in early; by 10 October, all sowing operations should be completed. We have everything required to complete the sowing campaign on schedule, as this is the decisive element of ensuring a good crop for next year.

We should further take appropriate steps to thoroughly prepare and carry out fall plowing operations. We will have to review the plan for scarification work and improve it in accordance with the experience gained thus far, so as to carry out this most important operation on an area of about 3 million hectares every 3-4 years. In this respect, one should ensure the necessary machines, tractors, and other equipment for these operations. We should till the land properly so as to reap maximum benefits from it.

We already have good seed strains. The crops attained prove that, with the available strains, we can obtain very good yields in practically all cultures. Of course, the comrades in the research field should not believe that they no longer need to concern themselves with meeting the established targets, namely new, faster, and more productive strains that can better sustain frost and drought; we always need increasingly better strains. But I want to stress that even with the available strains we can obtain the established crops or crops like those attained by Olt County and other units.

Everything depends on the way in which work proceeds in each county and unit; I am referring to the fall campaign, crop harvesting, and plowing. I include here vine-, fruit-, and vegetable-growing; I did not dwell on these aspects in particular, but we should see to it that we obtain plentiful yields, including in the vegetable sector. We can ensure good supplies and a proper self-sufficiency for the people.

Concerning the livestock sector, results for the first 6 months are not too good. We have registered a certain increase, however it is below the plan provisions. Certain counties have slaughtered too many cattle. It is however true that discussions were conducted on this matter and appropriate measures were taken. I believe that the situation here will be remedied.

We must fully attain the established numbers and production in the livestock sector. Several counties have stopped deliveries of food products to the state stocks, particularly milk and meat, and have consumed provisions above plan. Appropriate discussions were conducted with these counties. I believe that this has been a serious violation of the country's laws and of party-state discipline. Such behavior is inadmissible in the activity of certain party-state bodies.

The laws are quite clear and the possibility of surplus consumption is linked to the attainment of surplus production. I draw serious attention to the need to deliver the appropriate livestock numbers and meat, milk, and other production to the state and self-sufficiency stocks.

Resolute steps should be taken to collect and thoroughly prepare the necessary fodder for the winter period. All roughage, which in certain counties continues to lie in the fields, should be collected; likewise, all catch crops should be harvested. Generally speaking, the state of our catch crops is good; probably a large part of the corn catch crop will reach the corncob level, something which will ensure a good fodder base and good winter supplies for our livestock, so as to attain the planned production. Next year, we should do all we can to obtain the planned crops in this field, too.

I believe that the Ministry of Agriculture and the county bodies should take steps to increase the fertility of livestock next year, by ensuring the necessary mating as of this year; we should ensure a cattle birthrate of at least 85 percent and appropriate birthdates for sheep, pigs, and so forth.

In concerning ourselves with all problems connected with harvesting and sowing, we should also pay appropriate attention to the livestock sector, as one of the decisive branches for the implementation of the 13th congress decisions and the new agrarian revolution.

In conclusion, comrades, we should proceed to the immediate implementation of all measures discussed at this meeting. We should discuss these measures in brief meetings with the entire party aktiv in agriculture, then close down the offices and proceed to implement the measures in all fields! We should do everything possible to conclude this year with ever better results and now lay down, in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year-Plan, the foundation for agricultural yields that will guarantee the implementation of the targets of the new agrarian revolution in all spheres by the year 1990! Let us ensure that next year, the year in which the party National Conference will be held, we will obtain the best agricultural crop in Romania's history. I believe that this crop should be at the level of the production and targets discussed at this meeting.

Resolute steps should be taken to ensure order and discipline in the mechanization sector, so that all operations are carried out efficiently. One should no longer tolerate a plowing or sowing operation which does not accord with established requirements!

We should use fertilizers thoroughly, without abuse. We should fully use natural fertilizers and combat the abuse of pesticides. I have discussed this issue several times with the management of the Ministry of Agriculture and this year we have reduced the quanity of pesticides used in agriculture.

The best herbicides are those known fur centuries, namely, weeding; four weedings produce good crops, replace the lack of rainfall, and also ensure the people's health. Generally speaking, the abuse of chemicals is criticized at the international level; it can jeopardize the people's health as it pollutes the environment. In using of all kinds of chemical substances we should firmly observe the established norms, maximally reduce the application of these chemicals, and comletely eliminate any abuse and excess use of such substances.

We should proceed to properly organizing activities and generally disseminating positive experience in all fields; in this respect, we should also strive to improve the agricultural education system. It should not rely on theoretical school classes, but rather on the dissemination of experience and the use of exchanges of experience out in the fields; only this can demonstrate to and teach the people how they must work and what they must do.

We should enhance order and discipline and ensure that all work proceeds in the spirit of the requirements of the new agrarian revolution and of revolutionary exactingness. In agriculture, to act as a revolutionary means to act for large crops and for highly efficient agriculture!

We must seriously conern overselves with raising the training and skills of people working in agriculture, beginning with the experts who still have something to learn and something to forget! I am saying this on purpose!

We must understand that agriculture requires a new concept of work in all fields, as was proven by our experience. I must say that certain truths do not confirm what has been taught and unfortunately is still being taught by textbooks. We have to remove everything outdated in this field.

When we spoke about obtaining 10,000 kg of corn per hectare, many people just stared and said: these are abstract requirements. When we spoke about 20,000 kg of corn, even the people from the Agronomical Institute and the Agricultural Academy were doubtful. Now we have 8,000 and we will reach the stage when the large majority of arable land will yield 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare; we are even thinking of reaching 10,000 kg of wheat per hectare.

We should appropriately train the agricultural working people, peasantry, and mechanizers! Agricultural education should concern itself with these issues and teach how to obtain maximum yields from each square meter. This is what we should learn, and everybody should realize this, beginning with the party-state aktiv! We cannot be content with general appeals. We must teach the people how to obtain good agricultural production! This means concerning oneself with agriculture and being a revolutionary in agriculture! We must change the awareness and thinking of the people! This means creating a revolutionary and socialist consciousness, beginning with a change in the attitude toward work! If people only know how to shout slogans, no matter how beautiful such slogans may be, it does not mean that we have taught them to be good revolutionaries! Only when they have a revolutionary attitude toward work and what is new will they have become good revolutionaries with the new awareness of the new man, who is an advanced constructor of socialism and communiam! This applies to our party-state aktiv, down to the last peasant and agricultural worker. This is where we should concentrate the party activity and the professional and political-educational training!

I would like to conclude my speech by expressing the hope that the discussions at this meeting, even if some of them were quite open, will lead to a decisive change in the work and thinking of party-state bodies, the party-state aktiv, and all working people in agriculture.

We should proceed in such a way as to ensure a good crop, even this year. Let us do our best to secure the state stocks of agricultural produce! Let us take all steps to secure one of our best ever crops next year, or even the best crop in Romania's history! We should leave here with this decision, comrades! (loud applause and cheers) chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!").

Please convey to all party organizations and bodies, agricultural bodies, the entire peasantry, and to all workers in agriculture my best wishes as well as my hope and conviction that what happened this summer will shortly be a thing of the past, that all counties and units will prove that we can do it, and that each activist, peasant, and working man is decided to do everything to implement the 13th congress decisions and the new agrarian revolution.

I wish you all and the entire peasantry success in the entire activity, much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause, cheers, and chants. prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu, Romania -- Our Esteem and Pride!"' and "Ceausescu and the People." All those present stand up and, in an atmosphere of patriotic upsurge, prolongedly cheer the RCP, the leading political force of the entire nation, and party Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

REAGAN MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU260801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Esteemed Mr President: On Romania's national day, I take pleasure in extending my personal congratulations and I would appreciate it if you conveyed to the Romanian people warm congratulations and most sincere good wishes for happiness, peace, and prosperity on behalf of the Administration and people of the United States.

Sincerely, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

SFRY'S HASANI GREETS CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU260915 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 August 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

On behalf of the peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidium, and on my own behalf, I take great pleasure in extending to you, to the State Council, and to the friendly Romanian people most cordial greetings and best wishes for the continuous, many-sided development of your country and for new successes in socialist construction.

On this occasion I also point out the importance we attach to the steady development of the traditional relations of friendship and good neighborlineses and of the ever broader cooperation between our socialist countries, which accords with the constant mutual interests of our people's and represents a contribution to a better understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

HASANI, PROMINENT OFFICIALS RECEIVE ORTEGA

LD251110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the president of the Republic of Nicaragua, arrived with his wife and colleagues this morning on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport the guest from the friendly nonaligned Central American country was welcomed and greeted by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and by other prominent personalities in the sociopolitical life of our country.

At the airport, which was decorated with Yugoslav and Nicaraguan flags, President Ortega was given a formal welcome with the usual military honors befitting a head of state. The guest from Nicaragua was also greeted by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milka Gligorijevic-Takeva, president of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber; Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president; Aleksandar Donev, member of the FEC; Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the [Belgrade] City Assembly; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Col Gen Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; and others. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was Dusan Trifunovic, SFRY ambassador in Nicaragua.

This morning in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade, official Yugoslav-Nicaraguan talks will begin between Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and President Daniel Ortega, with colleagues also participating. During the exchange of views there will be a discussion of bilateral cooperation and some most important questions in international life. Special attention will be devoted to the current activities of the Nonaligned Movement prior to the eighth summit in Harare.

During the day the guest from the friendly and nonaligned country, Daniel Ortega, in his capacity as president of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua, will also have talks with Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

This eveneng Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, will host a formal dinner in honor of the distinguished guest, Commander of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega. During the dinner there will be an exchange of toasts.

Talks Focus on Summit

LD251731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- The development and further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua, the present situation in Central America, the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, and the activity of the two countries in the Nonaligned Movement: these were the main topics of the official talks between Sinan Hasani, President of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, conducted in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade today. The talks passed in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, which characterizes the relations between the two nonaligned countries.

As far as bilateral links are concerned, both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of cooperation, now and since the time of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. It was stressed, however, that economic cooperation had not yet attained the desired level and that it was lagging behind the political relations. In this connection, both sides stressed their interest in making additional efforts to promote various aspects of cooperation, especially economic relations.

During the talks, the Yugoslav side again stressed support for the independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua and its right to independent development. It was said that the relations between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua are developing on the foundations of full mutual respect and esteem, on the traditions of two authentic revolutions, and of the two countries' loyality to the Nonaligned Movement.

President Ortega spoke of the situation in Nicaragua and about the efforts this country is making to consolidate the situation and to strengthen its development. In this context, he stressed the importance of Nicaragua's membership in the Nonaligned Movement.

President Ortega went on to speak of the development of the situation in Central America and of the problems his country is confronting regarding the outside attempts to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua with the intention of changing the present social systems.

Ortega pointed out the important role of the Contadora countries and of the Support group. In this connection, he said that some claims about the weakening influence of the Contradora Group are inaccurate. On the contrary, this group is experiencing a full reaffirmation and its proposals for a peaceful solution of the crisis in Central America remain very topical.

He also pointed out the importance of the idea of the Contadora Group for the establishment of a parliament of the Central American countries, which no doubt will contribute to the consolidation of independence and sovereignty of the countries in that region.

The Yugoslav side in particular stressed that the development of the situation in Central America and Nicaragua's efforts to strengthen its independence are followed with great interest. Yugoslavia also welcomes and supports the activity of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution of the problem in this crisis zone of world politics.

During the Hasani-Ortega talks it was said that the nonaligned countries will involve themesleves in providing full support to strengthen Nicaragua's independence and to secure its independent development.

During the talks, special attention was paid to the activities of the two countries in preparations for the eighth conference of nonaligned heads of state and of government in Harare. President Ortega said that for its part, Nicaragua stressed the important role the Nonaligned Movement is playing in international relations. In this connection, he stressed the importance of the principles on which this movement is operating. Ortega said that the very fact that a great number of Latin American countries have joined the movement is proof of the growing importance of the policy of nonalignment and of its affirmation in that area.

Both sides stressed their conviction that the eighth meeting of nonaligned statesmen in Harare will reflect full unity of the movement and open up the scope for its role in international political and economic life to be even more significant.

The Yugoslav side especially stressed that full success and manifestation of the unity of nonaligned countries and affirmation of the authentic principles of the movment are expected from the eight summit. The nonaligned policy already had been affirmed as an irreplaceable factor in the solution of international political and economic problems, stressed the Yugoslav side. In this connection, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, recalled the importance of the issues on which a broad exchange of views will be held in Harare: disarmament problems; improved security of the nonaligned countries in the world; elimination of all kinds of pressure and the application of the policy of force; and discussion of acute international economic problems, that is, the problems of the developing countries and the solution of the problems of the focal crisis point by strengthening the role of the United Nations and other forms of multilateral events [as received] in the interest of security and peace in the world.

Toasts to Summit Success

LD252040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1704 GMT 25 Aug 86

["Toasts at the Dinner for Ortega" -- TANJUG headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgarde, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani said in his toast that Yugoslovia and Nicaragua were bound together by ties of joint objectives for ensuring peace in the world on the basis of equality, independence, and progress of all the world's countries. The membership of the Nonaligned Movement, which represents our strategic orientation, preordains and commits our two countries to proximity and the widest possible development of both bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Hasani went on to say that our nations and nationalities, with sympathy and admiration, follow and support the struggle of the people of Nicaragua, under the leadership of the Sandinist Front, in the defense of national independence, achievements of the revolution, and their inalienable right to build freely their sociopolitical system according to their own choice and conviction. Yugoslavia nurtures deep sentiments of solidarity for your just cause, said Hasani:

"The defense of the independence of your country and the peaceful solution of the crisis in Central America reflects the defense of the basic principles of the policy and movements of nonalignment. This is why, together with other nonaligned countries and democratic forces in the world, Yugoslavia will resolutely continue to support all efforts for a peaceful solution, without outside intereference and intervention, on the basis of satisfying legitimate aspirations and respect for national and social identity of all the countries and peoples in your area. On this basis, we support the activity of the Contadora Group, which expresses the authentic interests of the Latin American countries and the growing process of democratization and emancipation."

Sinan Hasani recalled the problems that burden international relations and said that the Nonaligned Movement was facing an important historic challenge and a test of maturity. "We are confident that we shall pass this test, that the summit due to begin in a few days will be a summit of continuity, unity, and action orientation on authentic principles, independent and autonomous of bloc or any other outside interests; that the nonaligned countries will demonstrate their ability and strength even more actively, dynamically, and efficiently to act vis-a-vis all important events and in solving the key world problems. We hope that in Harare we shall offer to the world a comprehensive and quite concrete program for the way out of the crisis in international political and economic relations and for the solution of focal crisis points."

"The movement of nonaligned countries, which in a most complete way expresses the democratic aspirations of an overwhelming part of mankind, in terms of its own identity and system and in its activity, displays and reproduces democratic forms of activity and understanding of differences, and eliminates all the issues and dilemmas that could lead to various divisions and misunderstandings. We have no doubt that in Harare, once again, this democratic character and orientation of the movement will be manifested in full unity.

We can recall with pride the path traversed by the Nonaligned Movement into whose foundation the names of its founders -- Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir, Sukarno, and Nkrumah -- have been carved forever. Born at the crucial and historic crossroads in this city 25 years ago, seeking an answer to bloc divisions, the threat of a new war, and threats posed to the independence of many countries, it proved itself as an independent, extra-bloc, and global factor in international relations. We are confident that during the forthcoming summit. it will reaffirm this role as an unavoidable world political factor, and, more than that, as the future of mankind. Our two countries will contribute their share to bring this about.

Precisely for this reason, we are going to Harare with the hope that upon return to our countries, we shall all together feel stronger, more secure, and more self-confident", said Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, in his toast.

Daniel Ortega expressed his great satisfaction at being in Yugoslavia which, as he said, represents a long and heroic history of fighting.

"To be in this country means feeling firm ground under one's feet. Along our Sandinista trail, we always looked with revolutionary enthusiasm at the historic epic started 41 years ago by the LC led by President Tito. Sandino's people have been carried by the example of your struggle and they, by defeating their enemy, will move forward in the struggle for the construction of a new society, said Ortega.

"This year our peoples are observing the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement. The time that has elapsed since then has confirmed the enormous importance that the first summit held right here in Belgrade has had for all the countries in the world.

On that occasion, the stands, principles, and objectives were defined, and they are still valid and topical today. The strength the movement has gained so far confirms the historic and far-reaching significance of the Belgrade summit and the historic role of the Yugoslav supreme leader and the founder of our movement, Josip Broz Tito.

On the 25th anniversary of the movement, we remember President Tito, the thought and the work, the entire life devoted to struggle with the zeal and humanity of a great revolutionary, the leader of his people, the defender of freedom, equality, and social Justice."

Daniel Ortega recalled the words of President Tito at the Havana nonaligned summit that nonaligned countries consistently stand up against the bloc policy and foreign dominations, against all the forms of political and economic hegemony and for the right of all nations to freedom, independence, and independent development. We Sandinistas share this firm stand, which has turned the policy of nonalignment into a realistic force in the struggle for peace and stability in the world, and for developing new international political and economic relations, Ortega said. He added that the Nonaligned Movement had realized great successes in its struggle against any form of domination and foreign interference, against colonialism and neocolonialism. We cannot, however, forget the basic fact that we are facing a complex and delicate mission because the hotbeds of tension in the world do not only continue to exist, threatening international security and stability, but, what is even worse, we are witnessing attempts to undermine and destroy the foundation on which the international legal system is built and based. Efforts presently are made to establish a system of international relations based on force, rather than on law.

The struggle in which Nicaragua is making efforts -- the struggle for the defence of the international legal order -- represents a vital interest of all the world's nations.

The Nicaraguan orientation in favor of understanding and dialogue, its consistent resorting to the peaceful solution of conflicts, represent a guarantee that our country wili defend the very bases and principles on which the movement is based.

We are firmly convinced that apart from the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and fascism, nothing is more immediately necessary and of more vital significance for the humankind than the struggle for peace and international detente, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said in his toast.

Talks on Global Issues.

LD252208 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1914 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the executive commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and president of the Republic of Nicaragua. Marko Orlandic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; SFRY Ambassador to Nicaragua Dusan Trifunovic; and Daniel Ortega's associates took part in a friendly conversation. Both sides printed out that favorable conditions exist to further promote the traditionally good relations between the LCY and the FSLN.

Renovica and Ortega also exchanged information about the activity of the LCY and the FSLN on the domestic level and also about some current international issues. Ortega spoke of the difficult situation in which the Sandinista revolution finds itself, especially today. Apart from enormous internal problems, Nicaragua has to fight against overt aggressive pressure from outside. Renovica stressed the right of every nation, without outside interference, to choose its own path of development in keeping with the specific conditions in the country.

He pointed out that from the very beginning the LCY has been following with great sympathy the revolutionary struggle of the people of Nicaragua and also the current great struggle to preserve and strengthen the achievements of the revolution. The LCY also renders full support for the peaceful initiatives of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution of the crisis in Central America and all other initiatives leading to peace and social and economic progress of these countries.

Milanko Renovica informed Ortega that the 13th LCY Congress adopted a resolution which stresses that the LCY will go on providing support for the legitimately elected government of Nicaragua and will press for all-round promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua and socio-political organizations in the two countries.

During the talks today, both sides pointed to the need for stronger support by all peaceloving, democratic, and progressive forces, and in this context, especially the support of the Nonaligned Movement, for an independent and nonaligned Nicaragua and the solution of the problems in Central America as a whole.

DIZDAREVIC, SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER MEET BEFORE SUMMIT

LD242128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 24 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, August 24 [TANJUG] -- The eighth nonaligned summit opening here on September 1 will be successful and will give fresh impulses to a settlement of acute world problems, Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi and Yugolsav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic assessed in their talks in Khartoum today. Sudan and Yugoslavia have close or identical views on problems to be discussed at the summit, they noted.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs stopped over in the Sudanese capital on his way to Harare, where he will participate in the nonaligned countries' summit as a member of the Yugoslav delegation.

HASANI GREETS ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD221201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0734 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the Socialist Republic of Romania's national holiday, SFRY Presidency President Sinan Hasani, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, sent President Nicolae Ceausescu a telegram with cordial greetings and the best wishes for the prosperity of that neighboring country's friendly people.

Renovica Message

LD221215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- LCY Central Presidium Committee President Milanko Renovica has sent Romanian Communist Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu a telegram with cordial greetings and wishes on the occasion of the Socialist Republic of Romania's national holiday. Satisfaction is expressed in a telegram at the successful development and the strengthening of friendship between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Romania.

SLOVENE COUNCIL PROTESTS ITALIAN ACCUSATIONS

LD231911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Koper, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- The presidium of the Koper coastal council of the Slovene Trade Union Federation is protesting most vehemently against remarks by Arduino Agnelli, mayor of Trieste, on the international legal status of Istria.

According to the Trieste newspaper PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK, during the recent celebration of the "Sardelle holiday" and the commemoration of Istrian-born Italian irredentist Nazzario Sauro, Agnelli allegedly proclaimed slogans which are not in the spirit of good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. Among other things, Agnelli characterized Yugoslavia as an occupier of Istria.

The presidium of the coastal council of the Trade Union Federation warns that such statements are a serious threat to the development of peaceful, good-neighborly cooperation and are not in the interest of workers on either side of the border.

TUPURKOVSKI DEPARTS FOR GERMAN SDP CONGRESS

LD251224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the leadership of the German Social Democratic Party, Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left today for Nuremberg, where he will attend the congress of the German Social Democrats as the LCY representative.

He was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Boris Muzevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BLOC NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIALS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD261309 Prague CTK in English 1229 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK) -- A meeting of chairmen of the commissions for nuclear energy of the socialist states took place here August 25-26 in connection with the prepared special session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the safety of nuclear power stations and the forthcoming 30th session of the IAEA general conference.

The meeting, presided by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy Stanislav Havel, was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Vietnam, the Belorussian and Ukrainian Socialist Republics, the Soviet Union and a representative of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The participants discussed further extension of cooperation of the IAEA member states in the implementation of the Soviet proposals to create an international regime of the safe running of nuclear power stations, as well as the participation of the socialist countries in the IAEA activity in the peaceful use of nuclear power plants.

CTK REPORTS CEMA 1985 OIL PRODUCTION LEVEL

LD230853 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow Aug 23 (CTK correspondent) -- The countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) mined some 615 million tonnes of oil last year, which is almost one quarter of world production.

The Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer for ten years, whose output greatly exceeds that of other important oil-mining countries including the United States and Saudi Arabia, extracted 595 million tonnes of oil.

In 1985, oil production in the world declined. The decrease in the CMEA countries was due to more effective use of the raw material and a shift to natural oil whose mining is two to three times cheaper.

According to Soviet experts, the potential sources of oil in the Soviet Union are so big that the level of their industrial exploitation up to the end of the century will depend only on the funds earmarked for their exploration and exploitation. This will undoubtedly make it possible for the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries which get from the USSR over 80 million tonnes of oil and oil products annually to successfully meet practically all their demands for this valuable raw material.

TODOROV HOLDS TALKS WITH INDIAN MINISTER

AU261346 Sofia BTA in English 1219 GMT 26 Aug 86

["Bulgaro-Indian Relations: An Upgrade Development" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Indian relations are undergoing an upgrade development and the identity in the two countries' positions on the current international situation issues and especially on the cardinal problem of our times -- avertion of nuclear catastrophe, guarantee the deepening of the mutual relations. This is the opinion expressed by the Bulgarian and Indian parliamentarists who held official talks here today.

The parliamentary delegations of the two countries are led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and by Ms Shiela Dikshit, state minister of parliamentary affairs of India.

Mr Stanko Todorov and Ms Shiela Dikshit briefed each other on the social and economic development of the two countries.

Mr Stanko Todorov assessed the bilateral relations as friendly, as a model of friendly relations among states with different social systems.

The chairman of the National Assembly condemned the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles directed toward acceleration of the arms race and its proliferation into space, toward achieving military superiority over the countries of real socialism. He recalled a number of peace initiatives set forth by the socialist countries, and above all by the Soviet Union, aiming to heal the international situation. The leader of the Bulgarian MPs emphasized India's importance in the struggle for strengthening of peace and security, and pointed out that the Delhi Six have given realistic proposals on the cardinal issues of our times.

Mr Stanko Todorov condemned the interference in India's internal affairs by certain reactionary imperialist circles.

Ms Shiela Dikshit expressed highly Bulgaria's achievements in all fields of life.

She said that India is ready to support every initiative that aims at strengthening peace and security on the planet.

HEALTH COOPERATION DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH LIBYA

AU261348 Sofia BTA in English 1224 GMT 26 Aug 36

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Libya will continue to maintain their cooperation in the field of medicare which both countries are assessing as successful.

A document to this effect was signed today by Academician Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of public health and president of the Medical Academy, and Dr 'Abdallah al-Husayn Khudurah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Health.

Dr Khudurah expressed his country's gratitude for the aid extended by Bulgarian specialists in the field of the health care. The document envisages the application in Libya of certain Bulgarian achievements in kidney transplantation, heart surgery, neurosurgery and plastical surgery. The participants in the talks discussed the possibilities for the establishment of joint production of medications and medical equipment.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU252127 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we convey to you, to the RCP Central Committee, to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to the whole fraternal Romanian people the most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of Romania -- the 42d anniversary of your country's liberation from fascist oppression.

Under the conditions of the decisive victories of the Soviet Army and the defeat of the German-fascist troops during the Yashk-Kishinev operation, the democratic, patriotic, and antifascist forces in Romania, under the leadership of the Communist Party, organized an armed uprising on 23 August 1944 and overthrew the military-fascist dictatorship. This remarkable event marked a new era in the history of the Romanian people and created prerequisites for the accomplishment of deep political and socioeconomic transformations.

Under the RCP leadership, relying upon the friendship and close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal, socialist countries, Romania became an industrial-agrarian state with a modern industry and developed agriculture. We sincerely rejoice at the great achievements of the friendly Romanian people.

We note with satisfaction that our bilateral relations are developing along ascending lines. We are convinced that they will continue to intensify on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism on a bilateral basis, as well as within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and of CEMA, in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, in the interest of the unity of the fraternal, socialist countries, for the sake of peace and social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are consistently fighting for the implementation of the peaceloving initiatives of the socialist community member-countries for preventing the arms race, and for rescuing mankind from the nightmare of nuclear annihilation. The joint efforts of our two countries for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, into an area of goodneighborliness and peace, are in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples and all peoples on the Balkin Peninsula, in Europe, and throughout the world.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we wish you, dear comrades, and all Communists, as well as all working people in your country, even greater successes in building up a comprehensively developed socialist society in your motherland, for its further progress, to the benefit of the fraternal Romanian people, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CELEBRATES ROMANIAN HOLIDAY

AU251324 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] The fraternal Romanian people are celebrating their national holiday on 23 August. This is the 42d anniversary of the armed, national antifascist uprising in Romania. On this occasion a festive meeting was held at the "Elprom-Energy" scientific-production combine in Sofia yesterday, organized by the Sofia City BCP Committee and the Bulgarian-Romanian Friendship Society.

Stoyan Penkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Romanian Friendship Society addressed the audience with a report in which he stressed the following: The success of the Romanian uprising would have been unthinkable without the decisive victories of the Soviet Army, and without the mass participation of all progressive and patriotic forces in the country. We are rejoicing at the successes achieved by the fraternal Romanian people in building socialism, he added.

The victory of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Socialist Republic of Romania opened up bright prospects for the development of our relations in all sectors of the political, economic, and cultural life in our two countries. Specialization, production sharing, and the exchange of goods in the machine building sector, in energetics, in the metallurgical, chemical, and electronic industry, as well as in agriculture, are expanding. The traditional meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu play an exceptionally beneficial role in the dynamic development of relations between our two countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the situation in the Balkans. In its actions for peace and good neighborly relations in this area our countries are closely cooperating and struggling together for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Our two countries launched an appeal and are adopting coordinated actions for the transformations of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Liviu Minda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Bulgaria, delivered a greetings speech to the participants in the meeting. He stressed the great importance of the victory of the people's antifascist uprising of the fraternal Romanian people in August 1944 and described the ascending development of the country throughout the years of life under socialism.

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER SILAYEV

AU251818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] On 25 August Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Ivan Silayev, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. They reviewed the possibilities of strengthening cooperation in machine building. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov.

OFFICIAL SAYS N-POWER NO THREAT TO POPULATION

AU270826 Vienna Television Service in German 1815 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Interview given by Stanko Nozharova, "from the Bulgarian Ministry of Power Engineering," to Austria television reporter Friedrich Orter; date and place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Orter] Do you not think that now [after Chernobyl] the population is also somehow afraid of nuclear energy?

[Nozharova] How should I say? Our people do not let themselves by influenced by the fear that links nuclear energy to the nuclear bomb. An explanation for this may be that our nuclear power installation has been in operation for 12 years. So far we have not recorded any incident of rising radiation levels, neither in the central unit nor anywhere else. There was not any accident, either, which may have caused danger to the population.

SERBEZOV ELECTED NEW COOPERATIVE UNION LEADER

AU260949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] A meeting of the Central Cooperative Union Administrative Council was held in Sofia this morning. Comrade Vasil Tsanov attended the meeting. The activities of the cooperative organizations in connection with the implementation of the economic tasks for the last 7 months of 1986 were discussed.

It was pointed out that the counterplan for net production was fulfilled by 15 percent and that goods worth 20 million leva have been produced in excess of the task set by the state.

The Administrative Council released Comrade Ivan Prumov from his duties as chairman of the Central Cooperative Union because of his transfer to another post. Comrade Vasil Tsanov expressed cordial gratitude to Ivan Prumov on behalf of the BCP Central Committee for his indefatigable work in promoting the prosperity of the cooperative movement in Bulgaria.

Rumen Serbezov was elected to the post of Chairman of the Central Cooperative Union.

INDRA MEETS WITH FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD261359 Prague CTK in English 1159 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia believes that realism will finally prevail also in the thinking of Western politicians, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra told a visiting delegation of the Finnish parliament today.

An end must be put in international relations to the old ways of thinking which held that disputes between states could be solved by war, the head of the Czechoslovak parliament said and praised the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests to next January 1.

Czechoslovakia will continue to develop political dialogue and consistently work at all international forums to the benefit of peace and revival of the process of detente which was started in Helsinki.

The leadership of our state appreciates the present level of contacts with Finland and wishes to develop them in all spheres, Alois Indra said.

Finnish parliament Speaker Erkki Topias Pystynen noted that no problems exist between the two countries at present, and their economic cooperation can and should be extended.

He added that visits by parliamentary delegations are part of regular political dialogue which is of great importance. Czechoslovak-Finnish relations are a graphic example of balanced relations between states having different social systems.

Finland is working for the creation of a zone without nuclear weapons and the Finnish parliament is involved in the effort to set up such a zone in Scandinavia.

Erkki Topias Pystynen warned against the dangers of stockpiling conventional weapons and storing chemical weapons in Europe and welcomed the proposals of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to ban chemical weapons in Europe. Strengthening friendship and cooperation between nations, as is the case between Finland and Czechoslovakia, is a way to remove these dangers, the Finnish guest said.

The Finnish parliamentary delegation arrived here on an official visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday.

Hosts Dinner

LD262149 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, gave a dinner in Prague today in honor of a delegation of the Finnish parliament led by its speaker, Erkki Topias Pystynen. It was attended by deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly Jan Marko, Vladimir Vedra, Bohuslav Kucera, and Zbynek Zalman; deputy chairmen of the chambers Alois Hula, Eva Zeleznikova, and Vaclav Stafek; and Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; and other representatives of our political and public life.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR DISARMAMENT

AU211050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "The Active Endeavor of the Warsaw Pact Countries for a Comprehensive Fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act; Expectations of European Countries"]

[Text] The communique from the June session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest states that "the Warsaw Pact member-states regard the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe to be one of the main tasks of their foreign policy."

This brief but telling sentence contains the rich content of the socialist countries' peace-building policy. This policy reflects their firm will to assert reliable security for all countries and nations by political means, as well as peaceful conditions for their development and progress. It expresses a readiness actively, honestly, and systematically to fulfil the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

And even though this is understandably a task in the realization of which all 35 signatory states should participate, it is no exaggeration to note that the socialist countries in particular are determined to take the lion's share in the reconstruction of our Europe-wide home. Facts clearly prove that in this demanding, literally, restorative work one has something to build on, something to lean on.

We have accumulated considerable experience from the entire postwar period, when our socialist countries were pressing for the recognition of the political and social realities resulting from World War II. Without doubt we have also all been enriched by the 11 years that have elapsed since the successful CSCE. During this period the socialist states have again been the main guarantee that the Europewide process -- despite the great complications and considerable dangers which have cropped up in international relations through the fault of imperialism -- has proved its viability, toughness, and an ability to further develop creatively.

What is now involved is how to bridge the period of dangerous confrontations in recent years, and how to achieve concrete and quick results. The European nations rightly expect new securities for the difficult present and more hopeful perspectives for the future. The ongoing international deliberations, beginning with the Geneva Soviet-American talks, the Stockholm conference, all the way to the planned Vienna meeting of the CSCE signatory states, should provide direct answers to all these questions.

What should be achieved at the Europe-wide forums and what are the fraternal socialist countries striving for at present? The answer to this question is, without doubt, provided by the results of the Budapest session of the highest political representatives of our allied organization. It is certainly not exaggerated to assert that in the political lexicon Budapest is now being connected, above all, with an innovatory approach to global affairs, and especially with the important new initiative -- the Appeal to Reduce Armed Forces and Conventional Armaments in Europe. The session fully supported the foreign political line of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the congresses of the fraternal parties. It showed that the Warsaw Pact states are determined to consistently continue their peace offensive and intensify it even further.

The collective analysis of the current international situation in Budapest pointed out the main causes of the present tension. Its basis remains the dangerous, neoglobalist foreign political orientation of the U.S. Government. The fraternal socialist countries stressed that in these complicated conditions too, one must -- and it is possible to -- search for ways and forms of improving the European as well as the global political climate, for the development of all-round constructive cooperation among states. At the same time, they expressed the conviction that the solution of old and new problems in this nuclear and space age requires innovative thinking and bold, new approaches, greater dynamism in the sruggle against the threat of nuclear war and for the peaceful coexistence of states. It is necessary that all political forces and circles comprehend that cooperation and broad collaboration among states have no constructive alternative today. Political common sense and the will for beneficial cooperation must prevail in international relations.

The problems of the present global policy, no matter how sharp and complicated, can be resolved through negotiations only. Therefore, in their joint communique the fraternal countries press for maintaining and deepening constructive political dialogue. They consider its intensive development between East and West to be extremely important, as well as the utilization of all its already tried and tested forms, and a search for new forms.

In Budapest the main guidelines for foreign political activity were determined, standpoints were coordinated, and concrete steps in fundamental foreign political issues were agreed for the Warsaw Pact member-countries. Great attention was devoted to European problems, especially to strengthening security and cooperation. It was noted that the interests of the nations of Europe require that detente undergo a renaissance and approach its more stable phase -- mature detente. This would enable all three baskets of the Helsinki Final Act to be filled with fresh fruit.

Thus, the European direction of dynamic foreign political activity by the socialist countries creates favorable conditions for a positive turn for the better. Therefore, the West should not hesitate to give an equally constructive reply. Some pronouncements made by its representatives recently provide hope that there they are also seriously devoting themselves to the key issues of Europe, that they are interested in its political barometer again showing the Helsinki climate. Only in this way could our continent become the harbinger of positive changes on a global scale.

In this context, the new common initiative -- the appeal to the NATO states, to all European countries to reduce armed forces and conventional armament in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals, is of particular and, one could say, literally historical importance. Together with the Soviet program for scrapping weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000 it constitutes two fundamental organic parts of the unified foreign political line of the Warsaw Pact states, aimed at eliminating the danger of war.

The appurtenant verification measures are a distinctly new aspect of that far reaching proposal. The socialist states also propose on-site inspection, building on the other forms of verification -- international verification as well as verification with the assistance of national technical means. They envisage establishing an international advisory commission, in which representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO and other interested states would participate, which in case of need would check the reduction of armed forces at all large railroad junctions, airfields, and harbors. They also envisage exchanging figures on the numerical strength of troops in the reduction zones, including lists of the formations to which the reduction pertains. Thus, in its total this is a significant step to meeting the NATO countries, who have more than once come forward with a similar demand. In a case where goodwill is also not lacking in the West, this proposal could become the initial impetus for a new stage of international detente in the military sphere in Europe, as well as throughout the world.

The socialist countries propose a qualitatively totally new concept of the comprehensive system of international security. Its mainstay would then be corresponding guarantees in all its fundamental spheres -- in the political, military, economic, and humanitarian spheres. This package could be made up of organically connected political-legal and moral-psychological components, on which the international community could firmly rely. The honorable implementation of the principles of such a comprehensive system of security would turn trust and peaceful cooperation among states into the fundamental principles of international relations.

The documents of the Budapest session are truly opening broad perspectives as regards the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international cooperation. In the present complex and dangerous times, the allied socialist countries have shown an acceptable path to achieving an improvement in the international situation. In the course of the Budapest session the meetings of the general and first secretaries of the fraternal parties, as well as those of the ministers of foreign affairs stressed that the socialist countries regard as their duty the continued search for all possibilities of reducing and limiting the arms buildup and for constructive cooperation among states.

The most important Europe-wide action between Madrid 1983 and Vienna 1986 is the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, whose first phase in Stockholm is now at the decisive stage. There is intensive work on texts [redakcna praca] underway there, the result of which should be an extensive and well-balanced package of measures which should strengthen trust and stability in Europe and thus create optimal conditions for achieving concrete results in the sphere of disarmament itself.

We in Czechoslovakia are of the opinion that all participants in the Stockholm conference should at last manifest a high degree of responsibility and corresponding flexibility. New measures in the sphere of limitation and the announcing of military exercises, an exchange of observers and information, including strengthening the principle of nonuse of force, even though all would be in European dimensions, would constitute the seeds of future material-technical guarantees for a comprehensive approach to the problems of security. They would make it possible to rid political thinking of the historically and socially antiquated idea of the continent as a possible battlefield. They would create foundations for new categories of trust in relations among states, a matter that would also give an important political impetus to the deliberations of the upcoming Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The approach of the socialist countries in Stockholm proceeds precisely from this philosophy.

The Vienna follow-up meeting, which will begin on 4 November 1986 at the level of ministers of foreign affairs, must orient its priority efforts, in particular, toward the sphere of reducing military confrontation in Europe. The fraternal socialist countries are determined to do the maximum so that the proposals adopted in Budapest aimed at reducing armed forces and armament in Europe find their concrete expression in the decisions of this forum.

In Vienna the socialist states are also determined to underscore, much more strongly than was the case in Madrid, the necessity of the further development of Europe-wide economic cooperation. On the one hand, it is most necessary to free this sphere of cooperation from the negative influences of the policy of various embargoes and sanctions which has been practised in recent years, especially by the imperialist circles of the United States. On the other hand, one should succeed in releasing the considerable potential contained in the Europe-wide economic cooperation, so that it would become the material basis for achieving a new, more stable stage of detente in Europe and in the world.

At the Vienna talks the CSSR is preparing to contribute maximally to the creation of the most favorable prerequisites for the development of economic cooperation in Europe. A thorough assessment of new forms of Europe-wide cooperation in the development of trade and the elimination of trade barriers, an assessment of industrial cooperation, a broader utilization of new technologies and projects of general interest, for example, in spheres of the utilization of new sources of energy, transportation, and the like would certainly well serve the achievement of this objective.

At the Vienna meeting we will also be active in the sphere of the so-called third basket, that is, in developing cultural, educational, and information cooperation, as well as with regard to contacts and the humanitarian sphere. The course of the Budapest Cultural Forum in the fall of last year and the meeting of experts on contacts among people, institutions, and organizations held this spring in Bern have shown that in these spheres the socialist countries also have a chance to take an offensive stand with a positive program.

Concerning the preparations for the Vienna talks of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, on the whole one has to remark that, while there is no doubt about the active, constructive attitude of the socialist countries, and one expects a realistic and on the whole positive approach from the neutral nonaligned as well as from many West European countries, the greatest unknown quantity is the position of the United States. The fact that the American delegation was the only one in Bern to prevent the adoption of a compromise document, elicits throughout Europe the question of whether it will not try to prevent the achievement of positive results at the Vienna meeting, too.

The vital interest of all European countries lies in a common endeavor to overcome similar negative attempts and to prepare conditions for Europe to be able to embark upon the further stage of the road to deepening security and expanding cooperation.

TALKS WITH USSR ATOMIC OFFICIALS HELD 26 AUG

LD261848 Prague CTK in English 1626 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK) -- Andronik Petrosiyants, chairman of the Soviet Atomic Energy Committee, held talks here today with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina.

Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the development of nuclear power industry and its safety were the main issues discussed during the talks, also attended by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission Stanislav Havel.

CEMA MEMBERS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LD261731 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman received here today the participants in a coordinating meeting of the socialist countries and the CMEA Secretariat, arranged by the Czechoslovak Committee for Cooperation with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

The participants in the meeting agreed upon their future activities in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe and in other international agriculture-food organizations. They also discussed possibilities of more extensive cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, FAO and the Agriculture Committee of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

PRAVDA ANALYZES ROMANIAN ECONOMY, RELATIONS

AU251405 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 86 p 5

[Vladimir Lipsky article: "National Day of the SR of Romania; Process of Great Changes"]

[Text] There are many important events in the history of nations and countries. In Romanian history, 23 August 1944 -- the day of the outbreak of the antifascist uprising, with the RCP playing the decisive role -- is, without doubt, the turning point. The victory in this uprising, to which the great Kishinev-Iasi operation of the Soviet Army uncommonly contributed, constituted the beginning of the process of great transformations in the hitherto backward and dependent agricultural pendant [privesek] of financially powerful European imperialist circles before World War II. Romanian insurgent forces, as well as units that until then fought on the side of Hitlerite Germany and then, under the pressure of events, went over to the allied side, played an important role not only in the liberation of their fatherland but, on the side of the Soviet Army, also in the antifascist struggle in the territories of other European countries, including Czechoslovakia.

The changes which Romania underwent in 42 years are undoubted, marked, and extensive quantitatively and qualitatively. The appearance of the country has changed. It has been affirmed that many problems which plagued the Romanian people and all the nationalities that have lived in Romanian territory for decades and even centuries, could be resolved only by the socialist social system. This, of course, does not mean that all problems have already been resolved and that one can complacently draw the balance sheet.

Fraternal Romania, similar to the other socialist states, has set itself the task of carrying out the transition of its national economy from an extensive path of development to an intensive one as the main tasks for the eighties. This is not an easy task, and it is necessary to say that the notion of mastering it was not fulfilled in all respects in the first half of the eighties. Thus, for example, the plan for the preceding quinquennium envisaged increasing national income by 41.1 percent, but the reality amounted to 24.1 percent. Similarly, also the planned tasks in the industrial and agricultural sectors were not fulfilled. On the other hand, however, there has been success in keeping the foreign trade balance sheet in the black, and the state's indebtedness abroad has decreased markedly. This is a considerable success for an economic policy which -- having drawn a lesson from bad Romanian and others' experience from ill-considered indebtedness, intolerable in structure and extent -- embarked in this respect on a path toward a radical change. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, could recently announce that in the past 5 years Romania's foreign debt decreased by 40 percent -- the debt dropped to $4 billion dollars.

The RCP during many discussions in the course of this year, and recently the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania too, analyzed the experience acquired during the past 5-year plan and during the current 1986-90 5-year plan, approved by the parliament last June, and codified the restoration of the dynamism of the country's qualitative growth.

Emphasis will be put on intensive factors of growth, on raising labor productivity, on reducing material and energy consumption, and on a rapid application of the latest scientific-technical findings in practice. The plan envisages expanding foreign trade and economic cooperation with the other CEMA member-states. Their share in Romania's foreign trade is to increase from the current 43 percent to 50-60 percent. This growth, naturally, also pertains to Czechoslovak-Romanian economic cooperation, in which the share of direct cooperation and specialization is to increase.

Czechoslovak-Romanian relations have a long and good tradition, and the fact that both our countries are a part of the great family of socialism, that they march in the front ranks of the struggle against war and for peace, creates multifaceted possibilities for further deepening our friendship, for achieving qualitatively higher degrees of cooperation.

BRIEFS

FOJTIK IN CIMELICE -- Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, toured the exhibition "Peace and Beauty to the Planet Earth" today which has opened in Cimelice in Pisek district. The exhibition is one of the events held on the occasion of this year's international year of peace and provides a testimony to purposeful hobbies of people during their leisure time. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 86 LD]

HONECKER TO VISIT PRC, DPRK, MONGOLIA IN OCTOBER

LD261729 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will make official friendship visits to the DPRK, PRC, and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] in the second half of October.

Erich Honecker goes at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the DPRK Workers Party and president of the DPRK; of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, and PRC president Li Xiannian; and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR.

KESSLER, GRIBKOV, BELIKOV VIEW COMBAT TRAINING

AU270841 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 25 August Army Gen Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, visited members of the National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Soviet Army at a training camp in the GDR. Together with Army Gen Anatoiiy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, and Army General Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and other generals of the fraternal armies he convinced himself of the high level of political and combat training. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARIES ON USSR NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

Schabowski Comments

LD251653 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The extension of the unilateral nuclear test moratorium by the Soviet Union shows in the view of Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, the way to a new approach on whose basis mankind's existence an be saved in the nuclear age.

This decision, as well as the uncompromising peace efforts of the GDR and the socialist community overall, make the unity of socialism and peace clear, the first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk executive said today before the education panel of the Friedrichshain borough. Disseminating this awareness is part of the education process in the spirit of the communist ideology and morale.

Guenter Schabowski referred to the need to convey comprehensive knowledge to schoolchildren, who are faced with developing productive forces. Secure foundations must be laid down for the overall development of the personality, positive attitude, and creativity. Teachers and school party leaders were called on by Guenter Schabowski to establish still closer links with the active FDJ members and to strengthen the role of the youth organization. Just as in Berlin-Friedrichshain, the meetings of the education panels formed the start of the preparatory week of the new school year in all the republic's districts.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Cited

LD201500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0120 GMT 20 Aug 86

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: "Use the Chance" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin [no date as received] -- Under the headline, "On Mikhail Gorbachev's New Initiative, Use the Chance," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following leading item on Wednesday:

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech on television, in which he explained the renewed extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and appealed to the leadership of the United States finally to follow the Soviet example, has met with a large international response. The fact that the Soviet Union will conduct no nuclear tests for 5 more months, until 1 January 1987, is welcomed. It says a lot for the responsible activity of the Soviet Union that it is not resuming the tests, although 18 nuclear tests have taken place in the U.S. in the year that the unilateral Soviet moratorium, now extended again, has been in force.

The Soviet Union is again taking a concrete step toward banishing nuclear weapons from our globe, with a view toward responsibility for the fate of human civilization. It is not allowing itself to be deterred from its course, which, as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, is directed at smoothing the way toward bypassing the cul de sac of confrontation through dialogue and contacts, discussion and negotiations. The Soviet Union proceeds from the view that the arms race must be stopped, in the vital interests of all peoples.

It is with great approval in the GDR, as in other countries, that this new initiative is welcomed and the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev is received -- that, with an unbiased evaluation of the situation, an agreement on the banning of nuclear weapons tests is quickly attainable and that it can be signed as early as this year, at a Soviet-American summit meeting. There is no doubt of any kind that all political forces which approach realistically the situation which has arisen will join the appeal to the common sense and dignity of Americans not to miss again the historic chance on the way to stopping the arms race.

It is an irrefutable fact that an agreement on stopping all nuclear explosions, including underground ones, would initiate the urgently necessary changeover from a basic tendency toward an arms race, which still determines the international situation at present, to the stemming of the arms race. Yes, such an agreement, which could be reached on a relatively uncomplicated way and relatively quickly, would open up the path to arms limitation and disarmament. For if, as every layman understands, nuclear weapons cannot be tested any more, they can no longer be developed further, either. From this there results virtually a compulsion to conclude more far-reaching agreements which will do justice to the security requirements of all sides.

Security in the nuclear-cosmic age, as the CPSU general secretary emphatically pointed out, can no longer be guaranteed by any state for itself without taking the security of the other states and peoples into account. There can be no real security if it is not equal and comprehensive security. The Soviet offer of an agreement on stopping nuclear tests is aimed at this. All other proposals from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states for the reduction of nuclear weapons of all types, with the goal of their complete elimination by the year 2000, for the comprehensive reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, for the banning of chemical weapons and for the necessary verification and confidence-building measures are also aimed at this.

The demand for an agreed banning of all nuclear tests as a decisive step 3 toward a change in international relations meets today with strong support everywhere in the world, especially since, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, according to the latest calculations of experts the explosion of even the smallest nuclear warhead would be equivalent to the intensity of radiation of three Chernobyls. Mankind does not need or want any nuclear explosions. The Group of Six states have just called again for stopping all nuclear tests at their summit meeting in Mexico. Most of the nonaligned states have expressed their view in the same spirit. Today the demand for a complete test ban is truly resounding throughout the world.

The GDR welcomes the Soviet Union's new initiative and emphatically supports its appeal to the United States. As we stated at the 11th SED Congress, it advocates making use of the chance for a test ban agreement at a meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

"The first step to disarmament is the complete banning of nuclear tests, as practiced by the Soviet Union for a year now in an exemplary manner," declared Erich Honecker a few days ago in his speech marking 13 August. "To see to it that the world becomes nuclear weapons-free by the year 2000 is and remains the first priority of our activity in the international arena."

Leuschner Comments

DW270636 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Quenter Leuschner's Weekly International Review]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Soviet Union wants once and for all to ban the tests. The international public wants it and most governments want it. There are no technical obstacles, and it is no longer necessary to discuss the political importance of a test ban as a first step toward ending the arms race. Thus, everything depends on Washington' political intentions. It must be understood, meanwhile, that the first hasty answer by a press spokesman, saying that a test ban was not in the national interest of the United States and its allies, can satisfy nobody. [passage omitted]

The fact that 2 days later Washington gave its first brusque no followed by a different statement by another spokesman obviously has something to do with pressure from outside. But even in the United States opinions about what is in the country's national interest are quite divided. Anyway, the quick rejection of Gorbachev's speech failed to block any internal American discussion of the issue. [passage omitted]

Some people's dilemma still lies in the fact that there is no convincing acceptable argument against banning nuclear tests. Whoever tries to ignore that fact only finds his arguments turn against himself, like a boomerang. Thus the attitude toward nuclear tests inevitably becomes a test of one's attitude toward disarmament in general.

For a non-expert it may be difficult to understand the complicated technological details regarding disarmament problems. These difficulties do not exist as far as nuclear tests are concerned. It is obvious even to a layman that only the will decides, whether one says yes or no to a ban. One must conclude that whoever insists on saying no and wants to continue testing also wants to continue arming. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FISCHER VISIT TO FINLAND

Meets Finnish President

AU251027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Helsinki -- On 21 August Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, received Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, for a friendly talk. Oskar Fischer conveyed the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, which were reciprocated just as cordially.

At the meeting in the presidential palace Foreign Minister Fischer stressed the high appreciation of the GDR for the work of Finland and President Koivisto personally to continue and strengthen the CSCE process. The relations between the two countries that have a thriving effect on the European climate are an example of implementing the Final Act in spirit and letter, he stated. Mauno Koivisto recalled the constructive talks with Erich Honecker during the latter's visit to Finland in October 1984. He stressed the atmosphere of constructive togetherness which resulted in the fact that the GDR and Finland are jointly working to implement the possibilities of the CSCE Final Act.

All peoples want to live in peace and security, the president stressed. Therefore, progress in disarmament is urgently necessary. Thus enormous means would be released to solve other important questions of mankind. The prolongation of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests encourages a continuation of the efforts in this field. [passage omitted]

Fischer Toast at Dinner

AU260836 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Report on toast given by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, at dinner given in his honor by Paavo Vayrynen, foreign minister of Finland, in Helsinki on 21 August.

[Text] In his toast Oskar Fischer stated that through the official talks of the heads of states of our countries, Erich Honecker and Mauno Koivisto, in the Republic of Finland in 1984 the relations marked by mutual respect and manifold joint interests were provided with motivation, expressed in the relationship between our states. Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa's visit to the GDR last year which successfully continued the political dialogue on a highest level also contributed to this.

To Prevent the Danger of a Nuclear Inferno

The implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress to continue the building of socialism with great economic dynamism and stability to the benefit of our people presupposes peace and at the same time substantiates our passionate support of everything that strengthens international security and lessens the danger of a nuclear inferno, the GDR foreign minister stressed. It is good and it gives confidence to know that we are one in this striving.

The GDR accepted with great satisfaction and unanimous approval the "Declaration of Mexico" adopted by the second Six-States summit. Today the world is at a turning point. The question for the future fate of mankind is most urgent.

Peace and war are no longer alternatives between which one "choose" -- as was the case in the times of Clausewitz or before World War II. As early as December 1944 the internationally highly respected Finnish statesman J.K. Paasikivi expressly stressed in one of his addresses that the "beginning of all truth is to respect facts, to negate them ...cannot result in success." In our times these words are more topical than ever before. Today, for instance, the negation of the reality of the existing military-strategic equilibrium not only fails, it also conjures up extreme dangers for life. More weapons do not create more security. On the contrary -- the more nuclear and other mass destruction means accumulated, the bigger the risk of a nuclear inferno destroying all life, the GDR foreign minister stated.

Oskar Fischer stressed the joint efforts of the GDR and Finland in the struggle for peace, in strengthening international security, and reducing the danger of a nuclear inferno. He said: "Not war or peace, but never again war, only the peaceful solution of conflicts, the peaceful balancing of interests represent the path which alone leads into the future."

New Approach to the Problems of the World Is Necessary

This new situation urgently calls for a new approach to those problems of the world, on which war or peace depend, an approach in which honest will, tolerance, and above all reason and mutual understanding in the relations between the diverse social systems and states dominate. The resolution of the Soviet Union to once again prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the beginning of this week is welcomed by the State Council, the People's Chamber, and the Government, by all citizens of the GDR. This important decision by the USSR proves: "He who has the honest will for peace, for eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, boldly takes all paths leading to that."

The GDR utilizes its possibilities to contribute to calming down the tense international situation.

The Finnish foreign policy's ability to draw consequences in time and in accordance with the requirements from urgent international problems aiming at the preservation of peace, is highly respected in the GDR, Oskar Fischer said. This also applies to the Finnish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe and the manifold activities to implement it, and to the role of Finland as curator of the CSCE process that has stood the test of time and opened up prospects for the peaceful coexistence of our continent.

Stable Bridges for a Turn for the Better

The GDR foreign minister continued: "The program submitted by the Soviet Union for the complete and worldwide eimination of nuclear arms and other mass destruction means by the end of our century and the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe express the consistent efforts to build stable bridges, to bring about a change for the better in the presently complicated international situation. Every state, whether big or small, can and must participate in this." The role of the small countries is like the influence of the humble people: If they all work in the same direction, their work takes on an immense weight.

Oskar Fischer reaffirmed that in future the GDR will also participate resourcefully in the CSCE process that is served in such a responsible way by the Finnish side. In Stockholm the GDR will continue to do everything to ensure that a first conference result will be brought about that strengthens the confidence and decreases the confrontation. There are possibilities for this. They must not be wantonly wasted.

The GDR attaches great significance to the forthcoming CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna in further implementing the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety, in reviving detente and consolidating it. "Every initiative and every proposal submitted at this conference to create an atmosphere of trust and good neighborly cooperation in Europe will get our support," the GDR foreign minister stressed.

Discussing problems and conflicts in the other regions of the world, Oskar Fischer said: "In the south of Africa, in Central America, the Middle East as well as in Southeast Asia the peoples cannot determine their fate in peace themselves. Apartheid, neocolonialism, and the activity of counterrevolutionary gangs as well as growing artificial indebtedness and economic dependence on the great imperialist industrial states hinder them in waging the necessary struggle against illness and hunger, illiteracy and underdevelopment with all their energy." The GDR supports the just struggle of these states and peoples in a manifold way, the speaker stressed.

Cooperation Marked by Continuity and Dynamism

In conclusion, the GDR politician noted: "I am able to note with satisfaction the favorable development of the bilateral relations -- advantageous for our peoples and exemplary for the cooperation in Europe -- as implemented under the great influence of the meetings of the highest representatives of our states." These relations are marked by intensity, and variety, by continuity and dynamism. This applies both to national, commercial, and social contacts. Oskar Fischer then spoke out in favor of orienting economic and scientific cooperation even more strongly toward future-oriented fields. This is in line with the interests of both countries and will provide stability for economic relations on a long-term basis.

Fischer on 'Exemplary' Relations

LD221211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Helsinki, 22 Aug (ADN) -- GDR-Finnish relations are good, fruitful, and trusting because both sides act upon the basis of realities, respect for one another, and presuppose sovereign equality in the dialogue conducted openly with one another.

This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a news conference in Helsinki on Friday at the conclusion of an official visit to Finland that lasted several days. He stressed the good personal contacts existing between leading politicians from the two countries, including those at the highest level. This has proved to be inspiring and stimulating. Fischer described GDR-Finnish relations as exemplary for relations between states with different social orders in the CSCE process. He described his talks with President Mauno Koivisto, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, and his counterpart Paavo Vayrynen as a dialogue between politicians of good will and concerned with peace. They agreed that each of the two sides will promote the CSCE process through the specific opportunities available to each. He stressed as significant that neither Finland nor the GDR accepts the current poor state of the international situation, but regards an improvement as possible and necessary. Because the question can no longer be war or peace in view of the threat of nuclear weapons, the problems must be tackled in a new way. In this connection Oskar Fischer referred to the Warsaw Pact's Budapest proposals and the new disarmament initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, among which the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests occupied a significant place.

Asked by journalists, he said concerning GDR-FRG relations that they are significant for the situation in Europe. Therefore the GDR continues to be interested in their positive development and is striving for their development on the basis of the generally valid norms of international law.

The GDR foreign minister was guest today of the major Finnish construction materials and machinery concern Partek, which has long enjoyed good trade relations with the GDR. A dinner given in honor of the GDR foreign minister was also attended by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. The host, Director General Bjorn Mattsson, referred to the long-standing good trade relations with the GDR which, he said, is a reliable trading partner.

Fischer on Asylum-Seekers

LD221309 Hamburg DPA in German 1230 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Helsinki, 22 Aug (DPA) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has described reports regarding a possible FRG DM1 billion loan in return for the GDR halting the influx of asylum seekers from East to West Berlin as the "result of lively speculation." At the conclusion of his 2-day visit to Helsinki on Friday he told the press that the GDR authorities cannot prevent specific groups of people from leaving the country. If the Federal Republic does not adequately control its borders due to some reason or ambition or other, then the resulting problems cannot be blamed on the GDR, Fischer said.

With regard to a possible visit by GDR state leader Erich Honecker to the Federal Republic, Fischer said it will take place when it has been agreed officially. There has been no such agreement thus far. He added that a visit by Honecker to Bonn may act as a kind of barometer of relations between the two states.

Ends Visit 22 Aug

LD221641 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] [no dateline as received] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer this afternoon ended his several-day official visit to Finland.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

LD262312 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The foreign trade ministers of the GDR and Ethiopia, Dr Gerhard Beil and Whole Chekol, discussed measures for expanding economic cooperation in Berlin today. They noted a positive development in trade relations. Minister Chekol is a member of an Ethiopian delegation to the joint economic committee which is holding its eighth session in Berlin at present.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DECLARATION ON NAMIBIA DAY

AU270907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Solidarity Committee has reassured the Namibian people and its legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization of Namibia, of its affinity and solidarity on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the armed struggle. [passage omitted]

The Solidarity Committee stresses that the GDR, together with the majority of the UN member-countries and all of progressive mankind most resolutely condemns the South African methods that are contrary to international law and aimed at withholding independence from the Namibian people and at perpetuating the plundering of this country and its natural resources. [passage omitted]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: STATE GRAIN PLAN FULFILLED

AU211123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- As the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs reports, the state plan for grain was fulfilled on 19 August. Thus, the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers and their cooperation partners have accomplished an outstanding achievement. [passage omitted]

SINDERMAN PARTICIPATES IN HORTICULTURAL SHOW

LD221658 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The GDR horticultural show IGA-86 opened in Erfurt today. Three members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee took part in the opening of the show: Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president; and Central Committee Secretaries Werner Felfe and Werner Jarowinsky. [passage omitted]

EBERLEIN ADDRESSES MAGDEBURG FACTORY WORKERS

LD222159 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive and member of the Politburo, today praised the competition achievements of the Magdeburg machine-tool workers during a visit to the Hermann Matern works. He learned about the efforts of the workers who will be producing one-third of their output this year as new and further developments. Since the beginning of this year a plan lead of over M1 million has been achieved. In August they fulfilled their objectives. The last four machines scheduled to be supplied this month to Soviet industry are about to be completed.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION PACT -- Cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR in the field of microelectronics will be further deepened. This is provided in an agreement for the period 1986-1990, which was signed in Budapest today by Felix Meier, minister for electrical engineering and electronics of the GDR, and Laszlo Kapolyi, the Hungarian minister of industry. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 25 Aug 86 DW]

MTI INTERVIEWS NUCLEAR SPECIALIST ON CHERNOBYL

LD261920 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, August 26 (MTI) -- Although a catastrophe similar to that in Chernobyl cannot occur in the Paks nuclear power plant in view of the technical preparedness, analyses of the Chernobyl events can offer valuable experiences to Hungarian experts. Academician Gyorgy Vajda, vice-president of the Hungarian National Nuclear Energy Committee, who is heading the Hungarian delegation to the experts conference in Vienna discussing issues nuclear technology safety, gave an interview to MTI's Vienna correspondent.

"The human factor plays a major role. At a first glance, the control room of a nuclear power plant resembles a quiet and peaceful workplace. In reality, however, the staff must be highly qualified, disciplined and capable of working under pressure. The training of staff with electronic simulators will shortly be possible in Hungary, too, as the installations can be entrusted only to operators who have proven their capability to bring proper decisions in a supposed danger situation.

"In spite of the catastrophe, Chernbyl offers many useful technical experiences for the experts. The Soviet scientists inform us about the lessons in a very sincere and objective spirit, and are ready to answer the questions of their colleagues. In general, international cooperation in the field of nuclear sciences is strengthening,. also following the catastrophe. The drafts of two international agreements were worked out recently within a short time. These set down that all kinds of nuclear accidents, including military ones, have to be reported, and international assistance provided. There is every hope that these agreements will soon come into force. The International Atomic Energy Agency, where representatives of the member states, including Soviet and American experts have been working together in a fine spirit, is expected to play an even greater role than so far in their implementation, similarly to cooperation in general. Our Soviet colleagues have also proposed that scientists of the East and the West should cooperate to develop a new generation of nuclear power plants safer than all previous ones" said Academician Gyorgy Vajda.

SZABO ON CONSTITUTION DAY, AGRICULTURE

AU232053 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council: "The Days of Festivity and Labor"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] We record the celebration of our constitution -- the foundation of Hungarian history and the ordinary days of production -- with a date more than 1,000 years old. Until 1949 this day was celebrated as the day of our king, Saint Stephen. Those who founded and ratified the framework of law for our new existence felt -- though they officially did not mention it -- that only this particular day was worthy of the act of a new conquest of the homeland. The historical parallel is crystal clear. [passage omitted]

The period from our liberation to the enactment of the constitution, which is so rich in heroic, self-sacrificing, enthusiastic, economic, and political achievements alike but which is a rather short period, is sufficient proof of how deeply the heart of the nation was affected by the desire for freedom and by the volition for a different, new life. We are justified and correct in saying that this area was the new conquest of the homeland by the Hungarian nation. Thus, it is justified and correct that the day of commemorating our great king, who accomplished the conquest of the homeland, had been chosen as the day of ratification of the new conquest of the homeland. Nevertheless, it signified something far beyond a commemoration: It was the first time that the people had seized power once and for all and irrevocably. [passage omitted]

The Hungarians are now living in freedom and wealth proportionate to their achievements, and they manage their own fate and wealth according to the social and financial conditions and opportunities they themselves have created. These are the facts that are beyond dispute by unbiased people both at home and abroad. [passage omitted]

Though there is no doubt that our society has firm political and economic foundations, it is also a fact that during the past decade in general and during recent years in particular the dynamic and sweeping economic growth, which characterized the previous period, has passed. The incernal and external reasons for this are well-known and can be described briefly by saying that our economy is unable to unfold suitably the already recognized and promoted processes and trends that are vital for a steady development in these new circumstances under intensive economic and conditions.

Unfortunately, the preformances of this year have not turned out the way we planned. It can already be seen very well that the realization of the targets in this year's economic plan will pose a more difficult task than we stipulated; the revival of the economy called for in our 5-year plan did not begin.

What is more, and I must talk about this on the day of celebrating the new bread, our agriculture has also not followed its unbroken progress, which we have been used to and taken for granted for many, many years. This year again we have enough wheat for bread in our country, and this has been so for 2 decades, providing assurance for our future. Theoretically and in general, there is no need for us to be ashamed of the average yield. What causes trouble is that, although some of the farms have accomplished on time and satisfactorily the necessary work for harvesting the good yield planned, the breadgrain gathered is still less than envisaged. In addition to this, we have to face the fact that even the root crops, fruits, and grapes will suffer due to the long dry period. These problems are in addition to our present worries, and it is possible that our prospects will be further impeded by decreasing food prices, which are very important for our exports, and by the unfavorable discirminatory measures employed by the EEC.

There are people who have already rung the alarm bell and are talking about the "7 lean years." In any case these views are too extreme and exaggerated. It is undeniable, however, that the lower than expected yield not only causes a headache to the economy, not only affects the standard of living, but also has an extremely disadvantageous effect on the management of some agricultural cooperatives and state farms. [passage omitted]

As regards the news on the output of the food sector, there is no reason to be satisfied. This is due to climatic, economic, management, and human factors equally. Only profound investigation will provide an answer regarding the extent of the influence of each factor separately. Nevertheless, time is running out for drawing the

adequate conclusions and taking appropriate measures, and this refers to both central management and the efforts taken at company level. [passage omitted]

The lower than possible and envisaged yield should prompt the farms, as the most flexible basic elements of management, to rethink the opportunities and potentials, act sensibly, and recoup the losses as far as this is possible.

There is no need to be despondent and even less reason to be inactive. In the past decades our agriculture has been through even greater trials and we managed to overcome our worries and difficulties each time. And this is possible because the socialist firms of large-scale production succeeding private farming know from practice that by using the achievements of science and technology, man can face the blind and cruel strikes of the elements more or less successfully. Obviously, it is very helpful that the practice is spreading according to which people do not brood over the past's achievements and glory and do not use the measures of the past but those of the future. Had we compared our achievements with the past, we could be content. Comparing the present with the future, however, enlarges our responsibilities and increases our sense of duty.

In his interview with TIME magazine, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, expressed this view in a short and concise sentence: "We do not underestimate our problems." And at this point the judgment of the national public consensus is coming to join the common view, and people are becoming more and more aware of the 1,000-year old lesson conveyed in St. Stephen's message in establishing the state, namely, that great historical achievements are not accomplished overnight and the path leading to them are not as straight as an arrow. [passage omitted]

The Hungarian people can distinguish between insignificant and significant things. Their criticism is directed toward mistakes, phenomena alien to socialism, and toward omitted and missed opportunities; in short, it is intended to improve. They consider and treat the new order, socialism, as being their own and think of it as their fundament, starting point, and target. This is the strength of our society. [passage omitted]

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD221917 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the national day of Romania, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, addressed a greetings telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, first minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The telegram runs: "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves, we forward our greetings and best wishes to you on the occasion of the national day of Romania, the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of your country. It is our profound conviction that, on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, and with joint action, we can achieve progress in the development of good neighbourly relations, friendship and cooperation that serve the interests of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples. On the occasion of your national day we wish you and the workers of Romania, success in the building of socialism and the realization of your targets set in the interest of strengthening peace and international security."

KOZOL, USSR'S MURAKHOVSKIY CHAIR PLENARY TALKS

LD262010 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Polish-Soviet plenary talks began this afternoon in the Council of Ministers' office building. They are being chaired on the Polish side by Deputy Premier Jozef Zokiol and on the Soviet side by the first deputy chairman of the USSk Council of Ministers, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy.

The experiences of both countries in the sphere of intensifying agricultural production were discussed. The need for further increasing mutual cooperation in this area was underlined. The two sides drew particular attention to the possibility of taking advangage of scientific and technological ideas in the production of food, especially in the fruit-growing industry.

The talks are to be continued.

Murakhovskiy Visits Fruit Farm

LD261630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The official Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Premier Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, which is visiting Poland, spent today in Radom Voivodship. The guests visited some farms and fruit farms in the Hortex fruit and vegetable processing plant in Przysucha. The main topic of talks with the plant management was the further development of exports of various kinds of processed fruit and vegetables to the Soviet Union.

REPORT ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS AUG 24-26

LD261342 Warsaw PAP in English 1236 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug 26 -- Periodical consultations between Polish and Chinese foreign ministries on the level of vice-ministers were held here August 24-26. Poland was represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski and People's China -- by Vice-Minister Qian Qichen.

Majewski was received by member of the State Council and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

The sides focused their attention on issues related to the development of Polish-Chinese relations. They described the attained level of these relations as very positive and reviewed concrete ventures to further expand cooperation between both countries and to raise contacts onto a higher level.

They also exchanged views on many international problems of particular interest to both sides. They pointed out to the need for Poland and China to undertake common efforts to consolidate peace and international security.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DELEGATION

LD262020 Warsaw PAP in English 1906 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 26 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea started an official visit to Poland today at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium.

The delegation is led by National Assembly chairman and member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Chea Sim. It includes vice-chairman of the National Assembly, member of the KPRP CC Political Bureau Mat Ly, member of the National Assembly Legal Commission Yim Sun Heng, and representatives of revolutionary committees from several provinces of Cambodia.

In the afternoon the delegation called on Roman Malinowski. The guests were briefed on Poland's development in the past 40 years and current socio-economic problems.

Commenting on bilateral contacts, Roman Malinowski stated that there existed good conditions and prospects for deepening and tightening cooperation between both parliaments and countries. He stressed the role of interparliamentary contacts in developing relations between both countries in other fields. This was also borne out in Chea Sim's address.

Roman Malinowski and Chea Sim presided over bilateral plenary talks at the Sejm. The sides reviewed the activity of both parliaments. The guests presented the current situation in Cambodia and the National Assembly's efforts to solve basic problems of that country.

Next, the Cambodian delegation was received by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych. The talk focused on the state and prospects for Polish-Cambodian bilateral relations.

POPE REITERATES VALIDITY OF SOLIDALITY AGREEMENTS

AU271041 Rome ANSA in English 1030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] (ANSA) -- Castel Gandolfo, August 27 -- The validity of the agreements reached in August 1980 between the Polish Government and the subsequently outlawed Solidarnosc free trade union movement was reiterated Tuesday by Pope John Paul on a message marking the feast day of the Virgin of Czestochowa.

"The spirit of dialogue displayed in those agreements continues to inspire the Polish people and Church," the pope told some 700 Poles gathered at his summer residence south of Rome for the occasion.

The agreements forged in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie were cited by the Polish-born pontiff as an example of the spirit of a nation which tends to settle moral and social problems through dialogue, a spirit which continues to inspire the people and the Church. He did not refer to Solidarnosc by name.

Speaking in front of a banner bearing the words "Gdansk and Szcecin are waiting," in Polish, John Paul went on to say that the Polish church will never tire of calling for respect for human rights and the rights of political prisoners and believers.

He recalled the recent amnesty extended to a number of political prisoners by the Warsaw government and referred to the Church to organize aid for prisoners and especially for political prisoners". [quotation marks as received]

After describing the mission of the Church as that of announcing the Gospel in its entirety, including the teachings on the rights of man, the pope said: "Today, united with Jasna Gora, let us pray for the growth of good in Poland, so that Poland takes its just and deserved place in the family of European nations, so that in Poland men might live the fullness of human and Christian life.

We do not want the life of the people to be subjected to the blind laws of history but that it be built by the society of mature and responsible men," he concluded.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD261526 Warsaw PAP in English 1350 GMT 26 Aug 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Janusz Dworecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 26 -- The main topics of today's press conference held by government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban included the consequences of the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the announced visit by president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to the People's Republic of Korea, the pilgrimage of bishops from the FRG to Poland and the cooperation between the Polish auto industry and western car companies.

Western Press Blows Up Radioactivity in Poland

At the outset of the conference Jerzy Urban referred to an article published on August 19 in the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN which exaggerated the issue of radioactive contamination in Poland following the breakdown in Chernobyl. The article was written on the basis of an interview held with Prof. Zbigniew Jaworonski, head of the radiation hygiene section at the Laboratory of Radiological Protection and a member of the government commission which was called to life after the breakdown in the Ukrainian nuclear plant. Urban presented a letter to the gathered reporters written by Prof. Jaworowski in which the latter stated that the article in the Japanese paper drew a completely distorted picture of the radiological situation in Poland which followed after the Chernobyl breakdown.

Commenting on this matter Urban stated that the said article, which reverberated broadly in the West, has caused double trouble because it was taken up by radio stations which broadcast to Poland and this way created unnecessary anxiety among the population apart from creating real difficulties in the export of Polish products, not only food, to Japan.

Asked about the influence of the breakdown in Chernobyl on the number of foreign tourist visits to Poland Urban stated that as a result of the campaign developed in the West by the mass media in May and June this year tourist arrivals to Poland were anulled. According to estimates about 40 thousand people recalled their arrivals, including 3 thousand U.S. citizens and 7 thousand from the FRG which deprived Polish tourist offices of revenues reaching about 6 million U.S. dollars.

At present, a calming down of the situation is being observed and normal exchange with foreign countries is being conducted of late. Interest in trips to Poland has been growing as is evident from talks held with representatives of Polonian tourist companies, Urban said.

Urban stated that discussions held in the Polish press on the subject of the sites of nuclear power plants in Poland were used in a baised way to Western journalists to spark unrest among Polish citizens. "No institutions deciding about investments had any plans of building a nuclear power plant near Warsaw," stressed Urban.

In replying to a question Urban announced that the publication of the government commission's report on the results of the breakdown in Chernobyl, which was initially to take place at the end of August, would be slightly delayed.

Jaruzelski in Mongolia and the DPRK

Asked whether Wojciech Jaruzelski would visit People's China in autumn, Urban stated that according to data at his disposal the president of the Council of State would visit the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Democratic People's republic of Korea this autumn.

Visit of Bishops from the FRG

Asked for an evaluation of the visit of the Catholic bishops from the FRG to Poland Urban stated that the Polish Government did not at all evaluate such events as religious pilgramages becauses there were not events which were in the goverment's view, as the pilgrims were guests of the church authorities and their visit had a purely religious aim.

Groundless Interpretations of Justice Minister's Interview

Urban also rejected information beamed by Radio Free Europe which, basing on an interview Justice Minister Lech Domera.ki gave to RZECZPOSPOLITA, held that the PUWP CC Political Bureau was divided on the issue of freeing prisoners jailed for non-criminal offences. Quoting respective fragments of the minister's interview Urban pointed to the lack of any grounds for forwarding such suppositions.

The Mirkowicz Case

Urban rebuffed allegations that one of his statements made at a previous press conference, in which he held that there were no grounds for arresting the Mirkowicz couple in whose flat Zbigniew Bujak was apprehended, was aimed at luring the Mirkowiczs, then in the United States, back to Poland. Urban explained that the findings of the investigation gathered since then have supplied grounds for suspicions for the law enforcement authorities that the said couple had let their apartment to Zbigniew Bujak in exchange for specific material benefits.

It was only after the Mirkowiczs' return to Poland that the progress in the investigation into the case of Bujak shed light on their ties with the leader of the underground opposition, stressed Urban.

Cooperation of Polish Automobile Industry With Western Companies

Asked for the reasons behind the withdrawal of the French company Renault from negotiations with the Polish automobile industry on the matter of modernizing the car plant in Warsaw, Urban stated that the talks, broken off at the beginning of this year, were ended for lack of agreement on financial matters. On the other hand, serious talks were going on with other contracting parties. Talks with the Italian Fiat and the Japanese Daihatsu companies were the most advanced but their details are covered by commercial secrecy, stated Urban.

Questioned on PRC

LD261257 Warsaw PAP in English 1153 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1335 GMT on 26 August transmitted a service message killing the last paragraph beginning "When asked whether...]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 26 -- Answering the question how the Chernobyl breakdown affected tourist influx in Poland, Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban stated at his weekly conference here today: Last May and June the Western press launced a campaign exaggerating the threat ensuring from that breakdown. And then the phenomenon of annuling arrivals to Poland occurred. About 40 thousand people, including three thousand of U.S. citizens and seven thousand tourists from the FRG, cancelled their arrivals. The losses caused by this fact are estimated at about six million dollars.

The situation has calmed down now, and normal tourist exchange is going on.

Talks with representatives of Polonian tourist agencies shows that the interest in trips to Poland is on the rise.

When asked whether Wojciech Jaruzelski plans to visit the People's Republic of China shortly, Urban said he did not know anything on the subject. However, Jaruzelski is scheduled to visit Mongolia and the DPRK next autumn, he said.

Clarifies FINANCIAL TIMES Interview

LD262054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Marek Kassa report on 26 August press conference by press spokesman Jerzy Urban]

[Excerpts] Minister Jerzy Urban began the conference by correcting some Western press reports concerning Poland. [passage omitted]

Here is what the government spokesman said about the dishonesty of the FINANCIAL TIMES, which carried an interview with Minister of Justice Lech Domeracki:

[Begin recording] [Urban] The main thing I'm concerned with is that Radio Free Europe broadcast on 20 August on which Lech Domeracki admitted that there were differences within the Politburo regarding the release of the remaining political prisoners. He denied, however, that issue divided the Politburo into opposing fractions. These are groundless suppositions and perhaps to clear up the points, the questions were: Are there differences in the party leadership regarding the release of political prisoners?

Answer: Firstly, I don't know of the party leadership concerning itself at all with issues like the release of representatives of a group of political prisoners. I doubt whether such issues would occupy the attention of the supreme party authorities. It is only in Polish-language radio broadcasts from the West and in (?your) periodicals that Polish affairs are seen solely from the angle of the so-called political prisoners. Meanwhile, for the average Pole, the matter of Bujak, Lis, or Frasyniuk is of no great significance. We have other, considerably more important problems in Poland, than occupying ourselves on the scale presented by the West with a decreasing, disappearing fringe, which today's so-called anti-socialist opposition is.

Question: Are there no differences in the party, though? Answer: There is no social milieu which would be unanimous on all issues; so, in the party too various problems are discussed. [passage omitted]

From these two answers by Minister Domeracki, the news was deduced and spread that a Polish Government minister spoke about differences in the Politburo. Well, this is far-reaching dishonesty. To the question of whether Bujak would get out on the basis of the amnesty, Minister Domeracki said: The act of 17 July allows the release (?from prison) of all so-called political prisoners, and, therefore, Bujak too. Statutory conditions must be met. In common language this means that two conditions must be filfilled: first, they have to try to convince the authorities that after release they will respect the law and the legal order in Poland and second, the authorities must believe that their intentions are honest; in other words, there must be what we call a positive prognosis. To this, the FINANCIAL TIMES asked: All right, but does this mean that Bujak will get out? Minister Domeracki replied: Have you come to a minister or a fortune-teller?

I have given a detailed account of the interview, to show how [word indistinct] the words or the meaning of statements by representatives of our governmnet are distorted. [passage omitted] [end recording]

JERZY URBAN VIEWS SOLIDARITY, FOREIGN PRESS

AU251238 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Aug 86 p 4

["Jan Rem"-signed article by government spokesman Jerzy Urban: "Escape"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Polish emigre daily NARODOWIEC [NATIONALIST], which is published in France, has carried a document with the obligatory title "Programmatic Theses of Solidarity." It is signed by no one and no one knows who sponsored it, and this is what the haziness of Solidarity is based on today. Everyone who disapproves of socialism in Poland, whether an individual or a group, appears under the name "Solidarity" and signs himself thus. Thus, Solidarity is no longer anything specific, it is merely a concept belonging to all those who are in opposition. For example, I have set hands on a publication called "Fighting Solidarity" -- a journal issued by the "Fighting Solidarity" group -- where the following message appears in bold print: "Your gesture of solidarity: give your canceled streetcar and bus tickets to boarding passengers or leave them in the canceling machine." In other words, some sort of "Solidarity" is fighting to increase the deficit of municipal transportation enterprises, which means in the long run that it is fighting for more expensive tickets.

The new programmatic theses of Solidarity contain a synthesis of the program adopted at the Gdansk congress in 1981, at a time when this union really existed, but it also contains several new points. For example, point 13: "Solidarity regards the Catholic Church in Poland as the supreme moral authority and submits itself to this authority." Nothing is known about the church adopting such a function or receiving it from someone. [paragraph continues]

By the way, it appears from church doctrine that the supreme moral authority is the universal church and its highest authority, not some local church.

Point 14: "Solidarity adopts the stance that the current activity of the party-state authorities is detrimental to the most important interests of the nation." And immediately after this it is said that the union does not rule out compromise with these authorities. How can it go for compromise without those who are leading the nation astray? I personally would never compromise or conclude accords with anyone who is leading the people astray, especially people spelt with a capital P. In point 24 Solidarity recognizes the "Emigre Government of the Republic of Poland" in London and refers to it in capital letters. How can one declare one's recognition of one government and desire to negotiate with another? Does a candidate for partnership and prospective cosignatorty of accords and compromises stand any chance in the Polish Government when he tells this government that he is leading the people astray and at the same time declares his love for the historical London relic left over from the prewar government?

Further on, the program bans prospective Solidarity members from taking part in any legitimate organizations whatsoever, and in Point 17 it declares its support for all the political groups that are working on a concept of another system meant to be introduced when Poland regains its independence. For the opponents of socialism claim that Poland is not independent, but subjected to and dependent on the USSR. What is more, this being said by political activists who are not the slightest bit independent, for they are extremely dependent on various Western parties and circles and on funds from these sources, which is no secret at all.

By Poland's independence they mean dependence on the United States and also, for example, on the FRG, although in public they present this somewhat differently. They accept Poland's prewar independence as an ideal. And yet this was a Poland that possessed the function of a "bulwark" and fulfilled a role of service toward such powers as England and France. It is also difficult to talk of state sovereignty because industry was dominated by foreign capital. The lovers of prewar independence also forget that the world was somewhat different then and not divided into blocs like today. Neither do they wish to remember that this prewar independence manifested itself as a conflict with all of Poland's neighbors. This naturally turned Poland's sovereignty into a temporary phenomenon. It was a sovereignty tht lasted 20 years.

The opposition's heated debates on independence have moved very much against the only independent Poland that exists on earth and not in the heads of its enemies. Z. Rurarz, former PPR ambassador who betrayed his country, said that Poles do not need a Polish state. For as long asthe state is a socialist one, there may as well be no state at all. One might have assumed that one particular person had gone mad were it not for the fact that Rurarz is not the only one who subscribes to this view. In the emigre journal NOWY DZIENNIK [NEW DAILY], an article has appeared written by Wojciech Wasiutynski which encourages a broader discussion outside and inside Poland on the subject: Is a socialist Polish state better than nothing or worse than nothing? Wasiutynski writes: "Fifteen years ago, a negative stance, in other words one that denies the existence of a Polish state, was held by people belonging to the wave of intelligentsia emigration after 1968. Today, a similar stance is held by people belonging to the lastest emigration wave (I mean political emigration, not job emigration) who left the country after 1982 or those who left earlier but decided not to return after 1981." This is therefore the forum of discussion among the opposition: would it be better to destroy the really-existing Polish state, or is it a lesser evil than a lack of statehood? This already illustrates a reckless departure from the thoughts and desires of Polish society, which regards it state as the supreme value.

Against this background, a sentence contained in an interview given by L. Walesa to the Austrain newspaper KURIER sounds amusing: "Solidarity is stronger than before when it comes to planned ideas and proposed solutions." Does the interviewee include solutions to the Polish state among these proposed solutions?

However, more and more voices of realism, coupled with regret and disappointment, are beginning to sound out in the Western press, which has always exaggerated the status and significance of the so-called opposition in Poland. The JOURNAL DE GENEVE of 14 August writes: "A complete awareness of the difficulty of doing something exists among the ranks of the opposition." The paper quotes an anonymous activist of the underground Solidarity: "We are exhausting ourselves on pointless rallies and meaningless strikes. Now we are threatened with disappearance from the surface...What is the point of our network of activists and press if we have no prospects for which to struggle and nothing specific to propose?" Further on, there is talk of the likelihood that the opposition will collapse, writes the JOURNAL DE GENEVE, because young people and workers are deeply impartial to it. The paper laments the fact that hopes of a sharp confrontation in Poland are becoming distant.

On 13 August, the Austrian DIE PRESSE wrote: "In the opinion of all Polish interlocutors, the government is in the best position since the introduction of martial law." The paper proceeds to say that this strong position is particularly favorable for the working out of a consensus. On 14 August, the West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL wrote that one can reject the possibility of people like Michnik or Lis, living in freedom, being any risk at all for the government.

A holiday issue of the Paris KULTURA carried an article by the emigre antisocialist writer Gustaw Herling-Grudzinski, who describes a meeting with an emmissary from the domestic opposition in Naples. The emissary describes moods among the opposition in Poland as bandying about lofty words and empty ideas. He spoke about the opposition's retreat into verbose phrases and bigotry. He lamented the fact that opposition like this is and will remain incapable of struggle. I quote Herling-Grudzinski, who in turn quotes his Polish quest: "For this an escape which may in the long run erase many of the features which we have managed to achieve and save during the 16 months of our existence." This emissary is reported as turning back from the door and repeating with emphasis: "Because this is an escape, and it is bringing us the threat that the December defeat will gradually become a subtle yet utter catastrophe."

This is more or less the state of the opposition and the news about it.

OFFENDER FREED BY AMNESTY SPEAKS ON TELEVISION

LD252055 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] One hundred and sixty-six people who committed crimes against the state and public order already have benefited from the benevolence of the law of 27 July 1986 on Special Procedure in Relation to the Perpertrators of Certain Crimes. Among them is an inhabitant of the Katowice Voivodship who, seeing the senselessness of this activity, decided to return to ordinary life. Wanting to warn others against the effects of similar activities, Marian C. agreed to appear before the television cameras:

[Begin Marian C. recording] During the period of the state of war, I was pulled in by my friends to the so-called underground Solidarity. That is why I did it. There probably was in this a degree of the typical Polish contrariness with respect to the rules in force. [passage indistinct]

It is a fact that, undertaking this decision about acting to harm the state, I did not consider more deeply the panel responsibility threatening me. My activity consisted of printing and distributing underground publications. I also collected money for financial help for the families of arrested underground activists. Despite assurances about complete safety, arrest followed. This happened in the least expected moment. Today, after so many days spent in arrest, after analyzing my behavior, I know that I certainly will not return to this road contrary to the letter of the law.

I am happy that the state has again given the opportunity of returning to their families to people having peace in the country. [sentence as heard] I am all the more happy that the law includes me. I know what it means to be isolated from one's family and from society and, after all, I could have been sentenced. I want to live and work in peace. I judge that it would be good for those who today remain in the senseless camp of clouding people's minds, while it is necessary to create unity and to work -- for there are reasons and people to work for -- to do the same. [end recording]

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES CONGRESS, HARVEST

LD261933 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 26 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today discussed the socio-political situation in Poland.

The Political Bureau reviewed and initially approved a draft plan of the realization of the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress where it concerns socio-economic tasks.

The bureau heard information on the course of the harvest and procurement and the expected yield of grain and other farm products.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES MADE BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE

AU261829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, August 26, 1986 -- Under presidential decree Cornel Pacoste and Dimitrie Ancuta are appointed deputy prime ministers of Romania.

Ion M. Nicolae is released from the office of deputy prime minister and is to take up other assignment. Vasile Pungan is released from the office of minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Appointed in this office in Ilie Vaduva who is released from the office of minister of foreign affairs.

Ioan Totu is appointed minister of foreign affairs and is released from the office of deputy prime minister.

Petre Gigea is released from the office of minister of finance and Alexandru Babe is appointed to this office.

Teodcr Coman is released from the office of chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs and Gheorghe Pana is appointed to this office.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING NIGERIAN ENVOY

AU261724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1552 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/8/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on August 26 in the afternoon, at Snagov, Philip Binye Koroye, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Bucharest, on ending his mission to Romania.

During the talk on the occasion they emphasized the good relations of friendship and collaboration betwen Romania and Nigeria and highlighted the wish to expand and consolidate the collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in the international arena. The Nigerian ambassador warmly thanked for the support given him by the president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, by the Romanian State Council and government in discharging his mission in Romania.

OLTEANU SPEECH AT NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITY

AU260741 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Speech by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee, and mayor of Bucharest, at the festive rally held on 21 August at Bucharest stadium to mark the 42d anniversary of Romania's National Day on 23 August]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades:

Allow me to declare this big Bucharest festive civic rally devoted to the 42d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation open. The 23 August revolution was a great victory of the Romanian people that went down as a great event in the golden chronicle of our ceaseless struggle for national freedom and independence. It inaugurated a new era of profound socialist and communist changes in our fatherland's millenia-old history. (loud applause)

At this time of great patriotic ardor, expressing the thoughts and feelings of all Communists and working people in Bucharest and of all the country's sons, we extend warm greetings and pay ardent homage -- with profound respect and boundless esteem -- to our illustrious party-state leader, whose heroic and brilliant revolutionary activity has left its decisive imprint upon our unprecedented achievements which fashion our fatherland's new socialist destiny. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, is the great hero among our nation's heroes, an outstanding figure of contemporary political life, and an untiring struggler for the cause of freedom, progress, and peace throughout the world. (applause and cheers, Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

As a token of high esteem and regard, we greet with utmost respect the presence of Comrade Elena Ceausescu at this rally. Comrade Elena Ceausescu is an outstanding party-state militant and eminent scientist of world renown, whose prestigious activity is devoted to ensuring the fatherland's continuous well-being and prosperity and increasing the role of science, education, and culture in the service of the highest aspirations of mankind. (lively applause).

We also cordially greet all foreign guests, members of the diplomatic corps, and other participants in this festivity that marks the Romanian people's national day. (loud applause).

Esteemed comrades,

We celebrate the 42d anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in an atmosphere of heroic work and strong patriotic and revolutionary involvement for the successful implementation of tasks for this year and the entire 5-year plan and of the historic 13th congress decisions, under the sign of all the people's close and unflinching unity around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (loud applause. Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!").

This 23 August anniversary takes place in the year when we celebrate, with profound sentiments of patriotic pride and honor, the glorious 65th anniversary of the RCP founding and the 21st anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, when, through the unanimous will of the Communists and the entire nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- brilliant revolutionary militant, ardent patriot, and great thinker and politician, whose exemplary life and activity have for more than 50 years been closely linked with the party's noble ideals and all the most important moments in the workers' class struggle to defend and assert the nation's vital interests and attain the golden dream, communism -- was elected to the head of our party and state. (loud and prolonged applause. Chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!").

On the Romanian people's national holiday, we recall with deep emotion the 50th anniversay of the Brasov trial of communist and antifascist fighters headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, fearless communist and patriot who -- having made a decisive contribution to the struggle against fascism and war and for the defense of the country's territorial integrity -- as a result of harsh and unjust sentences faced with incomparable courage and valor the reprisals and terror of Doftana prison and of Vacaresti, Jilava, Caransebes, and Tirgu Jiu prisons and camps, turning these terrible prisons into true schools of political and ideological training and revolutionary education and fashioning of communist and antifascist militants, in the spirit of socialist and communist ethics and equity. (loud applause).

In the great revolutionary battles waged and led by the RCP in the difficult underground years an outstanding place was occupied by the great antifascist and antiwar demonstrations of 1 May 1939, when Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu played a decisive role in their organization and leadership. (lively and prolonged applause). This memorable page in our national history highly emphasized the greater political influence of our party among the broad masses and its ability to mobilize, unite, and lead the people toward the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation.

There is no ideal more dear to the communists and all the fatherland's sons than to follow unswervingly the exemplary way of life and revolutionary struggle of our great leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his example of faithful devotion to the vital aspirations for Romania's freedom, national independence and progress. (applause and cheers. Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Esteemed comrades, the 23 August 1944 victory was the outcome of the revolutionary action of the Romanian people's broadest social and political forces, particularly the workers class and the RCP. From its very beginning the RCP has carried out broad activity to unite and mobilize the broad masses, whose interests are identical with the interests of the fatherland, democracy, and national sovereignty.

It is the RCP's historical m..it that -- in the complex circumstances then prevailing in the country and at a time when fascism was posing ever greater threats to mankind's freedom and existence -- it succeeded in organizing a broad anti-Hitlerite coalition which eventually ensured the victory of the 23 August antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. This revolution was the willful act of our entire nation and a brilliant assertion of the Romanian people's determination to be free and masters in their fatherland and to decide their future independently.

With all their economic and military potential the Romanian people joined in the struggle to crush the Hitlerite resistance and liberate the entire territory of the country and then participated, alongside the Soviet Army, in liberating Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and parts of Austria up to the final victory over fascism. The blood sacrifice of more than 170,000 Romanian military dead and the huge material sacrifices to support the anti-Hitlerite front put Romania in fourth place among the states that secured the 19 May 1945 victory.

On this memorable day, all our people show their gratitude for and highly honor the Communist and anti-fascist heroes and the thousands of brave Romanian patriots, soldiers, and officers who gave their lives to liberate their forefathers' lands and crush fascism, the most loathsome enemy ever known to mankind. (lively applause).

At the same time, the Romanian people are paying warm homage to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who fought, made huge sacrifices, and bore the brunt of the war, as well as the soldiers of the allied armies, the partisans, and all those who fought to save mankind from the fascist danger. (applause)

Esteemed comrades, in the 42 years which have elapsed since the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, Romania has become an industrial-agrarian country with modern industry and socialist agriculture in full development, a country with an ever higher level of material and intellectual civilization. In this period, industrial production increased more than 100 times, agricultural production more than 4 times, and the national income more than 32 times. Science education, arts, and culture have also strongly flourished and have increasingly asserted themselves as decisive elements in shaping the new man and further raising all the people's living standard, the supreme goal of our Communist Party policy.

Along the ever upward road opened by the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, the period of the greatest achievements in the Romanian people's long and glorious history inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress stands out like a bright beacon.

Constantly guiding itself by the all-embracing and profoundly scientific and innovating thinking of the great leader of our national destiny, the party has consistently promoted a policy of ensuring the fatherland's harmonious and all-round development and building socialism with and for the people, something which turned the past 21 fruitful and great years into a true epoch marked with golden letters in the country's historical chronicle, an epoch which, in the consciousness of the nation, will always bear the name of its builder -- "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era." (loud applause and cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP").

Today, on the glorious anniversary of the Romanian people's national holiday, our thoughts of boundless love and great esteem go to the great son of the country, hero among the nation's heroes, builder of modern socialist Romania, and prominent personality of the contemporary world, under whose wise leadership we have attained the greatest victories in our entire millenia-old existence, party Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (prolonged cheers and ovations. Chants: "Ceausescu-Heroism, Romania-Communism!").

We also pay warm homage to Comrade Elena Ceausescu for her outstanding contribution as a front-ranking party-state militant and scientist of world renown to the drafting and implementing of socialist Romania's domestic and foreign policy and to promoting the continuous flourishing and increasing the prestige of Romanian science, education, and culture. (loud applause).

Everything we have achieved is the direct result of the untiring activity of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all the working people who, closely united around the party and the much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have won brilliant victories in the entire socioeconomic development of the fatherland and have turned Romania into a country which presents to the world the inspiring image of a society characterized by strength, vitality, and high dynamism and efficiency.

Highly valuing the huge creative efforts of our industrious and talented people, allow me to extend, on the instruction of and on behalf of party Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warmest congratulations to our heroic workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all working people, who are working self-denyingly in full unity and with high patriotic devotion to implement the historic tasks established by the 13th congress and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. (enthusiastic applause and cheers. Chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

Esteemed comrades, our entire nation is currently engaged with all its forces in implementing the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the 13th RCP Congress decisions, which will ensure Romania's transition from the stage of a developing country to the new and higher stage of a medium developed country.

The Law on the Uniform National Plan for Romania's Socioeconomic Development in 1986-90 provides for increasing industrial production at an average annual rate of 7.5-8.3 percent. Labor productivity will double during the current 5-year plan. About 900 new productive facilities will be commissioned. We will further increase the utilization degree of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy. Particular attention will be paid to exports, which are the priority target of the plan for this year and the entire 5-year period. We will continue firmly to apply the principles of workers self-management and self-administration and the new economic financial mechanism.

In agriculture, by basing the entire activity on the orientation, tasks, and recommendations included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant speech at the recent meeting on agriculture, most resolute steps will be taken to attain record, sure, and stable crops in line with the possibilities and conditions available to this important branch of our national economy so that an increasing number of agricultural units and cadres can win the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." (lively applause).

All this proves that we particularly emphasize qualitative and efficiency factors for the intensive development of our national economy and that everything we accomplish in our country is designed for man and for his well-being and happiness!

Closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, let us do all we can to attain new and outstanding work deeds in the first year of the 5-year plan, with a view to ensuring the triumph of socialism and communism in our beloved fatherland! (loud cheers and ovations. Chants: "Ceausescu and the People!").

Esteemed comrades, on this anniversary we can state with great satisfaction that during the glorious years in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the head of our party and state, socialist Romania has increasingly asserted itself internationally by firmly working to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to create a lasting climate of peace, security, and broad cooperation in the world, and to defend the supreme right of people and nations to life and a free and dignified existence.

The high missions of peace, understanding, and friendship undertaken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, in countries on all continents have led to our country being called -- with respect, esteem, and admiration -- a "country of peace," and its illustrious leader being known and valued everywhere in the world as a great and ardent "Hero of Peace." (loud applause. Prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!").

The initiatives and actions of broad international resonance undertaken by socialist Romania and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, during the International Peace Year have enjoyed the unanimous esteem and regard of all peoples. These initiatives are designed to contribute to promoting progress and understanding among all nations, resolving the great problems of the contemporary world, and attaining the vital aspirations for peace, security, and broad cooperation of all mankind.

On the Romanian people's national holiday, let us pledge to continue to work, with all our creative might, to implement and further assert the foreign policy of independence, disarmament, broad international cooperation, peace, and friendship among nations promoted by socialist Romania and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Let us consistently militate, together with all peoples and all democratic and progressive forces, to establish a new kind of relations among states and the build a better and more just world on our planet! (lively and loud applause. Chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

Esteemed comrades, we have a wonderful program for raising our fatherland to the bright peaks of socialism and communism, the program established by the 13th RPC Congress. Closely united around the party and our much beloved and esteemed leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we solemny pledge today, on our great national holiday, to work resolutely in a high revolutionary spirit, to implement exemplarily all targets of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the bright party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism! (lively cheers and chants)

Long live the RCP headed by Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu! RCP").

Long live our wonderful and enthusiastic people, builder of socialism and communism! (loud applause and prolonged cheers. chants: "Ceausescu and the People!").

Long live our beloved fatherland, the SR of Romania, and may it flourish! (loud applause and cheers. Chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!").

May the noble ideals of peace and cooperation among nations triumph! (lively and prolonged applause. enthusiastic chants: "Peace! Peace! Peace! Ceausescu-Peace!").

STOIAN ATTENDS NAMIBIAN DAY RECEPTION

AU261205 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1137 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGRPRES 26/8/1986 -- Marking twenty years since the Namibian people started armed fight for Namibia's liberation, under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the SWAPO permanent representative to Bucharest, Bernard Kamwi, gave a cocktail party on Tuesday, August 26. Attending were Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of ministries, representatives of other central institutions. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania also attended.

REPORTAGE ON ORTEGA PRESS CONFERENCE, END OF VISIT

LD261919 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Aug (TANJUG) -- President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega said today that he had comprehensive and friendly talks with Yugoslav leaders. He assessed that this dialogue was particularly significant because it was held on the eve of the Harare nonaligned summit conference.

Daniel Ortega informed journalists at the press conference in the Belgrade International Press Center that Nicaragua had submitted an official request for candidature as the host for the ninth nonaligned summit conference.

The president of Nicaragua spoke to journalists in detail about the pressures his country is facing from the United States.

Contras 'Already Defeated'

AU261846 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has held a press conference with Yugoslav and foreign journalists. Slobodan Kovacevic reports from the International Press Center:

The press conference held by the commander of the revolution, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, has just been concluded here in the International Press Center. The conference was attended by foreign correspondents in Belgrade and numerous domestic representatives of the fourth estate. At the beginning of the session that lasted almost 2 hours, the Nicaraguan president first touched upon the talks he had held with Yugoslav leaders, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Assessing the talks as very successful, he pointed out that they were friendly and exhaustive, adding that it is particularly significant that the talks were held on the eve of the eighth summit in Harare.

The Nicaraguan president informed the journalists that his country had officially filed its candidacy as host for the ninth summit of nonaligned countries. President Ortega then spoke about pressures exerted on his country from various sides opposing the candidacy.

During the long conversation which followed, Commander Ortega answered questions about the present situation in Nicaragua, the activity of the Contadora Group, the adherence to and attitude on the original principles of the nonalignment, and many others. Daniel Ortega assessed that the Nicaraguan contras are already a defeated side and that the aid they have been getting from abroad is wasted money.

Candidacy To Host Summit

AU262056 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Slobodan Kovacevic report on press conference held by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in the Belgrade International Press Center on 26 August]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Nicaraguan president stated to the journalists present that his country had officially filed its candidacy as host of the ninth nonaligned summit. In this context he stressed that it is important to strengthen the unity of the nonaligned countries on original principles and said that holding the ninth summit in Nicaragua would contribute to strengthening the Nonaligned Movement in Latin America and the whole world.

Ortega added that he talked about that question with Yugoslav leaders. To the explicit question whether he obtained Yugoslav support, he said that he has obtained new elements for discussing the subject at the Harare conference.

The greater part of the talk with journalists referred to current events in Nicaragua and pressures this country is subject to. President Ortega accused the American government of carrying out an aggressive policy, but at the same time expressed his country's readiness to develop friendly relations with the powerful northern neighbor.

Leaves For Burkina Faso

AU270818 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has ended his official and friendly visit to our country and left Belgrade. At Surcin Airport the guest from Nicaragua was seen off by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency; and others. President Ortega left our country for a 2-day friendly visit to Burkina Faso.

MIKULIK PROPOSES ECONOMIC, TRADE REFORMS

LD251550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- It is necessary to reexamine our development and current economic policy which should result in the stance that the tourist trade acquire the status of an export, so the door can be opened more easily and in a broader way to joint ventures with foreign partners, FEC President Branko Mikulic said in talks with representatives of the municipality of Dubrovnik. Mikulic announced significant changes in the tax system, but not only in relation to the private sector, as is most commonly thought, but also to the social sector, for the simple reason that we can no longer be indifferent to whether someone is using installed capacities to the fullest, or only one third of them.

Speaking of the need for curbing inflation and also of fighting for greater productivity and greater exports, the FEC president particularly stressed the need to apply maximum democratic discipline at all levels and everywhere. In this connection Mikulic said:

"Every insistence on respecting legalities is today, unfortunately, proclaimed as an administrative measure, which is both incorrect and harmful. This is, in fact, where many interventions concerning the implementation of the law on income distribution come from, but when they happen, it is most frequently forgotten that we have democratically adopted a social compact on the matter which is not the work of the FEC or of any other state organ. In this climate the commercial banks also behaved badly toward us when they decided to give everyone a small amount of foreign exchange for the import of semifinished raw material without taking into consideration the FEC decision to give priority to those organizations that increase exports and the inflow of foreign exchange."

Advocating a break with this form of behaviour which only aggravates the colossal damage to the interests of all of us, Mikulic said that all the discussions to be conducted in the autumn in the framework of the FEC's competence must have as their starting point resolute respect for the spirit and letter of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. The decisions which are thus made must be respected, and for this to happen, Mikulic says, a change in the consciousness of all those who believe that everyone can go it alone in the organized world market, and in addition can earn a lot of money, must be sought. This does not mean, the FEC president said in conclusion, that we will not reach the point where something should be changed in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, but when this happens, then we shall negotiate and agree on what to change and how to change it, taking strict account of the changes being, above all, in the interests of the whole and not in those of one or another part of the country, or one or another branch of the economy. Representatives of the municipal assembly, sociopolitical and economic organizations of Dubrovnik stressed in today's talks with FEC President Branko Mikulic that the state of Dubrovnik's economy, in which tourism is predominant, is good, but would be significantly better if tourism were to acquire the status of an export, which would generate the preconditions for larger investments in major development projects of undisputed quality.

TRADE SURPLUS REPORTED; REDUCES FOREIGN DEBT

AU251814 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the first 3 months of this year Yugoslavia recorded a $348 million surplus in its current account balance of payments. Yugoslav National Bank data have been published with a delay because, in keeping with the recently adopted foreign currency law, our central bank has been using a new method -- which required time to be broken in -- of calculating exports and imports of goods and services.

In the first quarter of this year our country exported goods worth $2.347 billion and provided services worth 352.3 million totaling 2.699 billion. At the same time we imported $.143 billion worth of goods and $208 million worth of services which makes a total of $2.351 billion.

The surplus of $348 million has been used for both strengthening our foreign currency reserves and reducing our foreign debt.

KOSOVO STRUGGLES WITH NATIONALIST TENSIONS

LD252054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nedeljko Pupovac, secretary of the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, in an interview carried by today's issue of RILINDJA, assessed that the political situation in the municipality was burdened by a few big problems. According to him they are: the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins; excesses assuming intranational dimensions; a delicate situation in the economy; the problem of unemployment, which is growing a drop in the standard of living; social stratification, and other negative manifestations which irritate people. "Though on the one hand good results have been achieved in eliminating the consequences of counterrevolutionary events, as well as various omissions in practice, on the other hand, "Pupovac says, "there are political complications which in public assume the echo of excessive behavior and feed the anxiety that the already difficult political situation could be destabilized." [passage omitted]

As opposed to Pupovac's views, here is what the activists and the people of Kosovo Polje themselves say about the situation in their environment: The Presidium of the SAWP Conference of the 17th local community in Kosovo Polje assessed 2 days ago that the political and security situation in environment was very complex, tense, and full of contradictions, and that this was a consequence of not implementing the conclusions and stands on greater legality, security a peaceful life and the full equity of all the nations and nationalities. Since at the meeting participants discussed the recent gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins in the village of Bresje in connection with an intranational conflict, the activists of this local community established that such gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins did not bear a nationalistic character, though at the same time they sharply condemned unacceptalbe statements by drunken individuals and others among the several hundred who gathered and had insulted the municipal leaders present.

Sreten Martinovic, president of the Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the 17th local community, says that there are various tendentious and malicious comments on these events. [passage omitted]

Activists in Kosovo Polje themselves say that during these gatherings some unacceptable things were said and there were attempts to turn these events against the basic values of our society, but in essence it is a matter of a wish to overcome more speedily problems that stimulate the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

And while some Pristina officials state that increasingly concrete actions are being conducted and measures being undertaken to tackle the problems, especially in Kosovo Polje and its surroundings, people "from the grassroots" think the opposite. Nedeljko Pupovac, secretary of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee points out that "the activity and efforts of the Pristina LC organization so far prove that there is readiness on the part of most of its members for a more fruitful participation in all the actions demanded by the present time," as well as that the authority organs are increasingly efficient and consistent in solving the problems. On the other hand, the people of Kosovo Polje are irritated by the fact that the competent organs have done nothing to examine the responsibility of individuals whose names were called at earlier meetings.

Those who are familiar with the situation in Pristina, however, know that the real political activity of the LC, and all other social factors on normalizing circumstances and claming turbulent spirits, in particular in relation to Kosovo Polje, is yet to follow.

RILINDJA Addresses Problems

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 86 p 3

[M.A. Report]

[Text] Pristina, 21 Aug -- Implementing the measures and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium regarding the political and security situation in Kosovo, RILINDJA'S Communists and all other employees have established a concrete plan and work program for the paper's editorial board, all departments, and the basic organization of the LC.

The prime objective and basic tenet has been and remains the paper's offensive activity toward achieving the outlined policies of the LCY in all spheres, particularly toward uncovering the dark ideology of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In order to achieve this in a desired volume and in order to fully achieve the measures and conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium, the Communists and the editorial staff are of the opinion that important cadre changes in the organizations should already be introduced at the beginning of September. The second important task is the continuation of ideological-political differentiation which has not been completed and which implies the alienation of all those who are in any way acting from positions foreign to the LCY. The third task is the strengthening of the paper's self-management relations and material basis.

This was, among other things, stated today by Becir Hoti, chief and responsible editor of RILINDJA, in a talk with Remzi Koljgeci, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and Sonja Scepanovic, executive secretary.

In the talk, in which Rahman Dedaj, director of the RILINDJA work organization, and other members of the paper's staff and the basic organization of the LC took part, it was pointed out that the paper's journalists must rid their work of superficiality, one-sidedness, lack of commitment, and partisan attitudes, and must also avoid excessive insistence on national elements that very often leads to very brink of nationalism.

A particularly important task of the paper is to conduct a merciless fight against all those who are continuing to sow unrest, disquiet, and discord in intranational relations.

Rape Trial Opens

AU261044 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 22 Aug 86 p 16

[I.B. article: "Eight Persons on Trial for Rape"]

[Excerpts] Titova Mitrovica, 21 August -- Today in Titova Mitrovica the trial began of eight persons accused of the rape on 5 May in the village of Svinjare of the young woman N.K. (21) from Belgrade, who lives in an extramarital relationship with A.A. of the village of Gornja Klina in the commune of Srbica. [passage omitted]

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WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN USSR

LD271859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (ADN) -- A working meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, in which staff members of responsible departments of the central committees of fraternal parties also took part, was held in Moscow today. On the basis of the common foreign policy initiatives, and in particular the declaration by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on 18 August this year extending the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, the meeting discussed a series of topical questions concerning the joint efforts of the allied socialist states to improve the international situation, to end the arms race, and to remove nuclear weapons.

GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer took part in the discussion. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and unanimity of views on the questions discussed.

MTI: SOCIALIST YOUTH FESTIVAL OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD252109 Budapest MTI in English 1944 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) -- The 13th five-day youth festival the capital cities of socialist countries opened in Budapest Monday under the sponsorship of the Budapest Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ). The previous meeting was held in Sofia in 1983.

At the opening ceremony which was attended by Csaba Hamori, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, a festive speech was delivered by Peter Kiss, first secretary of the KISZ Budapest Committee. He stressed that the event gains particular significance through the fact that this is the first time that representatives of the youth organizations of the socialist capitals have met since the World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow to discuss their concepts regarding work in the movement. The political events, professional competitions and entertaining programmes are aimed at enabling the participants to get a better knowledge of each other's work, strengthen the friendship of peoples and contribute to consolidating peace.

The opening was followed by a cultural programme.

In the evening representatives of the delegations attended a wreath-laying ceremony at torchlight at the liberation monument on Gellert hill.

ZERU I POPULLIT EDITORIAL MARKS NATIONAL DAY

AU2609O1 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Romanian People Celebrate Liberation Day"]

[Text] Today the Romanian people have a festival. They are celebrating the 42d anniversary of their country's liberation from foreign invaders and from the fascist dictatorship of Antonescu. The Romanian people are a people with ancient freedom-loving traditions, who for centuries have fought for freedom and independence against various enemies. During the World War II the liberation struggle of the Romanian people won particularly fresh impetus from the powerful blows inflicted upon the fascist hordes by Stalin's Red Army. Upon its entry within Romania's state frontiers, the Romanian people threw themselves into a powerful and organized armed uprising, until they cast out the foreign invaders and fascist bands from the country.

The victory of 23 August 1944 opened new prospects for the Romanian people, for the further democratization of their national life, for the overthrow of the rule of foreign capital, and for setting the nation on the road of independent development. This victory was reinforced 3 years later when the Romanian people overthrew the monarchy and proclaimed their country a people's republic on 30 December 1947. The proclamation of the republic was another important victory for the Romanian people, because through this they delivered a futher powerful blow against the plans of domestic and foreign resistance, which was weaving plots and intrigues against the people's freedom and independence. These historical victories created favorable conditions for the Romanian people to develop and enrich the country. Before the liberation, despite their fertile land and extensive natural resources, the Romanian people suffered from savage oppression and extreme dependency upon foreign capital. The victory of 23 August and the proclamation of the people's republic enabled the Romanian people to begin their task of construction, to eliminate the consequences of the burdensome oppression of the past, and to strengthen their national economy and culture.

Today as the Romanian people celebrate the 42d anniversary of their liberation they see their country transformed from a backward agricultural country to a nation with varied developed industry, and with many achievements in various areas of life. During these 42 years, major development has characterized such industries as the production of energy, oil and its byproducts, petrochemicals and steel, and in mechanical engineering, the chemical and electronics industries, etc. Achievements have been recorded in the agricultural economy too. There has been marked growth in the development of national culture, in education and science, and particularly in the fact that these successes have been put into practice, in the economic exploitation of new sources of domestic raw materials and in the construction of new industrial plants which will promote further the development of the national economy.

The Albanian people have followed the efforts of the Romanian people in their work of construction with close attention, respect, and sympathy, and are sincerely gratified by all their achievements, in the various fields of life. On this national day of the Romanian people, the Albanian people send their warmest greetings and best wishes for the development and enrichment of their country, and for its further progress. In this way the Albanian people express their conviction that the traditionally friendly relations existing between our two peoples will be developed further in the common interest and in the common cause of the two people of our countries.

INTERNATIONAL ECOLOGY CONFERENCE HELD IN VARNA

AU251831 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 25 (BTA) -- Over 80 scientists of 32 countries and the representatives of 11 international organizations are taking part in the "Environment Preservation and the Defense of World Peace" international conference which was opened today in the Bulgarian Black Sea resort town of Varna.

"I am sure that your highly prestigeous conference will be one of the most significant events within the International Year of Peace, proclaimed by the United Nations and that it will play a significant part in the development of the cooperation in the preservation of nature, the strengthening of world peace," reads a greetings address by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, to the participants in the forum.

Greetings were read on behalf of the director of the United Nations Environment Preservation program, U.N.E.S.C.O., the World Federation of Scientists, the International Union of Architects and other organizations.

Today's discussions are centered on the main report titled "Ecologic Imperatives of Peace", prepared by eight scientists from Bulgaria, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., France and the Netherlands.

The scientists emphasize the global character of the ecological problem, which requires uniting of the efforts on a worldwide scale in the struggle for preservation of environment and peace. Stressing the interrelation between the problems of environment conservation and the problems of peace, they point out the serious danger posed by the arms race to the preservation of life on the planet. It is their common conviction that the relation between militarism and environment pollution imposes a new way of thinking, new moral criteria and values, new norms of conduct. The participants expressed the opinion that the Soviet Union's decision for continuation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, as well as its proposal for eliminating of nuclear weapons till the end of the century, must be greeted.

Bulgaria's attitude towards the questions of peace and environment conservation, which are in the core of her internal and foreign policy, was expressed by Mr Nikolay Georgiyev, chairman of the National Committee for Environment Conservation. At the opening of the conference he recalled Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal on the reaching of agreement among the Balkan countries for ecological protection of environment, on adopting of an address on this question to all European countries and peoples.

Zhivkov Greetings Message

AU271320 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, read by Aleksandur Yankov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, at opening session of International Conference "On the Protection of the Environment and the Defense of Universal Peace" on 25 August in Varna]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, I take the liberty, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, most cordially to greet you and to wish your conference successful and fruitful work.

The idea which has brought all of you together here in hospitable Bulgaria is inspired by lofty humanitarianism. There is no more noble goal today than the goal that has inspired your efforts and is directing your actions. To prevent a thermonuclear war -- this is the chief task of the present generations; to prevent a thermonuclear war -- this means to eliminate the great threat to mankind.

Peace and nature -- these are the two unconditionally and urgently necessary living conditions on our earth. Nature is the cradle of mankind and a thermonuclear war and ecological disaster are likely to put an end to everything -- to annihilate life itself. We are fully justified in defining the problem which you are discussing at this conference as a question of fate. Whether our planet will survive -- this place which is the only home of mankind in the universe -- whether our future will be bright, or whether eternal night will reign over us -- this is a question that depends upon all of us.

The ecological problem, as well as the problem of rescuing peace, is a global problem. Today it is clearer than ever that the air we breathe is our common air, that the water we drink is there for everyone, that the earth which feeds us is one and the same for all of us, that peace is an essential necessity for millions of people. Never has the threat to all these universal human assets been as real as it is today. The second half of the 20th century is an era of scientific-technical revolution. It has opened inexhaustible opportunities for the material and intellectual progress of mankind. The scientific-technical revolution is at the same time a condition for the development of monstrous means of destruction. This is precisely why the task of preserving nature and man, the task of preserving life is the task of all states and nations, of all sober politicians, scientists, statemen, and public figures, of all citizens on our planet. This task must and can be accomplished precisely today, and by all means today. Therefore, there is no loftier human goal than the duty of rallying around this task, regardless of our ideological, national, class, social, religious, and other differences.

On the worldwide front directed against death, for the sake of life, the role of scientists is truly tremendous. I am deeply convinced that your conference will contribute to achieving a turning point, to a change from confrontation to detente in contemporary international relations, the the solution of vitally important problems concerning the protection and preservation of the environment.

It is a well-known fact that the member-states of the socialist community are making their constructive contribution to the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, a system guaranteeing a world free of weapons, a world free of wars. In order to achieve this glorious, universally human goal, it was proposed to adopt a comprehensive platform of measures for halting the arms race on earth and for preventing it from being extended to outer space, and for rescuing mankind from the burden of arms, which also means protecting nature.

As for the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it is an obligation laid down in our Constitution for our government, for every state institution, and for all our country's citizens to engage in environmental protection. We achieved great successes in this respect. Naturally, we also have some problems and certain difficulties in this sector. The important thing, however, is that our environmental protection policy enjoys the wide support of our society and our people.

I am convinced that your authoritative conference will be one of the remarkable events in the International Year of Peace declared by the United Nations. It will play an important role in the development of this cooperation, which is of such great importance for environmental protection and the consolidation of universal peace.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, I would like to assure you that the protectors of the environment and the champions of peace have always been and will always be among the most cherished and welcome guests in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Soviet Academician's Interview

AU221422 Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 22 Aug 86

["Ecology in Service of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) -- Today's TRUD carries an extensive interview with the renowned Soviet scientist Academician Nikita Moiseyev, who is in Bulgaria on the occasion of the international conference "Ecology and Peace," which starts on August 25 in the city of Varna. The conference will be attended by almost 90 scientists and public figures from 50 countries.

The ecological crises provoked by human activity, up till now, have been of local character and have not endangered man as a biological kind, points out the Soviet scientist. Nowadays, however, because of the development of civilization the anthropological loading upon the biosphere acquires worldwide character. That is why the problem of human influence upon the environment and of the ecological crises caused by man gradually turn into a central problem to society. The contradictions between man and the rest of the biosphere are among the chief contradictions, today, on whose solution depends our common fate, stresses Acad. Nikita Moiseyev. The appearance of ecological imperative is one of the characteristic peculiarities at the present-day stage of humankind's history, and the most telling example of this is the analysis of the consequences of an eventual nuclear war.

The Soviet scientist dwells in detail on the researches carried out in the Soviet Union and other countries, on the results in case of "nuclear winter", as well as from the production and use of other kinds of weapons. The research work carried out in 1983 has shown clearly that nuclear war will be fatal for mankind. That is equally valid for Europe and Asia, the Antarctic and America, stresses the academician, adding that the researches conducted in the 80's have proved the exceptionally great danger from the use not only of nuclear, but also of any kind of modern weapons. The conclusion is the following: It has become imperative that international conflicts should not be settled by force, because they may destroy the ecological stability of human society, i.e. to endanger the existence of civilization itself.

Environment, Peace Struggle Linked

AU261949 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 26 (BTA) -- Environment protection and world peace defence are the topics of the discussions of the second day of the international conference held here.

Dwelling on these issues of vital importance for mankind's survival, the scientists expressed the unanimous opinion that the struggle for a clean planet is an integral part of the struggle for a peaceful planet. Each step on the road of disarmament would not only facilitate the solution of the ecological problems but would also lead to the freeing of resources indispensable for development.

The discussions paid special attention to the responsibility of scientists in the preservation of peace and the protection of environment. It was stressed that it is the duty of the world scientific public and of the organized movement of the ecologists to reveal the complex interrelations and interdependence between armament, ecology and resources, to warn the governments of impending threats and to work out plans for a rational and ecologically appropriate conversion.

Today prominence was given to the topic of nuclear-free zones -- zones of an optimum resolution of the ecological problems. Having noted that Bulgaria is the initiator of the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the participants gave a high assessment to her active work to this end.

The importance of the forum which will undobutedly make its contribution to the efforts for the preservation of life on the planet was stressed in the statements which some of the participants made before a BTA reporter.

Mr Arthur Westing, professor in ecology at the University in Hampshire and scientific worker at the Institute for the Study of the Problems of Peace in Stockholm said that full use will be made of the results of the conference. We are laying the stress on the interrelation between the threat of a nuclear war and the preservation of environment. At the same time we are discussing the possibilities for cooperation between the East and the West in this field, he pointed out, Mr Arthur Westing said that the conference will set the foundations of a movement of the ecologists for peace.

If we succeed in defending peace, life will be guaranteed, Prof (Pham Hac Cuong) of Vietnam said. It is the duty of all scientists to struggle against war and for the preservation of environment. He pointed out that the Vietnamese people has lived through the horrors of war. The U.S. Army dumped 72 million litres of harmful substances and herbicides over Vietnamese territory. Enormous areas of forests were destroyed. Our specialists are studying the affected regions in order to make it possible for the farmers to return there. And this is a labour and resource consuming process. This is why we will join all resolutions of the conference.

Documents Adopted

AU271654 Sofia BTA in English 1532 GMT 27 Aug 86

["International Ecology and Peace Movement Founded" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 27 (BTA) -- "ECO Forum for Peace" -- This is the name of the movement founded today by 88 scientists of 32 states. Its aims are:

-- To unite the efforts of scientists throughout the world and of all who are devoting their efforts to the guaranteeing of the joint development of mankind and nature as a necessary condition for life and social progress;

-- To encourage the efforts of the ecologists throughout the world in rallying the peoples to make the governments of all countries of the North and South, of the East and West to achieve and preserve world peace and to contribute to mankind's progress on a sound ecological basis;

-- To rally all scientists of the world to contribute to the establishment of trust among the peoples as an indispensable condition for achieving these aims.

The new international movement is the outcome of the work of the international conference held here on environment preservation and the defence of peace which confirmed the conviction that real international security depends on the establishment of harmony between man and nature.

However, the idea for setting up such a movement was conceived in the many year contacts between ecologists of different countries who took part in the international theoretical conference by correspondence organized by the Movement for Environment Conservation in Bulgaria on the pages of the ZASHTITA NA PRIRODATA magazine.

"In the year proclaimed International Year of Peace by the UN, we are extending a friendly hand to all in order to work together in a peaceful, secure and just world," the declaration adopted by the founders of "Eco Forum for Peace" reads.

An appeal of the "Eco Forum for Peace" was also adopted calling the peoples and governments of the world to restore and to keep our planet clean and peaceful.

We are deeply convinced that the seriousness of the problems created by militarism and the degradation of environment ensuing from them require new forms of behavior in production, in the economy, in science and in education and that they make it imperative to develop an ecological approach to all human activities, the appeal reads.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS AMENDMENTS TO BCP STATUTE

AU251310 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Aug 86 p 3

[Milcho Milev commentary: "Changes to the BCP Statute: High Demands Made of the Communist" -- capitalized passages are in boldface]

[Text] THE PARTY MUST CONTINUALLY BE AT A HIGH LEVEL, EQUAL TO THE TASKS IMPOSED ON IT BY HISTORY. THE STATUTE IS THE INSTRUMENT THAT CONSISTENTLY ENSURES THAT THE PARTY'S ACTIVITY CONFORMS TO REQUIREMENTS, AND THAT HELPS TO REVEAL AND UTILIZE MORE FULLY THE PARTY'S GREAT POTENTIAL CAPACITIES, RALLY ITS RANKS, AND RAISE ITS FIGHTING READINESS TO A HIGHER LEVEL. IN THIS DIRECTION, AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE STATUTE, ESPECIALLY IN THE SECTION RELATING TO THE PARTY MEMBERS, THEIR OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS.

New important requirements have been added to the conditions for party membership: THE COMMUNIST IS NOT ONLY TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE PARTY'S PROGRAM AND STATUTE, BUT ALSO TO BE GUIDED BY THEM IN HIS ACTIONS; HE IS NOT ONLY TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY, BUT ALSO TO INFLUENCE THE WORKERS IN THIS WORK. An important amendment is also made to the effect that the Communist is a member of one of the primary party organizattions.

In accordance with the great socioeconomic requirements, IT IS NECESSARY TO ELEVATE THE VANGUARD ROLE AND PERSONAL EXAMPLE OF THE COMMUNISTS and their organizing and educational influence. With this aim they are charged with obligations which contribute to the forming of qualities, virtues, and criteria through which the party progresses with greater confidence and determination of purpose at the head of the renewal process, both in the base and in the superstructure. AS WELL AS BEING REQUIRED TO PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE, THE COMMUNIST IS REQUIRED TO ASSIST IN FULLY DEVELOPING THE FORCES OF THE COLLECTIVE IN WHICH HE WORKS, carefully look after socialist property and multiply it, work actively to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress, develop and support what is new and progressive, and struggle against stagnation, bureaucratism, formalism, conventionality, and conservatism. IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL LIFE, THE COMMUNIST IS REQUIRED TO CONTRIBUTE TO EXPANDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPING THE LABOR COLLECTIVE AS THE MANAGER OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY, AS WELL AS TAKING PART IN ACTIVITIES AND UNDERTAKINGS CONDUCTED AT HIS PLACE OF RESIDENCE. [paragraph continues]

This new formulation directs the attention more closely to the quality of the communists' fulfillment of their social instructions, to their work in developing self-management and socialist democracy, to the shaping and conduct of an effective social policy, and to extending disinterested social activity, while determinedly blocking all attempts to derive personal advantage in any form whatsoever from such activity.

THE FOLLOWING NEW REQUIREMENTS ARE ADDED TO THE COMMUNIST'S IDEOLOGICAL OBLIGATIONS: He must work continually to form in himself the qualities of a comprehensively developed personality, and to raise the level of education and consciousness of the workers; in his personal life he is to provide an example of strict adherence to the norms of communist morality, actively struggle against manifestations of reckless, wasteful management and the consumer approach, and against negative phenomena, serve as an example of the self-critical attitude, combat outward show and empty words, assist in developing and raising the role of control and self-control in the life of the labor collective and society, contribute to the development of the democratic principle in work, and so on.

These aspects are consolidated by new moral norms and criteria for control and self-control, for exigence and self-exigence, for evaluating the communist's moral image, and for an uncompromising attitude toward those who bring dishonor on the party, and who must without any hestiation be expelled from its ranks and dismissed from leading positions.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PARTY MEMBER ARE ALSO EXTENDED BY FURTHER QUALITATIVE FEATURES. The Statute states that the party member has the right to receive the information required for him to take part in the discussion of important problems relating to party activity, while frankly defending his own view during the adoption of decisions on the issues discussed. A guarantee is also embodied in this section of the Statute to the effect that the communist cannot be persecuted nor brought to task by the party because of his critical statements. Furthermore, here it is stated categorically that anyone who suppresses criticism or persecutes anyone for criticism is to be brought to book by the party, up to and including his expulsion from the party's ranks.

USSR'S NEW INTERNATIONAL APPROACH GAINS RESPECT

AU271438 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The New International Situation Demands New Thinking"]

[Excerpts] More and more often we hear people speaking about the need for new thinking in international relations. This thought was stressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his reply to the message of leading representatives of the countries of the so-called Delhi Six -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Greece, Sweden, and Tanzania. [passage omitted]

Today it has become a categorical imperative to proceed from the reality of the nuclear and space age, and to act accordingly in international relations. Mountains of nuclear and various other weapons have been stockpiled, and still the feverish armament is not diminishing -- on the contrary, it is growing. The "balance of fear" is ceasing to be a factor of containment. The old notions about war as a means for achieving political goals have become obsolete. Today one's own safety cannot be ensured without respect for the safety of other states and nations. [passage omitted]

In today's world we have more than 150 sovereign states; each of them has its own foreign policy which defends its national and state interests.

In many respects these interests differ, and in a number of instances they are even contradictory. All this influences the situation in the international political arena. As a consequence, varying situations emerge, among them conflict and crises.

At the same time, there exist basic and decisive factors in the world which crucially influence the entire fabric of international relations. We mean the existence of two differing, contradictory socio-economic systems, socialism and capitalism. In their policy of peaceful coexistence, the socialist countries proceed from the premise that relations between states with different social systems must be peaceful, that any problem or dispute between them must be resolved solely by peaceful means.

While the foreign policy of socialist countries consistently respects the demands of the present age and fully carries out the conclusions arrived at by the new thinking, it is obvious that numerous politicians and influential political forces exist in the NATO countries, whose policy totally contradicts realities and common sense. This primarily applies to the ruling U.S. circles, which think in dogmas and categories that no longer correspond to the present age. They give priority to visions of military supremacy over the USSR. They want to ensure U.S. safety through enhanced threat to others, especially to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. That is why they are initiating ever newer armament rounds, in the vain hope that this is the path toward world hegemony. However, in a nuclear century such a policy is not only quite erroneous, it is also doomed to absolute failure. The people of both the USSR and the United States, like the people of other countries, have an objectively common interest in survival. But this goal can be reached only if one succeeds in preventing war.

The foolish, rigid, and frantic effort to solve problems regardless of the justified interests and demands of the other side makes U.S. leading circles constantly divert the Soviet-American dialogue into a blind alley and to frustrate disarmament negotiations as well as the improvement of American-Soviet relations -- even though they are creating the impression that they are interested in talks.

Undoubtedly a new Soviet-American summit meeting -- as the representatives of the two countries preliminarily agreed last November in Geneva -- could contribute favorably toward improving the international situation. This meeting is being discussed more and more specifically. We wish it to yield specific, palpable progress in the most important issue of today -- that is, in the reduction of the arms races. An agreement on halting nuclear tests could undoubtedly represent a significant step in this direction.

On 18 August Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union has again, for the third time, prolonged the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests up to 1 January 1987. This is one of the specific examples of new thinking in the nuclear age. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's declaration stressed that one can achieve an agreement on halting nuclear tests which would fully correspond to the common interests of all mankind in the shortest possible time.

Here in the CSSR this statement has encountered unambiguous agreement. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stressed in their statement -- published by the press on 23 August -- that this new and significant step is an expression of the highest degree of responsibility for mankind's destiny on the part of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

The idea of an agreement totally banning nuclear explosions, after all, today enjoys the support of many politicians and governments. However, the U.S. Government so far lacks this will. It continues to adhere stubbornly to its notorious standpoint that allegedly, this "is not in U.S. interests." [passage omitted]

The strength of Soviet foreign policy and the source of its steadily growing support among the peace-loving public throughout the world lies in the fact that it fully and comprehensively expresses the urgent tasks confronting mankind to ensure a firm and lasting peace and to avert the danger of a nuclear conflict. The new political thinking, which has already become an objective reality in the USSR, is daily winning increasingly great respect for it in the world.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON INVASION ANNIVERSARY CITED

LD211034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The RUDE PRAVO editorial today is entitled "Certainties of Our People." It recalls the fact that mankind is going through a turning point of its history. Never before was it threatened with such a great danger, but never before there existed such real possibilities for preserving and strengthening peace. Large stocks of nuclear explosives exist today that are capable of destroying the entire human civilization. There is nothing more important and more pressing than averting this catastrophe. This idea also conceals the deep significance of the program with which the socialist community is urgently proposing to all states and peoples, politicians and citizens: to halt nuclear death while there is still time. This also contains the substance of the well-known proposal for setting up a comprehensive system of international security. It is now being included in the agenda of the coming session of the UN General Assembly, also on behalf of our people. The actual form of the peace program was expressed in a number of initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries. The latest initiative was born this week. The USSR has extended the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons up to 1 May 1987. [as heard] Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about this on Soviet TV on Monday. In our country, this highly responsible approach to one of the key questions of the present day met with unequivocal agreement and with full support. It fully corresponds to the interests of our party and our people.

The new Soviet step represents a confirmation that socialism is inseparably connected with peace, with the effort for a happy future of peoples in peace and freedom. It is precisely this program which gives rise to the hope that our planet will not perish in a nuclear explosion, that followers of political realism, followers of reason will prevent the warmongers in time. RUDE PRAVO goes on to stress that a substantial part of the world has been following a completely different path now for almost 70 years than that imagined and wished for by imperialist bourgeoise. Ever since the October Revolution and the birth of the first socialist state in the history of mankind, the human race has gone through epochal revolutionary transformation. Capitalism has definitively lost its hegemony over the world. The sphere of its influence has decreased considerably. But we would be shortsighted if in the vastness of the contradictory events and deceitful, so called peace statements of the leaders of the imperialist camp we could not see a real and purposeful trend to achieve military supremacy over the socialist countries and thus also world hegemony, to return history back before 1917. The international reaction, headed by the present U.S. Government, puts all possible effort into this vain struggle: political, economic, military. RUDE PRAVO stresses that the aggressive policy of imperialism is connected with export of counterrevolution. It gives political, but also material support to every counterrevolutionary group regardless whether they are fascists, terrorists, somoza supporters, rightist generals, or religious fanatics.

Our people, too, have their experiences. Ever since February 1948, Czechoslovakia has been the target of an extensive political and ideological subversion on the part ofimperialism, in line with the global strategy and tactics which the NATO states have been working out against the socialist countries for a long time.

This is why the bloc of right-wing revisionist and anti-socialist forces which formed itself in our country in 1968 found all-round political, moral and material support of the imperialist forces, an attempt was made not only to mar the results of the socialist revolution in Czechoslovakia, but also to mar the results of World War II in Europe. In its well-known document lessons our party evaluated these events and drew the necessary conclusions. In its everyday work the party relies on the creative development of Marxist-Leninist teaching. Its domestic and foreign policies are guided by the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. It regards the development of socialism, as well as the defense of socialist achievements as one of its main tasks.

Lessons similar to that in Czechoslovakia were provided also by the thwarting of the attempts by internal and external counterrevolutionary forces at reversing postwar development in Hungary 30 years ago and in Poland in 1980-81. The peoples and countries of the anti-imperialist front are at present exposed to many forms of imperialistsic pressure, to many attempts to reverse their development to pre-revolutionary conditions. This is also the main cause of the many conflicts in various parts of the world. Today's world is indeed full of sharp contradictions and dangers, RUDE PRAVO stresses. That is why people are justified in asking with apprehension whether or not there exist realistic possibilities for preserving and strengthening peace. Socialism provides a resolute and univocal answer: If the peoples unite their forces they can and must do away with the danger of nuclear catastrophe. The socialist countries are not only the main anai-imperialist force of the present, but also the chief peace force. Its essence is active, consistent peace policy, growing economicbut also defense capability. It is the vital interest of the socialist countriees to do everything possible to multiply this common strength. That is why the effort for deepening political, economic, ideological and defense cooperation and integration is of such great significance. Of special importance is speeding up the joint work on the key directions of intensification of production and scientific-technological progress.

RUDE PRAVO stresses that the most important role in the life of the socialist countries is played by the Warsaw Pact. As long as NATO exists, our country considers it necessary to help perfect the Warsaw Pact as a means of collective defense, as a means of the joint struggle for lasting peace and expansion of international cooperation. Without the socialist community, as was stressed by Comrade Gustav Husak at the 17th CPCZ Congress, no question of world politics may be tackled nowadays. For our party, for our entire society this also spells our co-responsibility for strengthening its unity and cohesion, based on the Marxist-Leninist ideology and on the principles of socialist internationalism, our co-responsiblity for its further dynamic growth, and for the successes of socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism. We are strengthened by the knowledge that our socialist homeland is a firm component of the community, a firm component of the broad anti-imperialist front. Our certainties are multiplied by the fact that the program set out by the 17th congress corresponds not only to the basic interests of our people, but is also in full harmony with the effort of the revoutionary and progressive forces to safeguard social progress and lasting peace.

Alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR are of fundamental and lasting significance for vital interests of our people, for safeguarding security of our state. This bond of alliance represents for us a revolutionary heritage, a question of reason and heart, a certainty upon which all our plans rest. We attach great significance to the solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with all the anti-imperialist forces of the present day. We are convinced that in unity of the socialist community, of all the anti-imperialist and antiwar forces there is guarantee of lasting peaceful development. Socialism, joint progress and peace are inseparable, the RUDE PRAVO editorial says in conclusion.

POOR MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED BY CZECH DEPUTIES

LD272348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Deputies of the Czech National Council Plan and Budget Committee today in Prague discussed the report of the Czech Planning Commission on the basic tendencies of development of the national economy of the Czech Socialist Republic in the first half of the year. It emerged from the meeting that despite fulfillment of quantitative tasks, serious problems in the fulfillment of decisive qualitative indicators remain. Economic organizations of the sector of the Ministry of Industry did not even fulfill the basic indicator of adjusted net output. The growth achieved reached only 2.3 percent instead of the planned 9 percent. The basic causes lie in the means of management both at the middle level and from the center. Generally manifested was the unreadiness of the management sphere for the tasks of the Eighth 5-year Plan,m attempts to pass on responsibility, and to reduce tasks.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JIRI HAJEK ON CHARTER 77

AU211924 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 21 Aug

[Interview given by Jiri Hajek, former CSSR foreign minister and Charter 77 member, to Karl Bringer; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Karl Bringer] Professor Hajek, the date 21 August, 18 years ago today, makes us think of Charter 77. In foreign countries most media regard the Charter movement as the opposition in the CSSR, but some would only want to call it the conscience of the nation. How would you see Charter 77 today?

[Jiri Hajek] First, I would reject regarding Charter 77 as an opposition. Charter 77 has no political ambitions and opposition is a political term. Charter 77 is a citizens' initiative to preserve and respect human rights and civic rights as confirmed in our Constitution and also in the international pacts. And as is known, these pacts, after their ratification in 1976, became part of our legal system. Charter 77 is completely based on our Constitution. Regarding the other statement on the conscience of the nation, maybe this is too ambitious. But I want to say that Charter 77 certainly tries to appeal to the conscience of every one of us, of every citizen, and also of the authorities, particularly in the sence that basic values, human rights, civic rights are much higher, that man is much higher than all means of power, all means used by the power.

[Bringer] Could you imagine that under Gorbachev's new leadership in the Soviet Union some of the demands of Charter 77 -- more respect for human rights and political liberalization -- will be gradually, or at least more intensively, implemented?

[Hajek] Of course, it is difficult for me to talk about the affairs of our big neighbor and ally. Of course, I follow developments in the Soviet Union with great attention and I sympathize with much what General Secretary Gorbachev says and writes. And I must say I was very impressed by the fact that, in contrast to his predessors, he mentioned the question of human rights several times, and in a very positive sense. And this new thinking was found in particular in his latest address and also in the proposal recently submitted by the socialist states to the United Nations which contained something very important: that no big power should try to force its system and its policy on other countries. And it seems to me, if today's Soviet leadership is critically reviewing the deeds of its predecessors, that maybe some day 21 August 1968 will also be worth such a review.

Jan Hajek Permitted To Leave

AU280906 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 28 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] Vienna -- Jan Hajek, son of Charter 77 signatory and former CSSR Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, has received permission to study in Norway. However, he had to renounce his CSSR citizenship. He told this to Erwin Lanc, who intervened in Prague as Austrian foreign minister 3 years ago to support his request for permission to study.

Former Member Interrogated

LD221554 Vatican City International Service in German 1400 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Prague -- Three active Czechoslovak Catholics, including the priest and former spokesman for the civil rights organization Charter 77, Vaclav Maly, were interrogated by police on the eve of the 18th anniversary of the Soviet military intervention in the CSSR. It was reported yesterday from Charter 77 cricles in Prague that the police detained 28-year-old technician Michal Holecek, 36-year-old Maly -- whom the authorities have forbidden to perform his priestly duties -- and Kamila Bendova, the wife of former Charter 77 spokesman Vaclav Benda on Wednesday evening near the Czechoslovak capital. In the Catholics' car, which was stopped by the police approximately 30 km outside Prague, security officers found and confiscated documents particularly on conditions in Czechoslovak prisons. Reports from Prague also say there for 3 hours before they were released.

PRAGUE INTENSIFIES ANTIRELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN

AU261153 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26 Aug 86 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "D.V."]

[Text] Vienna -- The Prague rulers' campaign against believers is not coming to an end. Now the doors of the Remand prison have behind a young Catholic activist from Olomouc, 22-year-old Michal Mrtvy. Earlier the state police had impounded a copying machine at his home and a fairly large amount of religious literature as well as Charter 77 documents. Among other things they also confiscated 200 issues of the study "The Causes of Increased Interest in Religion" by Erika Kadlecova. In the sixties the authoress herself was responsible for the state's church policy but now she has been a regime critic for many years and has also signed Charter 77.

The Slovak Father Stefan Javorsky, a zealous clergyman who liked to get into touch with people, caused the displeasure of the authorities. In 1975 and 1980 he was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment respectively for this. Now the 62-year-old clergyman is accused of "hindering state control over churches," because he said a mass in private house and heard confessions without "state approval." In accordance with the state police's wish, Father Javorsky is to receive psychiatric treatment at the Levice institution in East Slovakia.

The 57-year-old Catholic activist Augustin Navratil, who has nine children and is from the south Moravian community Lutopecny, experienced a similar fate. After religious pamphlets and copying machines were confiscated in November last year, he was sent by the district court to the Kromeriz institution for compulsory psychiatric treatment in May.

Bullying and persecution are also used on members of other religious communities. Thus, the Slovak Evangelical pastor of Mnisek in East Slovakia was also accused of the crime of "hindering state control over the churches." He is said to have met with believers in the open, to have sung religious songs with them and preached them the Word of God. This was enough to withdraw his state authorization to work as a priest and prosecute him.

The 55-year-old Pastor Jan Dus from the North Bohemian city Neratovice has repeatedly spoken out in favor of his fellow men threatened by the authorities' arbitrariness, now he needs solidarity himself: Since 21 May he has been in pre-trial custody, after the state police made a 22-hour search of his apartment. This was revenge for a letter of complaint to President Husak, in which Dus criticized the inadmissible methods of the state police.

STOPH RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD272027 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 27 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, received member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo and deputy commissioner of the Ethiopian Planning Commission Addis Tedla in Berlin today. During the friendly discussion the partners in the talks noted with satisfaction that the bilateral economic relations have continued to develop successfully at all levels. The basis for this was formed by the friendship treaty concluded in 1979 and the numerous agreements reached by the leading representatives of the GDR and Ethiopia, Erick Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam.

SITZLACK ADDRESSES IAEA PRESS CONFERENCE

LD271845 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Vienna, 27 Aug (ADN) -- In the context of the meeting of experts of the IAEA in Vienna, specialists gave information at a press conference today about IAEA programs for constantly improving the safety of nuclear power stations. [passage omitted]

State Secretary Professor Dr Georg Sitzlack, head of the GDR delegation to the meeting of experts in Vienna, said on this subject in an ADN interview that the GDR, through the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection at the Council of Ministers, is actively involved in these IAEA programs. Specialists from the GDR take part in on-site inspections as members of control teams. In the report system, too, the GDR is actively involved in analysis and evaluation, true to its commitment to international cooperation in the interests of high safety in the energy sector.

ASYLUM SEEKERS ISSUE USED AS 'ELECTION ISSUE'

LD261806 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 26 Aug 86

["Bonn's Politicians Have Their Favorite Asylum Seekers" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 26 Aug (ADN) -- The so-called asylum question is quite specifically being made an election issue by certain politicians in the FRG. They speculate on mobilizing a reservoir of electors on the right with xenopobia and horror stories. Newspapers in the FRG are writing on this topic and reporting that over the past few days there have been attacks and cases of arson against foreigners and on the camps where asylum seekers live which, as the FRG press says, are an expression of a surge in rightwing radical actions.

"Union politicians are helping this along with frightening figures," an analysis by a Hamburg paper notes, "in order to inflame the mood of the people in time for the elections." "There is no other political topic where there is currently so much hypocrisy, where there are so many sham arguments as in the asylum question," the analysis notes. This also included the attempt to make the GDR responsible for the so-called asylum question.

In contrast, a FRG television program drew attention to the fact that it was simply wrong to talk of a "flood of asylum seekers" or a "flood of foreigners," as if one were describing some natural catastrophe. The number of foreigners in Berlin (West), for example, had increased by a mere 535 in the period from 1982 to 1985.

Foreign citizens who were interviewed in the same program said that the indigenous population was to be "diverted from its real problems, problems of unemployment, problems of the environment, and apprenticeships for young people."

The West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL reports in its Tuesday edition on charges by the Danish authorities addressed to the FRG that foreigners who were seeking asylum in the FRG were being persuaded to travel on the Denmark, and were even beign put on trains to Denmark against their will. FRG officials confiscated all papers from asylum seekers before they crossed the border to Denmark.

At the same time, reports from the FRG say that citizens from the socialist states, for example 100,000 travellers from Poland, who stay in th FRG on occassion, have been automatically forced into asylum procedures. According to the "out-of-date anticommunist doctrine of state of those who govern in Bonn," everyone who crosses the previously so-called Iron Curtain, is automatically treated "as a kind of freedom fighter." In contrast there was "no mercy for torture victims from rightwing dictatorships." Bonn politicians had their "favorite asylum seekers," which were marketed according to political need.

The fuss being made about the so-called asylum problem and the campaign against other states connected with it may well be useful for the Bonn election campaign. But, in no way did it serve understanding and sensible cooperation between states.

PEOPLE'S ARMY RECRUITING PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS

DW271315 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Aug 86 p 4

[Article signed DW: "The 'GDR' Army Is Now Courting Parents"]

[Text] Mothers and fathers in the GDR are to bring all their influence to bear in the future so that their children offer their services as professional soldiers and strive for a career in the National People's Army (NVA). The magazine MILITAERWESEN [MILITARY AFFAIRS] published by the 'GDR' Defense Ministery writes "that filling recruitment quotas will hardly be possible without help from parents or even against them."

The periodical demands the "development of a high appreciation for the military profession." Since the People's Chamber approved legal abortion (so far the only decision with dissenting votes) for women in the 'GDR' and the "sudden drop in the birth rate caused by the pill" is now producing results, fewer and fewer young men fit for military service can be found. The People's Army is making a greater effort to recruit personnel. The NVA is particularly short of noncommissioned offiers and officers.

MILITAERWESEN concedes the remarkable influence of parents on their children's choice of occupation. It has been proved that the majority of children and young people "orient their view of life to that of their parents."

LOSONCZI RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD271425 Budapest MTI in English 1412 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Wednesday received Tadeusz Chechowicz, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Also present was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity.

TU LEADER GASPAR RECEIVES SPANISH TU LEADER

LD222027 Budapest MTI in English 1529 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), Friday held talks with Marcelino Camacho, general secretary of the Spanish Workers Commissions trade union, on cooperation between SZOT and the Spanish trade unions, timely issues of the European trade union movement, and preparations for the trade union world congress to be held shortly.

BERECZ MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU PARTY OFFICIAL

AU251039 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on 22 August met Vasco Cabral, member of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, who is spending his vacation in Hungary. At the talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they reviewed several current issues of the international life with particular attention to the situation of the African Continent as well as the relations between the two parties.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMEMORATES 20 AUG HOLIDAY

AU221416 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Janos Peter, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy minister of interior: "Our 20 August"]

[Text] There is no other day in the calendar that evokes so many memories in the minds of the people who remember.

All of us remember King Stephen, the founder of the state; religious people remember St. Stephen, the one who introduced and safeguarded the Christian religion. He organized the Hungarian nomads into a state, realizing that there was no future for a wandering and nomadic life style in the center of a much more advanced Europe, that the condition for the survival of the Hungarian people was to adjust to a more vigorous feudal system and that, without taking up Christianity and organizing a feudal state order, the Hungarian tribal society would collapse as did many of the peoples once living in that area.

There is a great temptation to ascribe some sort of actualized meaning and a direct "message" for today to King Stephen's political conception. This is permissible in literary works and drama; on the occasion of the holiday, let us content ourselves with respect for the facts, namely, that history has proven King Stepen's choice and that it was the courage and determination with which he took up the new road that led to Hungarians becoming a nation, creating in this way a country which has finally become a fatherland to the people, even if the 1,000-year road since then has not been free of great struggles and long periods of bitter suffering. This is what present Hungary, the Hungarians of today respect in King Stepen's life's work, and this is what they expressed by remembering every year, even on the eve of the 3d millenia, their great king who lived at the turn of the first millenium.

On 20 August, however, we remember not only the founder of the state; traditionally, this day is also the festival of the new bread. Today, when worries about bread, worries in the strictest sense of the term are unknown, this tradition seems to be fading in our country. The younger generations already have to be told why our predecesors called bread-grain life, since under the term 'our daily bread' we mean not only the bread made of flour and yeast and baked in an oven but also the results of the work of our entire society, the sum total of our material and spiritual goods. Thus, from this point of view 20 August can also be an occasion for remembrance and an evaluation of our tasks. The new bread is not only the symbol of annual crops but also the symbol of any other creative work in which the people's creative force of constructing their country is asserted. And peace is the fundamental condition for this.

After two world wars, today we are celebrating this holiday in a world situation in which not only the peoples of Europe but also all areas of our planet are threatened by the danger of incalculable destruction. The existence of mankind is at stake when there is an accumulation of weapons in the world capable of annihilating the planet several times over. Rational man of the end of the 20th century can regard only the avoidance of war and the halting of the arms race as solutions and as the future of the human race. Under the shadow of these threats, tasks that foster hope are being held in Moscow, Washington, Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and elsewhere. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries aimed at easing the international tension and safeguarding peace are even stronger than the previous initiatives. The recently extended Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, the disarmament proposals, and the proposals aimed at completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the turn of the century are all concrete manifestations of the desire for peaceful coexistence based on the confidence that needs to be restored. The same desire arises from the initiatives of the socialist countries made to the United Nations and calling for the joining of forces in working out a basic agreement for universal security. No matter how great the danger threatening mankind and no matter how full of contraditions and tensions our world, the positions of peace have not weakened but have further strenthened as a result of the increasing activity of forces that are firmly committed to it.

Hungary is also playing an active part in this process. Hungary also took part in the preparation for the Helsinki conference whose final document raised new hopes and made possible the development of new international relations and contacts. We have good reasons for referring to the positive influence of the Helsinki spirit and for worrying about the fact that the process of detente has slowed and come to a sudden halt, and that the international situation has deteriorated. The fact that the Helsinki process has been maintained and has advanced, and that meetings were held between politicians of countries with a different social order proves that negotiations and agreement are also possible on the most complex issues, given adequate patience. This could also refer to the initiatives made at last year's summit in Geneva; if the U.S. side agreed, the conditions for the implementation of these proposals would now be more available than ever.

It is in our interest, and not only ours, to further expand our foreign relations. In this interview given to TIME, MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar said that "many years of observation indicate that the stronger the economic cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries, the firmer the foundations for building their political relations. And the converse is also true: When there is an improving political atmosphere, there are also more favorable conditions for expanding economic cooperation. This is obviously not a one-way street. Politicians of the capitalist countries have themselves pointed out the advantages of cooperating with the socialist countries, including additional employment and marketing opportunities."

Naturally, the prosperity of our country and of our people is influenced not only by external circumstances; the way we make good use of the talent and diligence of the working people is more important than all this. Only a good foreign policy and a good domestic policy together can create the guarantees for progress and development. Speaking about 20 August, among its various conditions let us mention the firmness of the socialist social order and its development capacity, and order whose basic principles are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Only 4 years after the liberation we succeeded in formulating the main criteria and efforts of the new state into law, into a basic law. The Constitution of 20 August 1949 partly formulated the rights that are characteristic of the new society which had been achieved and developed by then, and partly outlined the direction of development. The historic importance of the Constitution of 1949 is that for the first time in Hungary it regulated the activity of society and of the state on behalf of and in the interest of the millions of working people.

No matter how basic a law the Constitution is, it is nevertheless open to changes from time to time. This is simply because life, social practice, and the achieved results become outdated or new elements of progress also demand a place in the basic law, as happened in 1972 when the progress and radical changes that had taken place, particularly since the consolidation made suitable modifications imperative.

The firm order of our society proves that the content of the Constitution and the reality -- including jurisdiction, jurisprudence, citizens' rights and obligations, etc. -- are in harmony with one another. Perhaps that is the reason why the content and importance of the Constitution are in the forefront of public attention only on Constitution Day. Without talking much about it or knowing its content in detail, the majority of citizens regard the principles at the basis of th basic laws as their own, and accept them. The Constitution's imperceptibility shows the existence of a constitutional order. Many people, mainly the younger generation, do not even regard fundamental rights like the right to work, to learn, to culture, and to medical assistance as rights originating from the Constitution; these rights are present so naturally, and they were born with them.

It is unfortunate, however, that speaking about citizens' obligations, not everyone considers the constitutional rights to be inseparable from these obligations. We must endeavor to raise the awareness of this connection to a higher level. The desired expansion of socialist democracy, an expansion that we are encouraging in all areas of life, is also vital because this is the only way in which the rights and obligations are provided in close unity and in which the creative capacity and readiness for initiatives inherent in the citizens are asserted in such a way that they serve equally the interests of the individual and those of smaller and larger communities, that is, mainly of the people.

In the past 1-2 years we have made considerable steps in this direction: we have democratized state life and have modified the election law, steps that are already making their positive, revitalizing, and renewing effects felt in both the activity of the National Assembly and of the councils. We have introduced new forms of enterprise management in the economic sphere, a step all the more important since, in the current situation, nothing is more important than making production and management more efficient, a task in which the joint development of the workers' interests and acceptance of obligation are playing a decisive role.

We not only commemorate our holidays, like the present holiday on 20 August, and we do not talk only about what and why we celebrate. Every celebration is a reflection of the present. In this year's 20 August celebrations our attention is increasingly centered on the problems and tasks of a society working more efficiently and the goals outlined by the 13th MSZMP Congress which were accepted by the National Assembly, the local bodies of interest representation, the political and public organizations and movements, and by the millions of workers. The tasks we are endeavoring to solve, the problems we are facing, and the worries that are afflicting us are not simple ones; there is a need for well-considered, planned, and uniform efforts to maintain and further develop our achievements, to advance to a higher level, a task that is also absolutely necessary.

Everyone knows and agrees with our most important economic policy goals -- from ensuring the foreign economic balance of payments to safeguarding the purchasing power of the forint; from mobilizing the reserves available in production and management to our concepts regarding the standard of living. In order to attain these goals, stress today is on the need for every workplace, every enterprise, workshop, cooperative, and institution to work out concrete action programs and, where this has already been done, to make sure that these programs are consistently implemented by means of incentives, persuasion, organization, measures, the strengthening of discipline, and by means of encouraging initiatives. Also we should not forget that today the issue is not simply to improve production and living conditions here and there but also to make sure that our country is not lagging behind the rapid international development, the scientific and technological progress that will determine the fate of our nation for the coming decades, not only as a regards the economy but also a regards culture, lifestyle, and health. The importance of the current requirements must also be weighed against this. We have no use for lamentations and pessimism that is paralyzing the people's readiness for action.

On the contrary, the condition for success is to make it known that we do have strength and also enough experience, with decades behind us that have proven that we have been able to stand greater trials than the current difficulties. We can also overcome the current difficulties with national collaboration and with general consensus in the principle of socialism. Taking a look at the past, on today's holiday we also have reason to regard the future with confidence.

TU NOTES INCREASED PROFITS, MANPOWER SHORTAGE

LD271830 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The management of most of the transportation enterprises improved in the first half year. In contrast to the deteriorating results at this time last year, the profits of the enterprises have increased by nearly 40 percent this year. This was reported at the session of the Presidium of the Communications and Transportation Workers Trade Union. However, it was added that there is a very large manpower shortage in some branches. The workforce is decreasing, especially among bus drivers and truck drivers, as well as maintenance workers. Because of this, the undertaking of extra work has reached the limit of tolerability in certain spheres.

PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN AT CANCER CONGRESS

LD252109 Budapest MTI in English 2055 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Following last year's meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, scientists made efforts to resume Soviet-American cooperation in cancer research, it was stated at a press conference given by Soviet and U.S. scientists attending the International Cancer Congress in Budapest Monday.

Nikolay Blokhin, president of the Soviet Academy of Medicine, and James Wyngaarden, director of the U.S. National Health Institute, stressed that the 14th Budapest Cancer Congress offers a good opportunity for the resumption of scientific ties. On Monday noted Soviet and American scientists, including Nikolay Trapeznikov, director of the Moscow Institute of Cancer Research, Peter Fischinger, director of the U.S. Cancer Research Institutes, I.J. Masnyk, director for relations between U.S. cancer research institutes, George Murphy, general secretary of the International Union Against Cancer, and Lee Clark, director of the Houston Institute of Cancer Research, agreed to renew the Soviet-American agreement on cancer research.

It was announced at the press conference that in October a U.S. delegation of physicians is to arrive in Moscow in order to work out a detailed programme of coordination in cancer research and treatment in the two countries. The participants termed the continuation of cooperation as extremely useful. Nikolay Blokhin pointed out that to date only a single international cooperation project has been set up in the field of medical science, namely for the prevention of nuclear war, within the framework of the organization, "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear", on Soviet-American initiative.

Monday evening the Hungarian organizing committee of the 14th International Cancer Congress gave a reception in honour of the participants at the buildings of the Parliament and the Hungarian National Gallery.

The reception was attended by Judit Csehak, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Medve, minister of health.

BRIEFS

UJ TUKOR EDITOR DIES -- Laszlo Benjamin is dead. The twice Kossuth Prize-winning poet, editor in chief of UJ TUKOR died of a serious illness yesterday at the age of 51. Arrangements are being made about Laszlo Benjamin's funeral. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Aug 86 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA -- Budapest, August 21 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, deputy prime minister, and Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, received Marton Klein, new Hungarian ambassador accredited to the Argentine Republic, who is to shortly leave for his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 21 Aug 86 LD]

VISIT BY SOVIET AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION REPORTED

AU280948 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- At our government's invitation, an official delegation from the Soviet Union arrived in our country on 25 August, headed by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee.

Talks have commenced in Warsaw on the subject of the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

During their 4-day visit in Poland, the Soviet guests will also visit farms, food processing plants, and agricultural research premises.

New stimuli for the expansion of comprehensive cooperation concerning the food complex are provided by the talks between Wojciech Jarzueslki and Mikhail Gorbachev. The resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and 27th CPSU Congress indicated the need for enhancing economic and trade contacts within the CEMA framework and on the basis of the bilateral agreements between the socialist countries. At a time of Western restrictions aimed at weakening the development of the socialist community, an enhancement of comprehensive cooperation between the CEMA countries is becoming not only an economic necessity, but a political one as well.

Basic intentions concerning an expansion of cooperation in agriculture and food processing based on the long-term Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation program until the year 2000 were discussed during the first day of the visit, at a meeting between V. Murakhovskiy and Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol, who is chairing the Polish side. There were also working meetings in government offices responsible for the coordination of scientific-technological cooperation and trade concerning the food complex.

The developing cooperation in agriculture and the food industry between Poland and the USSR meets halfway the changes taking place in the economies of both countries. In recent years, mutual contacts have been augmented by means of a joint search for better varieties of grain. Cooperation in biological science has commenced, involving microbiological plant protection agents and improvements in the genetic make-up of farm animals. Polish and Soviet scientists have also tightened cooperation in working out more effective and energy-saving technologies and introducing comprehensive plant-cultivation methods. The mutual exchange of agricultural plant seeds, animal for breeding, and agricultural equipment contributes to the process achieved in agriculture. Over 120,000 Soviet tractors are being used in our fields, of which we import over 10,000 per year.

Modern state farms have been organized in Poland on the basis of supplies from the Soviet Union. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the USSR are making use of vegetable drying facilities imported from Poland and modern grain and maize silos supplied by the factory in Rogozno in recent years. Imports of machines and equipment from the USSR is enabling us to expand and modernize our dairies more quickly. Conversely, Polish machines and technological lines are modernizing sugar production and potato and oil processing in the USSR. An agreement was recently concluded on the construction of potato processing plants in the Biala Podlaska Voivodship. They will be erected with the aid of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

A working group dealing with economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the production of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents has been in constant action for 3 years. Cooperation concerning veterinary products has also been tightened.

Trade in food and agricultural produce, at a national level and between border areas, is serving to enrich both countries' markets to an increasing degree. For years we have been selling the USSR fruit, fresh and frozen vegetables, and flowers. Fish conserves from the USSR are always on sale in our shops.

Cooperation Talks Held

LD271918 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek received here today head of the Soviet delegation, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the State Agricultural-Industrial Committee Vsevolod Murakhovskiy.

Zbigniew Michalek informed the guest about the 10th PUWP Congress decisions concerning the development and modernization of the entire food economy. He also spoke about ventures aimed at consolidating organizational links of farming with the entire national economy, particularly the food processing industry.

The sides stressed the need to further tighten economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between food economy units of both countries, which contributes to the realization of aims and tasks contained in the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CITED ON U.S. VIOLATION OF SALT II

LD200936 Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 20 -- "Ronald Reagan's administration has increasingly been missing the demands of U.S. Congress, society's feelings as well as the international opinion. Another example reflecting (this attitude) is the modification of the B-52 strategic bomber, a decision exceeding the limit provided by the SALT-II treaty. This is to be the first step indicative of violating the Soviet-American treaty," the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote today.

"The move to modernize the B-52 shows that forces which do not intend to reckon with anything and anybody have taken the upper hand in the U.S. decision-making circles. They mainly aim at the United States achieving a global supremacy, whatever its cost," the daily argued.

DAILY CITED ON ECONOMIC LINKS WITH PRC

LD241812 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 24 -- In a dispatch from Beijing carried by the weekend edition of RZECZPOSPOLITA, the paper wrote inter alia:

"A comprehensive service station and consignment depot of Polish passenger cars imported to People's China was opened last July in the port of Tanggu, 150 kilometres from Beijing. This is the first such facility built in People's China for cars imported from any socialist country.

"Today, about 30,000 Polish vehicles go along China's roads and their number will grow every year. Chinese partners of the Polish automotive industry predict the building of more stations to service cars and lorries in Beijing, Kunming, Shanghai, Wuhan and Harbin.

"In 1985, Poland exported 29,100 vehicles to China. This number included 21,250 cars, 7,300 lorries, and 550 buses. This year, we will supply 15,000 cars and 2,000 lorries."

Barter exchange and coproduction of machine and plant offer the possibilities for a further development of Polish-Chinese economic cooperation," the Polish commercial counsellor in Beijing told the daily. "The possibilities of conducting traditional trade are limited, as the means to finance it are limited on both sides. But our economies are complementary to one another to a considerable degree. Machine and plant account for about 60 per cent of Polish exports to China. Cotton, non-ferrous metals, agricultural and food items (chiefly rice and tea) account for 80 per cent of imports."

RZECZPOSPOLITA recalled that bilateral trade has been steadily growing rising from 203 million Swiss francs, in which accounts are settled, to 1.8 billion over the past 5 years.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES CAMBODIA'S CHEA SIM

LD272118 Warsaw PAP in English 1913 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 -- On the second day of the its visit to Poland the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was received at the Belvedere by Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski.

The delegation is headed by National Assembly Chairman, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Chea Sim.

Kazimierz Barcikowski assured the delegation that the efforts of People's Kampuchea aimed at providing peace and security in South-East Asia found full understanding in Poland. Our state fully supports the decisions of the recently held 13th conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam aimed at creating a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in that region, stated Barcikowski.

The guest spoke with respect about the assistance granted by Poland and other socialists countries to the Kampuchean nation.

The sides expressed a conviction that the visit of the delegation of the National Assembly, its course and results would contribute to the strengthening of friendship and the development of mutally advantageous cooperation between both sides and nations.

The parliamentary delegation from Kampuchea was received by Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary and Chairman of the PUWP Parliamentary Floor Group Tadeusz Porebski. He briefed the guests on the activities of the PUWP in the realization of resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the solution of the most important issues of Poland's socio-economic development as well as on the work of the PUWP parliamentary floor group and party-aligned deputies which serves the implementation of the party's policy and the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress in the Sejm (Parliament).

The head of the delegation, Chea Sim, supplied information on the socio-economic and political situation in Kampuchea, the work of the National Assembly and the efforts of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party aimed at securing conditions for comprehensive and secure development for the country.

Today, acting Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski conducted talks with the delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly. The sides evaluated the current state of bilateral Polish-Kampuchean relations and exchanged views on some international issues.

VISTING CARDINAL CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION

AU261730 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Czestochowa, Poland, Aug 26 (AFP) -- Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, president of West Germany's Episcopal Conference and head of his country's Catholic Church, called here Tuesday for "lasting reconciliation between the German and Polish peoples."

His words, in an address at Jasna Gora Monastery, which houses an effigy of the "Black Virgin" of Czestochowa, Poland's patron saint, were greeted by applause from the estimated 150,000 pilgrims present.

"The Virgin," he said, "shows us the way, for she is the symbol of reconciliation between God and Men."

In what some observers saw as an allusion to the situation in Poland, where parliament has just voted a conditional amnesty for political prisoners, Cardinal Hoeffner expressed concern that in many parts of the world elementary human rights "are not respected."

"A new Christian face," he said in conclusion, "must be applied to the whole of Europe, from Gibraltar to the Urals," and was again applauded.

Cardinal Hoeffner arrived in Warsaw Monday at the head of a delegation of 10 West German bishops for a three-day visit as part of a pilgrimage in honor of the "Black Virgin."

Glemp Sees Off Cardinal

LD271936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of the West German Episcopate has left Warsaw. It was led by Cologne Archbishop Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner.

The guests were seen off at the Warsaw airport by primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMY IN 26 AUG SESSION

LD271820 Warsaw PAP in English 1634 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday reviewed Poland's socio-economic situation and acquainted itself with a report on the course of harvest and procurement, as well as the envisaged crops.

The Political Bureau examined and initially approved the draft plan of the implementation of a section of the 10th congress resolution concerning socio-economic goals.

In line with the congress decisions, the most urgent social task of the party in the current five-year term is to create conditions which would help better satisfy housing needs, improve supplies of foodstuffs and industrial products, and appropriately shape money receipts of the population.

The Political Bureau stressed that housing problems could be markedly eased by increased scope of housing construction, refurbishments, and modernization of existing buildings, and by appropriate changes in the housing policy by the state.

The planned improvement of market supply by the year 1990 should be coupled with an accelerated development of the net work of trade outlets and services, and their improved functioning.

The Political Bureau recommended that a programme of lifting the rationing of meat and meat products in the current five-year term by submitted. This will be based on the active policy of retail and procurement prices, stimulating the growth of animal breeding.

The main task of the wages policy is to link pay more tightly with efficiency of economic management in work establishments, and work input on the part of individual workers.

Regarding social benefits, the party will continue to display concern over the worst-off groups.

The examined plan of the implementation of the 10th congress resolution shows that economic steps determining the achievements of social goals consist in shifting the economy to the track of intensive development. This can be achieved through the transition to the second stage of the economic reform, the scientific-technological progress, structural transformations in the economy, elimination of waste of production resources and worktime, increased exportability, growing economic integrity with CMEA countries, as well as consistency in preparing and carrying out reviews of organizational structures in the economy and the state.

The transition to the 2nd stage of the economic reform will be preceded by a widespread consultation campaign. The tasks of this stage of the reform, particularly those aimed at balancing the economy, reducing subsidies, consistent self-financing, toughening the economy measures and work discipline, will be included in the national socio-economic plan.

A faster scientific-technological progress, stimulating the efficiency and changes of the production structure will determine Poland's broader share in the international division of labour. Also conducive to this end will be the implementation of decisions included in multilateral economic, scientific-technological, and trade cooperation programmes within the CMEA, and in bilateral agreements, particularly those signed with the Soviet Union.

The Political Bureau pointed out that party bodies and organizations are currently facing the task to work out programmes and carry out activities motivating party members to actively implement tasks ensuing from the 10th congress resolution, especially those stressed by the 2nd PUWP CC plenary session.

MINISTER DETAILS NUCLEAR INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

AU261135 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0510 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Joana Radzyner report]

[Text] The Polish Government plenipotentiary for energy, Minister Bijak, considers Austria's Zwentendorf solution [not opening the nuclear power plant at Zwsentendorf, Lower Austria] a luxury. In a country like Poland, whose energy resources are practically limited to coal, Minister Bijak does not see any alternative to nuclear energy. And, in addition, Chernobyl has proved that saying "no" to nuclear power in one country is useless when a radioactive cloud starts moving.

It is all the more important for the Polish Government to complete the first Polish nuclear power plant as fast as possible and to construct another two nuclear power plants by 1995. After the Chernobyl disaster the population, however, has given up its passivity with respect to the nuclear power issue. One petition follows the other, more and more signature campaigns are increasingly causing trouble for the government.

[Begin Bijak recording] Every voice from the population should and will be listened to. We are not only dealing with experts' opinions but with the expression of fear of the new energy source. There is no doubt that every man and every citizen has the right to voice his fears. But one must certainly make a difference between fear and expert opinion. [end recording]

In order to allay the people's fear Minister Bijak has started an intensive information campaign in the domestic media and in the schools. Because the latest protests of the inhabitants of Gdansk, for instance, against the construction of a nuclear power plant near the city and the demand to shift the location to a place 100 km further away are pure nonsense after the Chernobyl experiences, Bijak said.

[Begin Bijak recording] I myself feel guilty that in the past and even today we are doing much too little to inform the people extensively about nuclear energy. But I have to stress that this lack of information was not and is not the result of any government directives but simply one of many examples of insufficient information. [end recording]

It is said that it is never too late for remorse, but whether this is also true for nuclear power is more than questionable. An official, as yet unpublished, study of the Warsaw Opinion Research Center about the trust of the population in the government's information policy in the case of Chernobyl indicates mounting criticism. The poll was carried out at the end of June and the beginning of July and dealt exclusively with television, which 80 percent of the Poles consider the most important source of information.

Here are some results: Every third Pole is highly critical of the official information policy on Chernobyl. Only 7 percent of the people polled expressed full trust that the television information was complete and credible. This is 5 percent less than at the end of last year, which was a relatively quiet time.

The sociological results are fully confirmed by other studies. Immediately after the Chernobyl disaster, the number of listeners to Western broadcasts in Polish rose from 12 percent to 23 percent, that is, twice the original figure. Another proof: Although only children up to the age of 15 were prescribed iodine during the first days after the disaster, 20 percent of adults also took this medication.

Minister Bijak seems to know the results of the Warsaw study. His latest idea to gain trust in nuclear energy in the Polish population: to invite a representative of the Vienna IAEA to Warsaw. These kguests will probably be trusted even by the most suspicious Poles.

DLUGOSZ INTERVIEWED ON SOCIALIST INTEGRATION

AU271140 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Aug 86 pp 3, 4

[Interview given by Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, given to Tomasz Bartosziewicz: "Searching for New Mechanisms and Instruments" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Bartosziewicz] Let us begin our talk by evluating CEMA achievements.

[Dlugosz] It would be too easy to evaluate these achievements in an unequivocal way. While it is true that the individual CEMA countries and CEMA as such have achieved great results in economic development, it is a fact that with the present mechanisms of economic integration we have reached a certain limit of our development potential. CEMA countries are now at one that it is necessary to make efforts to impart a new stimulus to integration mechanisms. Intensive work in this regard is continuing, as attested to by the decisions of the 41st CEMA session, which adopted a very bold program for cooperation on the accelerated development of technological progress, which is of key importance in the East-West race for modernity. [passage omitted]

[Bartoszewicz] What are the most important elements of the new stage of the process of economic integration in your view?

[Dlugosz] These elements were defined by the decisions of the CEMA summit meeting in Moscow, their main point being a comprehensive approach to integration issues. The summit decisions also state that the coordination of the socioeconomic plans and of the economic policy of the member-countries should be the chief instrument of integration and that this coordination should be aided by an intensive exploitation of fiscal factors and goods. The coordination of plans is to be a real economic process and not a mere balancing of mutual trade as has been the case to a considerable extent so far, even though during the consultations on the 1986-1990 plans new coordination tasks came to the fore. They included scientific and technological cooperation and solving or cataloging structural long-term, quality, and other problems.

[Bartoszewicz] Does this mean that the role of the political factor in integration will decrease?

[Dlugosz] For obvious reasons the political factor dominated the initial integration efforts. There is no doubt that the competition between the two socioeconomic systems will certainly remain a permanent element of the world's socioeconomic situation, despite the consistent and persevering peace policy followed by the USSR and other socialist countries [paragraph continues]

This competition will at times be more intensive and at times be less. It was at the beginning of the eighties that our economy felt the impact of this competition with particular sharpness. As for the political factor, there are three elements in it.

First, we must take into account the West's always antagonistic political attitude toward the socialist community and its place in the world.

Second, in its foreign policy the socialist community has always been in favor of active peaceful coexistence, of normalizing international economic ties, and of eliminating all barriers against such ties. The persevering way in which this policy worked could be seen in the seventies when the socialist countries made every effort to realize the CSCE idea. Unfortunately, almost a few days after the CSCE agreement had been signed the West began returning to the policy of intensified confrontation, and this had a negative impact on East-West economic relations.

Third, it is necessary to state unequivocally that the present experience, which concerns the second half of the seventies and the eighties, has demonstrated that we are unable to isolate ourselves completely from the influence of the world market and from whatever takes place in it. Let me recall that at the beginning of the eighties the rate of economic development of all socialist countries slowed down, primarily because of the deteriorating economic situation in the capitalist countries. That is why in a reasonable way we should seek to make ourselves independent of our capricious partners in the West, at least partially.

KIELCE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE CHANGES REPORTED

LD251949 Warsaw PAP in English 1632 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 25 -- The PUWP Voivodship Committee in Kielce (southern Poland) held a plenum today to discuss the tasks facing the party organization from the Kielce region in the light of the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 2nd CC Plenum.

Taking the floor Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Baryla stated that at present there was nothing more important than increasing the effectiveness of action in every walk of life, in the economy, science, technology and in education and culture as well. The party must be the initiator and animator of these activities.

The plenum accepted the resignation of Maciej Lubczynski from the post of first secretary of the Voivodship Committee in connection with the fact that he was entrusted with the post of head of the socio-vocational department at the PUWP CC by the 2nd CC plenum. Hitherto VC secretary, Jaroslaw Motyka, was chosen to the post of PUWP VC first secretary in Kielce.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY -- The State Council has appointed Tadeusz Czechowsicz PPR ambassador to Hungary. T. Czechowicz was a member of the PZPR Politburo from 1981 until the 10th PZPR Congress. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

AMNESTY FIGURES -- Since the law on special procedures toward persons convicted of certain crimes was adopted by the PPR Sejm 1 month ago, 10,996 people have been released from prison under the terms of this law. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

AU271907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/8/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on August 27 at Snagov Kamal al-Shadhili and Ahmad Salamahi Muhammad, deputy secretaries-general of the National Democratic Party of Egypt, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks that occasioned an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu, and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Mme Suzanne Mubarak, views were exchanged in connection with the development of the relations between the two countries and parties, as well as on some current questions of the international political life. In this frame, emphasis was placed on the upward course of the Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship and collaboration and the confidence was expressed that their further development -- both politically and economically -- contributed to the consolidation of the multilateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

An important place in the talks was held by the recent developments in the Middle East. In this context, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the need for intensifying the efforts land political-diplomatic actions, for promoting new initiatives toward a global solution of the Middle East issue through negotiations, including the Palestine issue, through the creation of an own state. The Romanian head of state stressed the need and importance of organizing an international conference sponsored by the UN, that should offer a congenial framework for negotiations, participated in by all parties concerned, the PLO and Israel included. President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that the forthcoming conference in Harare had to contribute to the settlement of major issues of the non-aligned countries, to strengthening their solidarity and unity of action in view of increasing their contribution to the settlement of the big issues facing mankind. Likewise, the leader of the RCP and Romanian state stressed the need for the organization within the UN of an international conference to debate and solve the foreign debt issue of the developing countries, of eradicating underdevelopment and establishing the new international economic order.

The talks disclosed the two parties' wish to collaborate ever more closely in international arena for a policy of independence, peace and understanding among nations, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet. The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU280932 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

On your friendly country's liberation day, I have the pleasure of extending to you most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness as well as wishes for the friendly Romanian people's progress and prosperity, in my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the Great [as published] Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

PCI'S NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU280933 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Dear Comrade Ceausescu:

Please accept the congratulations of Italian Communists on the 42d anniversary of Romania's liberation.

During these years, socialist Romania has attained positive results for the Romanian people and has made an important contribution to ensuring peace in the world.

We are convinced that you will be able to face further tasks successfully, by attaining your targets for peace and socialist development.

[Signed] The PCI Central Committee

DEFENSE MINISTER MILEA'S 23 AUG ORDER OF THE DAY

AU251145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 86 p 4

["Order of the Day" issued by Defense Minister Vasile Milea on Romania's national day -- 23 August]

[Text] On 23 August we are celebrating the 42d anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in an atmosphere of vigorous patriotic and revolutionary involvement in which our people, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are untiringly acting to fulfill this year's plan tasks, the plan tasks for the overall 5-year plan, the great targets put forward by the 13th party congress, and the programs endorsed by the party Central Committee plenum of June this year in order to ensure our homeland's firm progress on the road of building the socialist and communist society.

Taking place in the year in which our whole nation celebrated with unique and fervent sentiments the 65th anniversary of the foundation of our glorious Communist Party, the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial against Communist and antifascist fighters, and the 21st anniversary of the ninth party congress -- a crucial event in the history of our homeland that opened up the most dynamic period full of achievements in our country's existence and a period termed with justified patriotic pride the Nicolae Ceausescu Era -- the 42d anniversary of Romania's national day is of great and utterly special significance.

On this festive occasion, too, we want to express our great appreciation and deep gratitude to the RCP, the revolutionary conscience of our workers class and our whole nation and the vital center of our society, and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our brilliant leader, excellent revolutionary fighter and fervent patriot, prominent figure of our time, and ingenious thinker and politician who for more than 5 decades identified with the ideals of the party and with the most noble aspirations for independence and sovereignty of the Romanian people by dedicating his heroic life to our homeland's constant development and to its increasingly dignified assertion among the world nations.

On the 42d anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation Romania presents itself as an agrarian-industrial country with a powerful and modern industry, with a socialist agriculture in full progress, and with a prospering culture, and as a country enjoying great appreciation in all parts of the globe as a result of the wise and clearsighted policy promoted by the party, of the prodigious activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and as a result of the important contribution by Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, under whose leadership and guidance science and education are constantly developing, thus increasing their contribution to the material and cultural prosperity of our nation.

Recalling the historic revolutionary act 42 years ago which changed our country's life fundamentally, we highly honor the workers class, the Communist fighters, patriots and antifascists, and we honor all those who in the heat of the August 1944 events acted with bravery and a spirit of sacrifice for the cause of the homeland's freedom and independence. With deep gratitude we venerate the heroic deeds of the Romanian soldiers who shed their blood to free the country from fascist domination, thus earning everlasting glory in the battles to crush the Nazi armies.

We also pay warm homage to the valiant Soviet soldiers who bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism, to the peoples in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, and to antifascist fighters everywhere who contributed to defeating the common enemy.

Comrade soldiers, enlisted men, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, officers and generals,

The noteworthy successes achieved in combat and political training in all fields of military activity and on our homeland's large building sites, successes with which you honor our great 23 August national holiday, are proof of the great socialist awareness that inspires you and they are proof of the responsibility, dedication, and patriotism with which you, the reliable builders of socialism and communism in Romania, are fulfilling your noble mission of defending our forefathers' land and the revolutionary achievements.

Bearing in your hearts, like a burning flame, the bright example of your forebears and being proud of the socialist present and communist future of our homeland, continue to dedicate all your energy to unflinchingly fulfilling all tasks under the historic decisions of the 13th party congress and under the works by the party secretary general. Dedicate all your energy, skill, and working capability to irreproachably implementing the recommendations and guidelines put forward by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the stocktaking session of the army basic and command aktiv, the provisions of the supreme command directives for the current 5-year plan, and to constantly perfecting the educational-instruction processs in keeping with the requirements of the national military doctrine, whose excellent founder is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and dedicate your energy to achieving a new and better quality in all areas, to commendably fulfilling the tasks in the national economy, and to carrying out to the letter all missions entrusted to you!

Mobilized by the party bodies and organizations and by the youth organizations, and with revolutionary spirit to strengthen the combat capability of large units, soldiers, as our supreme commander requires, our Army is ready at all times to firmly defend, together with the other forces of our national defense system and with all our people, our great achievements, the territorial integrity, and the independence and sovereignty of our socialist homeland!

On this great holiday, I want to extend warm congratulations to you and to wish you new and important successes in fulfilling the missions entrusted to you by the homeland, the people, the party, and by our supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live the 42d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in Romania!

Long live the RCP, headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

Minister of National Defense Colonel-General Vasile Milea.

REPORT ON GRAIN OUTPUT IN 1985-1986

AU231958 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 20 August on page 2 carries a 2,800-word "abridged text" of the "Report on the Results Attained in the Output of Wheat, Barley, and Other Spiked Cereals in 1985-1986; Conclusions Drawn and Measures To be Taken in Order To Fulfill and Exceed the State Plan Provisions in Agriculture in 1987," presented by Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management, at a meeting with the party and state aktiv in agriculture held 18-19 August in Bucharest.

The report states that the agricultural meeting was convened at Ceausescu's recommendation in order to analyze "the major organizational and technological aspects and poor crops" registered in other counties. The next few paragraphs dwell at length on the 65th anniversary of the RCP, the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial, the "Ceausescu Era," and the importance of Ceausescu's recommendations regarding "the implementation of the new agrarian revolution." The report praises Olt County for the results attained in agriculture of "7,051 kg of barley per hectare and 6,005 kg of wheat per hectare over the whole area," and stresses the fact that the good results were obtained because all agricultural workers in Olt County were concerned with "generalizing the good experience of the Scornicesti Agricultural Production Cooperative" -- Ceausescu's native village. The report lists all the results attained in that county without providing any more figures and points out the differences in agricultural output registered by various counties.

The report devotes its second part to those branches of agriculture which were up to the requirements set forth in the plan. Thus, "land cultivated with vegetables was expanded by 15,000 hectares and cultivated land with potatoes by 30,000 hectares," and considered as a good result is the fact that "delivery to the state stock has been exceeded by 85,000 metric tons of vegetables and 50,000 metric tons of fruit compared to the delivery carried out last year."

The national program for irrigation and land improvement is presented, stating that "by the end of year 3,710,000 hectares will be irrigated" but also mentioning the shortfalls registered in this field of activity.

In conclusion, the report reasserts the need to closely follow "the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism" and "the principles of self-administration and self-financing" in order to obtain ever better results in order to contribute to the "general development of the country and the raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the people."

U.S. PRESSURES ON LIBYA; IMPLICATIONS FOR SUMMIT

AU271854 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Text] Regardless of the shock that the sight of civilian victims among the ruins of Tripoli and Benghazi created among the American public, few people expected that this air attack would be the last word in the military pressure. Anyway, with an openness resembling the didactic soliloquies from cowboy films, Washington has several times -- before and after the attack -- sent word that the bad guy Al-Qadhdhafi has to go; so one logically expected new steps in that direction. It is inadvisable to analyze why the Pentagon decided to intensify the pressure on the Jamahiriyah just now. Is it because of hints of certain disagreements and even an open conflict in the Libyan leadership, or does one assess that an escalation of armed threats is the best preventive measure against a new wave of individual terrorism of which one again accuses Libya?

The naval maneuvers near the Gulf of Sidra, however, also have some hidden political implications. The military pressure against nonaligned Libya is carried out only a few days before the Eighth Summit in Harare and the naval forces of nonaligned Egypt are also participating in the maneuvers near Libyan territorial waters. Of course, nobody is denying any member of a politically heterogeneous movement like the nonaligned the right to independently choose partners or methods of strengthening its security and the combat readiness of its army. However, it is also true that joint maneuvers with the fleet of a superpower that has already carried out an armed attack against a neighboring or -- to use the regional terminology -- fraternal country must raise suspicion, and do so not only in the Arab world.

However, let us return to Washington's motives. If the new pressure against Libya is at the same time indirect presssure against the nonaligned countries in Harare to dissociate themselves from the so-called radical wing, then the result -- let us use American terminology -- will be counterproductive. For the Nonaligned Movement has already with quite clearly rejected the so-called natural alliances. This also applies to alliances in the struggle against terrorism by exerting armed pressure and applying military force against sovereign countries.

ROZIC ADDRESSES POLITICAL AKTIV, ASSESSES FEC MEASURES

AU271558 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Kranj, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- To implement self-management in practice through more intensive political actions, to impart a new quality to self-management, bearing in mind the long-term vision of its development, and in this way to reject the opinion that the present difficulties may be overcome outside the system of socialist self-management: This is how Marjan Rozic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, outlined the main course of action in the postcongress period when he spoke to the Gorenjska political aktiv today.

The Federal Executive Council's June and July "package" of measures, as assessed, improved primarily the position of exporters. It is also positive that this package established the unaminity of the republics and provinces. However, Rozic warned that the method of adopting these measures was not itself the best method. In his opinion, the label "strictly confidential" made more active involvement of the delegate system impossible and therefore this practice should be avoided in the future. [passage omitted]

Next fall's package of measures, he said, will have an economic and not an administrative base. In addition to further strengthening the exporters' position, it will stimulate the development of tourism to a greater extent. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN LC CC PRESIDIUM; FOCUS ON NATIONALISM

LD212210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium met today under the chairmanship of Slobodan Milosevic and examined information on the activities of the Serbian LC, the state, and other organs in the SR of Serbia aimed at realizing the resolutions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the political-security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and on measures and actions for implementing them.

The introductory speech was delivered by Presidium member Radmila Andjelkovic.

The Presidium assessed that all of the Republic's organs and organizations has immediately taken steps to draw up programs for their activities and joint efforts with the organs and organizations of the Federation and Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo following the adoption of the conclusions. [passage omitted]

The joint working bodies of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium for ideological activity of the LC, the work of state and judicial organs, and the economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo informed the Presidium that the overall activities undertaken in implementing the measures and actions of the two Presidiums [SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium] are yielding initial results, though simultaneously noting the problems and resistance encountered in certain areas of work.

Particular mention was made of the fact that the deadlines set for implementing tasks are being unjustifiably broken, an indication that the LC organizations and leaderships must place on their agenda without delay the question of personal accountability of communists, above all those who work in prominent places in the state administration, the economy, and other social institutions. [passage omitted]

Following the June events in the environs of Pristina and the latest mass protests in certain villages directed against the inadequate measures to stop the frequent attacks against the persons and property of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, it is clear that the main weaknesses in the activity of the organs of government and organized subjective forces in Kosovo continue to be linked to the area of the realization of legitimacy and national equality in Kosovo. This calls for urgent and energetic solutions to all unresolved complaints, administrative and court cases in which Serbs and Montenegrins are seeking their rights, the revision of incorrectly adopted decisions, and tightening up of penal policies for criminal acts carried out for nationalistic reasons.

Communists must strive for radical changes in the direction of establishing legal and efficient work methods in Kosovo's state and social organs, from which all individuals must be removed without delay if they are proved to be behaving in an illegal and bureaucratic manner, leaving citizens whose rights have been violated undefended, or covering up certain incidents and thus facilitating unhindered aggressive pressure from Albanian nationalists on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate.

All those who in their work and behavior in their public and private life have revealed themselves as nationalists, and who have demonstrated counterrevolutionary attitudes must leave their posts: the greater the influence they have in their post on the formation of public opinion and the execution of government, the quicker they must go. The executors of these changes must be communists and their leader.

The establishment of complete legality of government in all areas in Kosovo is the first condition for halting the emigration and for ensuring that the planned economic, cultural, political, and other measures yield visible results.

Committing communists to invest maximum efforts in this respect, in keeping with the conclusions and measures of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, and in their activity to find support in the organized action of the great majority of working people and citizens of all nationalities in Kosovo, for whom any form of discrimination on a national basis is alien, the Presidium particularly stresses the responsibility of all competent organs to regularly inform the public of the effects of implemented measures.

The practice of speaking publicly about great involvement and results allegedly being achieved while in fact in daily life the main problems that bring about a worsening of intranational relations are being resolved slowly or not at all must be abandoned once and for all.

It is the duty of the Serbian LC organs and organizations to support the current activity aimed at implementing the conclusions and measures of the two Presidiums so that all attempts by groups and individuals acting from positions of Serbian nationalism in Kosovo and beyond to organize various forms of revanchist actions and to encourage a broad-based anti-Albanian mood are energetically resisted.

SPLIT TU RESPONDS TO SHIPBUILDERS' LETTER

LD222119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Summary] Split, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- Following a protest letter which the trade union conference of the composite organization of associated labor of the Split shipbuilding industry addressed to the sociopolitical organizations of Split and the SR of Croatia, only the presidium of the municipal trade union council and the municipal executive council considered, and to some extent answered, the points raised. The letter, sent on 22 July on behalf of 6,500 workers, expressed concern and dismay with the recent price increases of basic food items, rents, and essential services; demanded rationalization of the social superstructure, in particular of self-managing communities of common interest; stressed that delegates and deputies were dutybound not to accept intervention forms of decision-making and the adoption of laws without consultation with associated labor; and demanded an urgent discussion of tax policy, and sharp economic, moral, and other sanctions to strengthen responsibility at all levels.

The presidium of the municipal trade union council fully agreed with the points made in the letter; its president, Boska Krstulovic, stressed that decisions on price increases which directly affected workers' living standards should not be adopted without prior consultations in basic trade union organizations. She also pointed out that now is not the appropriate time to allocate additional funds from the economy for such goals as, for example, the construction in Zagreb of a national and university library and a hospital, when the standard of hospitals in Split is among the lowest in Croatia.

The municipal executive council also agreed with the points put forward in the protest letter, but at the same time maintained that the municipal fiscal policy is not to blame for the numerous price increases. The municipal executive council pointed out that the rate of 7.9 percent set aside from personal income for the budget was the lowest in Croatia and added that it is planned that this rate will go up by 62.32 percent this year.

Commenting upon the latest development in the situation, Ivo Maskovic, president of the Split shipbuilding industry trade union conference, said that the group is aware of the difficulty in getting an answer to its letter in such a short period but that it does not want the answers to its questions to be postponed until the end of the summer vacation season. This in a way extends the deadline originally set by the trade union conference, though it does not mean that the Split workers will not insist on getting answers to their questions. They say that they will push the issue through their numerous delegations in municipal assemblies and self-managing communities of common interest.

BORBA EXAMINES WORK STOPPAGES, EXPLANATIONS

AU262059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 Aug 86 p 2

[Ivan Torov commentary: "Mistaken Point"]

[Excerrpts] Promoted by the frequent reports on work stoppages in many collectives throughout the country, a ranking federal trade union official has stated vociferously that the picture formed by the public of an increasing number of strikes in our country is incorrect, that is, that such an impression is refuted by the data. [passage omitted]

In this way, by striving for clear differentiation with all forms of nationalism, the communists in the SR of Siberia will assist the more rapid resolution of the justified demands expressed in the protests of the Serbian and Montenegrin population in Kosovo, who have shown by their behavior that they do not see the way to overcome their problems in an alliance with self-appointed national leaders who attempt to misuse their dissatisfaction in various circumstances.

Following today's debate the information containing the detailed plans of the organs and organizations of the SR of Serbia relating to the further activities aimed at implementing the conclusions and measures of the two Presidiums was sent by the Serbian LC Central Committee to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Following an introductory address by Presidium member Jurij Babec, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium also examined at today's session the latest economic trends in the republic, and in particular the situation regarding the application of the law on reducing personal incomes to within the framework of the existing social compact on income and of plan documents. [passage omitted]

As a result of overpayments of personal incomes in Serbia proper excluding the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, a little under 10 percent of the total number of organizations and total number of employed will have to repay approximately 9.5 billion dinars -- the amount paid over and above the agreed levels -- to funds by the end of the year. To this number must be added the organizatons which operated at a loss, as well as those which as a result of illiquidity will also have difficulties with the payment of personal incomes. [passage omitted]

DEATH OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER REPORTED

LD242222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1937 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- Branislav Simic, member of the LCY Central Committee, died today at the age of 29. He was born in 1957 and had been a member of the LCY since 1974. He was employed in the Vodovod work organization in Mostar as a qualified locksmith.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 1700, in Zitomislici, not far from Mostar.

A funeral committee has been formed, led by Milan Uzelac, the president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1936 GMT on 24 August reports that "Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram with his condolences to the family of Branislav Simic."]

It is difficult at this moment to make a statistical assessment of whether there are more or fewer strikes. The above-mentioned union official might have been right in saying that journalists "have blown up the issue." However, this question is not so important as it is to find out why workers, miners, and even doctors resort to work stoppages. Every work stoppage, even the smallest, is a symptom of some discontent: with the producer's personal position, the position of others in the collective or society, with an aggravated standard of living, or with the overall situation in society and inefficiency in solving some difficulties more quickly. [passage omitted]

Every work stoppage should be a lesson to many people on what one should not do. Instead, we are again witnessing many fallacies and dogmatic and bureaucratic conclusions about the essence and character of strikes.

When a work stoppage occurs, then usually everyone starts running around, solutions are sometimes found overnight, and passions are pacified, which indicates that a certain problem lay not with the workers but on the other side, that the bureaucratic rulers in small or large communities had not cared about solving it in a timely and preventive manner. A worker resorts to striking in the case of urgent need, when he feels that he is unable to find some other way to solve some of his problems, or to point to certain socially unacceptable phenomena, and -- when he is oppressed by bureaucratic and technocratic rule -- that his room for self-managing activity has been narrowed down. And when a certain social deformation is solved by a work stoppage, then one can hardly accept the thesis of those people who declare strikes to be "a capitalist fabrication," a hostile and nonself-managing act, and workers to be loudmouths, ringleaders, eternal malcontents, and idlers -- regardless of the fact that such things do exist.

Is it more self-managing to solve a certain problem through a work stoppage -- even if it is a painful and dramatic way -- or to let difficulties pile up before workers' eyes and try to legalize an unfavorable situation, that is, to establish somebody's power by regular and "self-managing" methods?

Although summer is partly to blame for work stoppages being talked about more, they are certainly not invented by journalists. Where does the basic problem lie: in the fact that the public is acquainted with many (not all) stoppages, which is only natural and necessary, or in the causes of those stoppages? It is therefore not the obligation of officials to convince people by their statements that we are or are not a land of strikes, but to prevent the strikes from occurring by their actions and by solving problems in every community, and also to learn from each stoppage lessons about their own success or failure.

On Rise in Serbia

AU261300 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] In the first 7 months of this year there have been 105 work stoppages in Serbia proper, 23 more than in the same period last year. According to the Council of Serbian Trade Unions' information, 10,010 workers took part in these stoppages, 3,024 more workers than in the first 7 months of 1985.

Most stoppages occurred in Belgrade (29), the Nis region (20), the Titova Uzice and Kraljevo regions (14 in each), the Sumadija-Morava region (12)...

the interests of the individual and those of smaller and larger communities, that is, mainly of the people.

Work stoppages in this period lasted 420 hours in total, about 6 hours on average. In past years the average was between 7 and 8 hours. In the first 7 months of this year work stoppages in Serbia lasted from 15 minutes to 6 days (only one stoppage).

The direct causes of work stoppages continue to be connected mainly with personal incomes and the workers' material position.

KOSOVO SITUATION, PROPOSED SOLUTIONS VIEWED

AU271241 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 86 p 2

[Dusan Drazic Commentary: "Saying the Right Word"]

[Excerpts] The diagnosis is confirmed; the real and thorough treatment is yet to begin.

This is how in a few sentences one could assess the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Kosovo. The first initial results have been achieved, which the Serbian LC Central Committee prisidium assessed as obviously the most important action.

However, what is known and has been written about is only confirmed: The schedule for implementing the measures and conclusions of the Presidency and Presidium has not been respected. In some cases it has even been seriously exceeded. The conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium, as few other documents, specifically set tasks, deadlines, and the names of those who were to carry them out. Provincial organs and organization, the university, communal assemblies, and judicial and other organs all had their tasks stated more than clearly. [passage omitted]

A whole book of tasks has been written, stating for instance that the extent of the usurpation of social property ought to be established, forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo examined, the "advocates" of the actions promoted by irredentists pointed out, and the source of the large amounts of money for purchasing land and houses belonging to Serbs and Montenegrins checked. None of these tasks is easy; they require full mobility and round-the-clock action. They are, however, not being implemented according to plan. There is even some resistance, or, deliberate slowness.

When the deadlines for some tasks were set last spring everybody knew about it and everybody accepted them in an easygoing manner. It is now clear that they are not being implemented, not respected. [passage omitted]

The time has come to point out again that behind these tasks, and therefore behind the deadlines, there is, on the one hand, the authority of the two highest organs in our country, and on the other, thousands of people expecting that the consistent implementation of these measures will improve Kosovo's security and political situation. There are not enough words to say that this is a crucial battle because whether tomorrow we have an "ethnically pure" Kosovo or a province in which all peoples are equal, free, and turned toward each other in building togetherness, irrespective of nationality, will depend on how these tasks are carried out.

Therefore, there cannot and should not be any excuse for not keeping deadlines. A battle cannot be won by continuing speeches and documents which use the words "should" and "must" or words of similar style. [passage omitted]

Action is, therefore, the only right word. Diagnoses have been known for a long time. The treatment should be brought to its conclusion.

Delays are very costly.

JEDINSTVO Obligation

AU271249 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 86 p 3

[M.A. Report]

[Text] Pristina, 25 Aug -- The editorial of the daily JEDINSTVO, published in Pristina in Serbro-Croatian, have set and been carrying out their tasks in the implementation of the measures and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium about the political security situation in Kosovo, although the chief tasks in this field still lie ahead of them. At its first meeting the party organization will complement its operational plan and program with specific tasks which emanate from the measures and conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium, and will constantly follow and analyze the ways in which the matters agreed upon are implemented.

This was pointed out by Milenko Jevtovic, chief and responsible editor, and Nikola Saric, secretary of the LC basic organization, in a conversation today between Remzi Koljeci, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, and Sonja Scepanovic, executive secretary, and members of the JEDINSTVO newspaper collegium.

Speaking about the tasks and obligations of the JEDINSTVO editorial board, Sonja Scepanovic said that it is a moral obligation of those employed by the newspaper to oppose all occurrences of, and especially the forms of manifestation of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, and that all the articles on this subject must have a clear ideological message, which has not always been the case. There have been some articles, she said, which resembled "masquerades" and in which one could not see what was the position of the journalist and the newspaper. One should not be shy of writing about all problems, she continued, but it is not good if articles stoke up nationalism. The JEDINSTVO journalists must place in the forefront of their tasks the rebuilding of the shaken trust among the nationalities.

Taking part in the discussion, Remzi Kokjgeci, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, particularly stressed that through its pages JEDINSTVO should affirm life together in Kosovo and at the same time denounce most sharply all occurrences, individuals, and institutions that sow unrest among the people.

Koljegi warned that the process of ideopolitical differentiation in the province must be continued and he especially insisted that the situation in state and administrative organs should be perceived. We must see whether they work legally, and we must know it. Unfortunately, Koljgeci stressed, it is known that they are closed up and there is much bureaucratism in their work, and it even happens that some individuals behave differently toward persons of various nationalities, which irritates people. One should most energetically stand in the way of such behavior.

Presidency Involved

LD272306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1426 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 27 (TANJUG) -- It is necessary to eliminate ineffectiveness in the work of state organs in the Yugoslav autonomous province of Kosovo, strengthen lawfullness and safety of the population of the province in terms of their property and legal rights, concluded today Central Committee members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) at their session in Belgrade. They also urged the elimination of causes of the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and creation of conditions for the return of those that have already migrated to other parts of the country.

The LCY presidency also concluded that the activity on the implementation of conclusions adopted last March by LCY Central Committee presidency and Yugoslav state presidency on the situation in Kosovo has given initial results, however these results are not adequate to problems existing in the province. Presidency members stated that the activity on settling the situation in the province proceeded primarily in forums and that it is necessary to make a complete change in methods of work.

Presidency members urged a more decisive activity with a larger number of communists, working people and citizens joining in the spirit of the resolution adopted at the 13th LCY Congress held at the end of last June. It was also concluded that it is necessary to carry out an ideological-political differentiation with nationalists and unmask them.

Presidency members also consider that a greater attention should be devoted to the work on ideological education of the youth and to the struggle against nationalist and separatist indoctrination. They declared against all forms of nationalism in the province where the majority of the population is of Albanian nationality. Besides them the population in the province is made up of Serbs, Montenegrins, as well as Turkish, Macedonian, Romany and other nationality members.

LCY Presidium

LD272323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- At its meeting yesterday, the LCY Central Committee Presidium chaired by Milanko Renovica, examined the realization of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the political-security situation in Kosovo from 5 March this year, and the steps taken to implement them. Introductory reports were delivered by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee; and Milan Pancevski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

On the basis of the introductory reports and the debate, the assessments and stands of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and the information from competent organs and organizations of the federation, the Presidium decided that the conclusions and measures of the two presidiums have given the necessary impetus to the broader and considerably more intensive joint actions of the federal, republican, provincial, and municipal organs in resolving the complex political and security problems of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The very concrete tasks and the definition of those who should carry out the tasks and their deadlines contained in these documents have encouraged concrete, organized, and coordinated activity by the sociopolitical organizations, state organs, sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor. In the method of its implementation and the responsible approach to problems, this activity has made an important contribution to making the political platform for action by the LCY in Kosovo more concrete.

This activity is yielding initial results, above all in recognizing the situation, and establishing and programming the tasks and actions, thereby creating the necessary prerequisites for the consistent and comprehensive definition of measures and tasks for their complete and concrete implementation.

The Presidium considered, however, that the results achieved are not enough, considering the problems hampering sociopolitical life and the real needs and demands, because activities so far have been taking place mainly in forums, and this indicates a need for an essential about-face in the method of work. [passage omitted]

The Presidium assessed that conditions have been created for further ideopolitical differentiation, but warned that the necessary ideopolitical differentiation cannot be effective or beneficial as long as there are cases of giving in to the exponents of nationalism and not uncovering them on the spot. The Presidium considers that it is essential to ensure mass ideopolitical work and the widest possible development of consciousness, particularly among young people, of the basic values of our society and of the ideological and class essence of the various antisocialist and anticommunist slogans and pressures, and in this connection the reactionary essence of Albanian and any other nationalism.

In this the organizations and forums of the Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Youth Federation have particular obligations and tasks. They should set out in concrete terms and consistently implement the program of the struggle against nationalistic and separatist indoctrination and improve in particular the quality of work in education and upbringing, but at the same time they should fight specifically against all forms of Serbian, Montenegrin, and Macedonian nationalism and revanchism which attempt to use the activity of Albanian nationalists to sow mistrust in the Albanian nationality, in the system of socialist self-management.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that among the measures for more effectively solving the major economic and development problems in Kosovo, priority should be given to the more rapid and successful pooling of labor and resources, to increasing productivity and the efficiency of business operations, and to more rapid and productive employment. At the same time it pointed out the need for more comprehensive and critical assessments of investments so far in the province from the point of view of efficiency and the rational use of social funds.

The Presidium also concluded that in the struggle for promoting the work of the state organs in Kosovo, in strengthening observance of the law, and the personal, property, and legal security of citizens, the widespread cases of inefficiency in work must be energetically removed, and the conditions created for responsible and consistent implementation of their constitutional functions. In this struggle the most consistent respect for constitutionality and legality are of particular importance, as is the determined overcoming of the persistently inadequate contacts between the state organs in Kosovo and the appropriate organs in both the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Federation.

Communists must strive to see through to the end the differentiation already begun in state and judicial organs, in educational and scientific institutions, and in the information media. This calls for all individuals to be removed from these activities who have been shown to have behaved illegally or in a bureaucratic manner, to act from nationalistic positions, or to behave in an opportunistic way, who do not ensure effective protection for citizens, who facilitate the aggressive pressure of Albanian nationalists, and so on.

The Presidium indicated the need to take even more effective measures for removing all the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and for creating conditions for the return of those who have already emigrated. At the same time political action, and the strengthening of the law, security, and safety, were advocated to create conditions for bringing a more rapid halt to emigration under duress.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium will continue to regularly monitor and examine the results of the realization of the established conclusions and measures and all activities aimed at their implementation. It was concluded that the public should be informed of this activity in all organs and organizations. [passage omitted]

The Presidium considered and approved the outline agenda for the third session of the LCY Central Committee which will be devoted to the realization of the role of the LCY in the front of organized socialist forces.